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GENERAL

1772

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(N.º 24.) Whitehall 11th Jan.y 1772.

Mr. Stuart.

Sir,

I have received your Dispatches N.s 33 & 34 & have laid them before the King.

The proceedings of the Cherokees, respecting the Cession of a considerable tract of Land adjoining to the Colony of Georgia, by way of payment of their Debts to the Traders, is, in every light in which it can be viewed, an object deserving Attention, and as I entirely agree with you in opinion, that the suffering that business to be negotiated with the Indians without the Intervention of the Superintendant will leave all the ill consequences pointed out in your Letter on that subject, I have not failed in consequence of His Majesty's Commands to give such Instructions to the President of the Council of Georgia as will, I trust, have the effect to put a stop to so dangerous and irregular a transaction.

The acquisition to the Colony of Georgia of the Land proposed to be ceded by the Cherokees, will certainly be a great Advantage

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and security to that Colony and some very sensible proposals made by Govr Wright for that purpose are now under the considera-tion of the Board of Trade; and al-though I will confess to you that I feel some repugnance to an Alteration in any part of the Indian Line as it has been finally agreed upon, I think that the open-ing of that matter to fresh negotiation may lead to Inconveniences, yet the Advantages on the other hand are stated to be such as do very much recommend the proposition, & I apprehend that the Board of Trade would have very little Difficulty in adopting it, if any means could be found of rec-onciling the Indians to the Measure; But whilst they adhere to their Claims on the one hand, & the Cherokees insist on their exclusive Right on the other, I very much fear that it will be equally impracticable & inexpedient.

The State of the Colony of West Florida, in respect to its connections with the Indians, appears to be very interesting, & I have not failed to give the fullest consider-ation to the several Propositions contained in

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well in your Letters to me, as in those I have received from Govr Chester, upon that Subject.

[p. 3] The Measures pursued by the Spaniards to gain over the Chactaws to their Interest are equally Dangerous & unjustifiable, & every means ought to be used to counteract them; & if by negotiation with the Creeks, they can be induced to extend the Line so as to take in those Settlements which have been inadvertently made beyond it, & to give a greater Scope to Improvements on the River Apalachia it will be apparently of public utility. But as I conceive the King will at all times be very averse to any propositions which shall have the effect to encrease the Expence of your Department beyond the Establishment, it becomes my Duty to recommend to you to avoid, if possible, any measures which may have that consequence. & to observe to you that if the congresses, you propose to hold with the Creeks and Chactaws are to induce any extraordinary Expence the greatest care should be taken to keep that Expence within the narrowest bounds, and you ought to be very

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sure of success in the objects proposed to be obtained.

[4.4] I am very glad to find that you have been able to collect Materials for such a Map of your Department as may be depended upon. I have frequently found myself under great Difficulties from the want of such a Map, & I trust that no time will be lost in transmitting it to me.

I am &c.

Hillsborough

[4.6] Endorsed Draft to / Mr. Stuart / (No 24) 11th January 1772. / Lent. Dup.

(N°. 35) Pensacola 2d November 1771. [p 29]

My Lord

As I have just learnt that Hes Majesty's ship the Lowestoff sails for Jamaica immediatly I cannot omit acquainting Your Lordship that I have just finished my Conferences with the Chiefs of the upper Creek Nation, and as I suspected found them much disinclined to grant more Land in this Province. I did not think it prudent to ask much with the Advice of Governor Chester I desired they would cede the Lands on both sides the River Scambia about 4 miles back from the River, so far as it is navigable for Boats, which is about 35 miles from its mouth, which they refused upon Pretence that they must first be Authorised by their Nation before they can ven: =ture to make such a Session I expressed my Surprise at their comming down without Authority to transact the Bussiness they came upon. but did not think it prudent to differ with them, and they have promised to support my Applica= =tion for the River Scambia in the great Council of their Nation. In every other Respect I found them in a Friendly and good Disposition. they Indeed granted a further cession on the Banks of the Coosa River, about 30 miles Beyond the

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old Boundary at Tassa or Tensa, and they are now receiving their presents and preparing to set off tomorrow morning, in very good Temper. a particular Account of all the proceedings with the Treaty of Cession & a Map of the Line agreed upon I shall have the honor of laying before your Lordship by the first packet. I am prepar-ing to set out for Mobille in order to meet [1p.s.] the Chactaws, as the Appointed time draws near.

Since the Last Letter which I had the Honor of writing to your Lordship, a Copy of the Address of the Council of this Province sent to your Lordship by Lieutenant Governor Durnford in his Letter of 9th July 1770 has been found and entered on the Minutes of the Council, and not before. I take the Liberty of laying the in-closed extract from it before your Lordship, it points directly at me and I thought myself oblig-ed to take Notice of it, I therefore made a Declaration which is entered on the Minutes of Council & which I humbly submit to your Lordship.

The repeated Complaints of the Indians of the abuses and disorders of their Traders, and the Want of Jurisdiction which prevents the Opera-tion of any of the provincial Laws in the Chickasaw and great part of the Chactaw Countries,

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rendered it absolutly necessary to take some steps to restrain the Licentious Traders; I therefore publ: =lished the enclosed Notice as a Temporary exe= =pedient, and shall direct the Commissary in the Chickasaw & Chactaws to Act under the proclama: =tion of 7th October 1763 untill I can receive your Lordships orders relative to these matters.

I have the Honor of Being with the Gtr: most Respect

My Lord
Your Lordships
most Obedient & most
humble Servant
John Stuart

To the right Honble
The Earl of Hillsborough
Principal Secretary of State

Endorsed Pensacola 22d Novr 1771. / Mr Stuart / [illegible] (No 35) / Rd 21 Febry 1772. / Ent.

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Abstract of the Address of the Council [p. 35]
of West Florida to the Earl of Hillsborough,
Transmitted by Lieutenant Governor Durnford
9 July 1770

We beggy Leave to represent to your Lordship that a Congress hath long been expected, by the Indians, it having been promised to them by the Late Governor Johnstone, and the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, at the Expiration of three years from the Last which was Held, they continually reproach us with the Breach of that promise, which prevents the Creeks from enlargeing His Majestys Territory near the Town of Pensacola where it is widently too much Confined & Serves them as an Excuse for the many Infractions of Treaty they have been guilty of

Endorsed Abstract of an Address from | The [p. 34]
Council of West Florida | to the Earl of Hills-
-borough | July 1770. | In Mr Stuarts (No 35)
of | 22d Novr 1771 | (1)

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Declaration of John Stuart Esqr Superin- [p. 35]
=tendant of Indian Affairs Entered in the
Minutes of Council in West Florida./.

The Superintendant moved, that the Me-
=morial of the Council of this Province, addressed
to the Earl of Hillsborough & transmitted to His
Lordship by Lieutenant Governor Durnford in his Let-
=ter No 18. 9 July 1770- might be read- and said
Memorial was read accordingly.

The Superintendant made the following
declaration which he requested might be entered in
the Minutes of Council.

That the Superintendant begs to be in-
=formed upon what grounds the Council of this
Province affirm in their Memorial to the Right
Honble The Earl of Hillsborough "That a Congress
"had been promised to the Indians by the Late
"Governor Johnstone & Superintendant of Indian Affairs
"at the Expiration of Three years from the last
"which was Held. That they the Indians continue-
"=ally reproach us with breach of said promise
"which prevents the Creeks from enlarging His Ma-
"=jesty's Territory near the Town of Pensacola and
"Serves as an Excuse for the many Infractions of
"Treaty of which they have been guilty.

The Superintendant declares that at the last Congress of the Chactaws & Chickesaws no fixed time was Specified or Assigned by him, or consistent with his Knowledge by Governor Johnstone for Holdeing another Congress with said Nations, that they, the Governor & Superintendant, did only engage to Represent to His Majesty's Ministers, The Expectations which said Indians entertained of being called to annual Congresses founded upon promises said to have been made by Colo Robertson & Major Farmar when Mobille was taken Possession of, by His Majesty's Troops, but gave them no Reason to expect that they would be gratified in their Wishes The Superintendant is entirely ignorant of any promises which may have been made Since that Time by Governor Johnstone or succeeding Governors.

That the Creek Indians had never been promised a Congress by him, or Consistent with his Knowledge by Governor Johnstone, and he never understood that they entertained any such Expectations, that he had upon the Bussiness of his Department mett the Chiefs of the upper & Lower Creeks at St Augustine in 1766 at Augusta in Georgia in 1767, 1768, & 1769. and cannot conceive how the want of a Congress or breach of promise which was never made could be assigned

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as the Cause of their not Enlarging His Majes=
=tys Territory near Pensacola. The Superintendant
never made any Requisition for an Addition of
Territory to what was last Ceded by the Creeks
at the Treaty of Pensacola and as he Knows
of no other person, authorized to Treat with Ind=
=dians for Land in the Southern district Beggs to
be informed when said Indians refused Lands as
Set forth in the Memorial.

The Superintendant is Sorry to be under
the necessity of observing, that if the Creeks have
been guilty of Infractions of Treatys entered into at
different times, That they also Complain Treaties have
not been Strictly observed on the part of the Gov=
=ernment of West Florida with respect to Lands,
and this Province has a very recent Instance of
of their Discontent occasioned by Lands having been
granted upon Albama River many Miles beyond Tensa
or Tassa River a natural Boundary as well known
as any part of the Province, and the Super=
=intendant Humbly Offers it as his Opinions
that this inattention on our part might with
more Justice have been assigned as the Cause
of Infractions on theire Part, than want of
a Congress.—

Endorsed

4to

Endorsed The declaration of / John Stuart Esqr - / Entered in the Minutes of / Council of W Florida / In Mr Stuarts (No 35) of the / 22d Novr 1771 / (2)

[Stev. Cat. Oct. 1771]

Southern District [Esq]

L. S.

By the Honorable John Stuart Esqr. His Majestys Sole Agent for & Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Southern District of North America. —

Whereas great Complaints have been made to me, by the Chiefs & principal Warriors of the Chactaw & Chickesaw Nations of many grievous frauds Impositions & Abuses, daily committed by His Majestys Subjects frequenting & residing in said Nations as Traders & Servants to Traders, as well as other Loose & disorderly persons known by the Name of Vagabonds; without any regard to Justice or the Laws & regulations provided & Established under the Authority of His Majestys Royal Proclamation of 1 October 1763 and the Legislature of this Province & in Open Violation of the Natural & just rights of the said Indian Nations. I have therefore bonsidered it to be absolutely necessary for the Reestablishment of order & Regularity & to prevent as far as Possible the dangerous & evil Consequences which may reasonably be apprehended from the bonstinuation of such Injurious & Lawless proceedings, by virtue of the Power I am vested with to appoint

a Commissary to Inspect the proceedings of said Traders and others His Majesty's Subjects residing in said Nations that the Regulations enjoined by the Laws of this Province may be complied with within its Limits & that the Superintendants Regue-lations may take place where the provincial Laws of this or any other Province do not operate & that Justice may be rendered to the Indians. Notice is accordingly Hereby given. that no person whatsoever shall after the first Day of January next be permitted to reside or Trade in either of the said Nations. who shall not be able to produce to John Mc Intosh Esq.r or the Commissary for the Time being, a Regular Licence or Certificate under the Hand & Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief of this or any other of His Majesty's Provinces in the Southern District. by which it shall appear, that such person or persons have Entered into Bond & given [p. 40] proper Security / for the Observation of the Laws & Regulations, enacted by the Provinces, or places where provincial Laws do not extend &. Operate. all Regulations established by the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, under the Authority of the Abovementioned Proclamation by said Traders, their Clerks, Deputies, Threlings

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† Servants of every Denomination

Given under my Hand † Seal in Pensacola this 9th day of October in the Eleventh Year of His Maty's Reign † in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred † Seventy One –

(signed) John Stuart

By order of the Superintendant
William Ogilvy Secy

Endorsed Notice given by The Superintendant [No 42]
of Indian Affairs / Relative to Licences for Trading /
in the Chactaw † Chickesaw / Nations 9th October 1771 /
In Mr Stuarts (No 35) of / 22d Novr 1771. / (3) / dr.

N 37/ Mobile 29th Dec. 1771 [45]

My Lord

I am honoured with your Lordships Letter of 3d July and begg leave to return your Lordship my thanks, for your having been pleased to lay before the King my Letter of 27th April, humbly requesting His Majesty's Permission to go to England for some Months for the recovery of my Health

The Request was suggested by the Violence of my disorder no longer confined to the extremeties but universal, and by the pressing Instances of my Physicians; as it must have been an improper one, I begg your Lordship's Pardon for having made it

I am gratfully sensible of His Majesty's Goodness in being graciously pleased to permit me after I shall have finished my Business in this Province, to go to New York or any other of the Northern Colonies for my Recovery Should I be advised to go to New York, after my return to Carolina, and the Affairs of my Department in a Situation to Admit of my Absence; I shall then avail myself of His Majesty's most Gracious Indulgence, by going to one of the Northern Provinces for some Time

[illegible]

I have the Honor of being with the greatest Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

most obedient and most

humble Servant

John Stuart

To the Right Honble

The Earl of Hillsborough &c. &c.

[46] Endorsed. Mobile 29th Decr 1771. | Mr. Stuart. | (No 37) | R. 4th March 1772 | Ent.

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[47]

№ 38) Mobille 29th Decemr 1791

My Lord

Being now surrounded with Indians I can only acknowledge the Honor of your Lord: =ship's Letter № 22) and I begg leave to assure yours Lordship of my giving the closest attention to the execution of the Services enjoined me in it.

I arrived here about the Beginning of this Month, and wailed some time for the arrival of the Indians who have continued drop: =ping in, in small parties, the number here at present of Chactaws & Chickasaws, amounts to about one Thousand five hundred persons, and the last party will be here this Evening. I shall give them all the Despatch in my power.

The Surveyor who I sent to ascertain the Boundary has not as yet furnished me with the Plan, which disappointment prevents my / sending it now with Minutes of the Treaty [40] meeting at Pensacola which goes herewith. I hourly look for the return of my messenger to the Creeks with their final Determination about the Lands on the Escambia, so that by next Packet I hope to be enabled to give your Lord: =ship full accounts of all my proceedings in this Province & to lay the Surveys of the Boundaries before you

I have the Honor of being with the
Utmost Respect.

My Lord
Your Lordship's
Most obedient and
most humble Servant
John Stuart

The Right Honble The Earl of Hillsborough &c. &c.

[f. 50] Endorsed Mobile 29th Decr 1771. / Mr. Stuart / (No 38) / 4 March 1772. / Entd.

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West Florida

At a Congress of the principal Chiefs & Warriors of the Upper Creek Nation, held at Pensacola in the Province of West Florida. By John Stuart Esqr. His Majesty's Sole Agent for, & Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Southern District of North America.

October 29th 1771

Present.

His Excellency Peter Chester Esqr. Governor of West Florida.

Fredrick Haldimand Esqr. Brigadier General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Southern District.

The Honble. Elias Durnford Esqr. Lieut. Govr.

Charles Stuart Esqr. Deputy Superintendt.

The Members of His Majestys Honble. Council.

Capt. Barkett of His Majestys Ship Lowestoff.

Major Dickson & the Officers of the 16th Regiment of Foot.

And the following Indian Chiefs.-

Emistisiguo Great Medal Chief

Neothlocko, or the Second Man
Tipoy.... or the Fighter . .
The Beaver Tooth King . .

} Small Medal Chiefs

Octr 29th With the other Ruling Chiefs + Principal Warriors of Sixteen Towns of the Alibamons, Abekas, and Tallipousses —

{Joseph Cornell / John Simpson} Interpreters

After the usual Ceremony of Smoaking the Calumet of Peace, Neothlocko (or the second Man) Spoke as follows —

This is the day allotted us by the Master of Breath to meet our Father on this Land, which was originally made for the use of us Red-men. I am rejoiced to see so many of my white Breth-eren here; Before our White Brethern came to this Land our situation was much worse than it is at present, We were originally a poor People, and should have remained so, but for your Assist-ance. We were like one who sees a good thing at a distance but cannot reach it, however it pleased the Supreme Being at last to send our White Brethern to our assistance.

Altho we sett off from the Nation in a hurry and unprovided with the necessaries for paying the usual Compliment to you in our way, [403] yet we meet you / with Hearts white and Clean, We intend to pay you and the other two Great Men here present, the greatest Compliment we are

Augt 29th capable of paying, and I wish it were in our power to do it with more Ceremony than Circumstances will admitt of.

The Appallachicola Tribe were the Original Proprietors of this Land, We therefore hope the Governor will accept of the Title of Appallachicola Mico as the highest Title we can confer.

The Cussitaw Tribe were always noted Warriors and the Cussitaw Town is the greatest War Town in the Nation, We hope the General will accept of the Title of Cussitaw Mico.

As the Alibamas are great in War and in peace, and sollicitous for the good of all the Tribes, and as you are the Father of all the Southern Indians and constantly employed in taking care of their Interests, we call you Alibama Mico.

The place and circumstances of this meeting will not Admitt of the Ceremonies with which we commonly confer such Titles, We therefore hope you will excuse the want of them.—

He then addressi'd his People and desired they would bear in Remembrance what was said—

The Superintendant approved of the second Man Heathlocko's Sentiments, and thank'd him for his Title, then proceeded.

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Oct.r 24th. Friends & Brothers,

The Great Giver of Breath has permitted us to meet here this day, that we may smoke the Calumet of Peace and Brighten the Chain of Friend=ship, which has so long and happily united us together. Your white Brethern meet you with hearts free from Malice and bad Design, We do not doubt but you are come in the same good Disposition. I gladly embrace the opportunety of Introducing You to the Governor of the Province, and the General of His Majesty's Forces, and I desire you will listen to any Talk, which the Governor or General may have to deliver you. I will afterwards declare to you the Business of this Meeting.

His Excell.cy The Governor, then addres'd the Indians as follows Viz.r

I am heartily glad to see my good Brothers the Creeks, at Pensacola. Before I crossed the Great Water I receved Orders from the Great Be=loved King that whenever I should meet any of His good People the Red men to assure them of His friendship and protection, and that He had given Orders to His Governors, and other/Lead=ing Men in the several Provinces in America, to Treat them as Brothers so long as they should

[2 or]

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Octo 29th behave peaceably and well affected to the white people, which I have the strongest Reason to hope will be for a long Continuance.

I wish I had it in my power to be more Liberal to the Red Men when they come to Pensacola, but the Land about us is so poor, nothing but a barren sand, incapable of producing either Corn or other Provisions, that it is not in my power to supply them with what I most sincerely wish to accomplish: Therefore it is with you Red Men of the Creek Nation to Grant us Lands for the obtaining those Neces-saries for your support, the Limits of which I leave to the Management of the Beloved Man, now here present to settle with you, and I flatter myself you will readily Comply with what he shall ask of you, or you must often re-turn without Receiving, what I should at all times be glad to furnish you with.

As to any Encroachments made by the White people on your Lands it was entirely unknown to me: As soon as it came to my knowledge that they had gone beyond the Boundary Line, I gave orders to them to withdraw, which they im-mediatly did, and they have not returned since, which shows that it was not done with any

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Octo 29th design of Encroaching upon Your Lands, but it must be attributed to their not knowing where the Boundary Line was, for the want of its being marked out, but as you are now here, I hope that affair will be settled, that there may be no room left for any further dispute.

I shall at all times exert myself to see Justice done to my good Brethren the Red Men, And if any of the Traders in your Nations or other white Men infringe upon the Laws made for their Guidance, or in any other Manner Act, so as to endanger the Breaking of the Chain of Friendship between us, which now subsists, and which I hope is never to be broken, I will order them to be punished with the greatest severity, in hopes of deterring others from committing the like offences, as well as in Justice to yourselves - There is one Thing I must beg leave to recommend to you, that if you think Yourselves injured by any of the Traders or their Followers in your Nation, which may often be imaginary Grievances, that you are not of your-selves to take Satisfaction, but you must make your Complaint to the Governor of the Province nearest to you, or to such other Great Man in Power as the Beloved Man now here present, and

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[Octo 29th] You will have justice done you-

You say the path is now Straight and white. Your observing this Recommendation is the way to keep it so, for it is a Liberty the Great and Beloved King does not allow to any of His Subjects- We have many Salutary Laws for the protection of the Innocent, as well as for the Punishment of the Guilty and if any White Man Injures a Red Man in his person or Property, he will be punished in the same manner as if he had committed it against one of his White Brethern. [6 or] The several Treaties entered into between the Red-Men and the white Peple I shall always pay the greatest Attention to and I hope on your part you will continue to do the Same. The strict observation of which will always keep us in Harmony, & friendship: I now take you by the hands and Assure you that I am very Sincerely your true and faithful friend.

The General then acquainted them that his Sentiments exactly coincided with the Governors, and desired they would be attentive to what he had recommended as the only means of keeping the Chain Bright, and thanked them for the Compliment in conferring a Title on him

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[Octo. 29th] The Superintendant then addressed the Indians

Great Chiefs and Warriors, Friends and Brothers,

I have often met you upon Business of the utmost Importance to your Nation, as well as to your White Brethern, who are settled near you. Our Talks have always been good and calculated to maintain Peace, to prevent Violence and to ob=tain Mutual Justice. It was for such great pur=pose, that by the King's order, I now, with the Chiefs of the other Nations were met by the Governors of Four Provinces and One, at Augusta in Georgia in 1763, with a View to the same desir=able Objects I met you here in 1765. The Chiefs of the Lower Creeks at Picolata, in East Florida in 1765. The Chiefs of the Whole Nation at Au=gusta in 1767, 1768 & 1769, where we renewed the Agreements which had been entered into at The General Congress; and in order to remove every Stumbling Block from the Way, Boundary Lines have been agreed upon, dividing the Lands which your Nation has reserved as your own Property from what you have thought proper to cede to your White Brethern. The Boundary Line be=tween you and Georgia has been actually marked some Years ago, Through a long extent of Count=try across Rivers and Morasses. It was a very

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Octo 29th Salorious but a very necessary work, and altho many difficulties arose, yet by perseverance we con= =quered them and Effected it. The Line between you and this province, altho a Session was made by Treaty in 1765, and the Limits specified, is still unmarked. It is now our as well as your desire and wish that it may be accomplished; With this view I am come hither from Charlestown, and You have travelled from your Nation. I trust it will be accomplished to our mutual satisfaction. You are the Chiefs and Rulers of a Brave Nation, You are Qualified to Govern in Peace as well as in War, You must be sensible of the Advantages which you derive from the Neigh= =bourhood of your White Brethern, You have incontestable proofs of their Friendship for You and your People. You will therefore Consider the bad Policy as well as the Ingratitude of confining them to a piece of Barren Land, in= =capable of producing any of the necessaries of Life. Without you give them Land that will produce Corn and Maintain their Creatures, You cannot expect to be entertain'd here when You come to see them. We do not want to get / Your Hunting [800] Grounds, we are not Hunters, we are Planters, an Hundred Miles of Pine Land would be of

(Octo. 29th) no Value to us, what we ask you can easily spare. It is the Lands on both Sides the Scam= bia as far up as a Boat can go, and we want no more than five Miles back from the River, and as far up as the River is navigable; This I hope, out of Friendship and Gratitude you will grant us, and that you will appoint Persons to see it mark'd in com= pany with a Surveyor from this Province, before you return to your Nation.

A string of white Beads.

At the Congress in this place with Governor Johnstone and me, you said that Friendship be= tween us was new, it was like new fallen Snow which hardly whitened the Ground; that we were united like two new planted Vines, whose Tendrils had just interwoven, but were not firm, that in the space of four Years, if no accident happened; the Snow of Friendship would be deep and cover all black Spots, and the interwoven Ten= drils would grow strong like Iron. That at the end of said Period you would have something to tell me. Seven Years have Elapsed, during which I have often taken my Brothers by the Hand, but they have not as yet mentioned any thing particular to me. I must now desire You

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[Octo: 29th] will declare if any Promise made You by me remains unperformed, and whither or not I have upon all occasions kept my word with You./

A String of white Beads-

At my arrival here I recevied the Copy of a Talk from the Head men and Warriors of the Upper Creeks, sent to Charlestown and dated at Oakchoys the 1st May last. I remember well the different publick Agreements which you allude to in it: but I know nothing of any Message sent you by Governor Wright, and deliver:ed you by Mr John Mc Gillivray. I must here set you right where you are mistaken with re:=spect to straggling battle. At the great Congress at Augusta you proposed that no battle should be suffered to stray beyond the Line, it was then observed to You, that you could not ex:=pect that an Ox or a Cow could know a Boundary Line, That to kill such Straggling Crea:=tures for their Ignorance, would be cruel with respect to them, and unkind and very unfriend:=ly with respect to your Brothers, since it would always be in your Power to drive them within the Limits. On the other hand any such Agree:=ment would be leaving an opening for your mad young men (of which you confess you have a

(Octr. 29th.) great many among you) wantonly to kill and
distroy the battle of Poor People settled near the
Line; Surely my Brethern, no damage or prejudice
can arise to your Station by a few bows Strag-
=gling into your Woods and eating a little Gras:
If settlements are not made over the Line I
hope my Brothers will not take offence at such
Triffles, especially as you yourselves observe, that we,
with great Reason complain of Infractions of Treaty,
and at same time say that a small breach
should not spoil the old white Path. I Hope
my Brothers will never make a Complaint of
It's Nature any more, or Seem to begrudge a
little Gras to our Creatures that may straggle
beyond the Line, as your Friends may one day
[p.06] or/other have an opportunity of relieving you when
Oppressed with hunger at the expence of those
Creatures lives.

As Governor Wright has thought proper to
answer your Talk to me, Copy of which was
sent him by Mr. Kemp, I refer you to what
he says respecting the Indian said to have been
murthered at Augusta, he must, from his Situa-
=tion, know that Matter better than I do, and
has a Right to judge how far he considers
it as satisfaction: he likewise knows the Particulars

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[Octo^r 29th] of what happened to St. Jago, that being within his Government and I again refer you to what he says on that subject, as well as the Stipulated Reward for Runaway Negroes.

A few days after my arrival here, I receved your Message of 15 July. I have heard that the Cherokees wanted to pay their Debts by a Cession of Land on the West Side of Savannah River, but whatever has been transacted in that Business is without my knowledge and Concurrence. It is not my Business to determine whether You or the Cherokees have a right to that Land; that point you must settle between yourselves. I can only tell you that as I receved no Orders to ask the Cherokees for a further Cession, no such Requisition was made and no Land can be taken without His Majesty's permission and the Intervention of the Superintendant. I hope we shall have no misunderstanding about the Boundary Line, now to be finished, and as I have complied with your request, in Providing for you the Rum you wrote for, I expect you will also comply with our reasonable request in Granting the Lands upon the Scambia.

A String of White Beads.

I have no more at present to say, I wait

[Octo: 29th] for your Answer: And if you have any Com:
=plaints to make, This is the proper time.—

Emistisiguo Speaks

Father,

The Great Being above has ordered this Meet:
ing; The day is Clear, so is my Heart, The
Road I travelled to meet you is White. I
now meet you in Confidence and Friendship. Your
Talks have always been good, and I have on
all occasions Listened to them with pleasure, and
after having travelled so far am rejoiced to see
so many of my white Friends, who are here
present.

I have often Talked with you upon former
Occasions, and promised to meet you again, this
is the day appointed for that purpose. At former
meetings I spoke for my People, it is my In:
=tention to do the same now.

Since my first meeting You at this place
the Talks between us have been White, at
that time you told me, that 'till then you pur:
=ed to hold me by the Point of the Fingers,
but for ever afterwards we should be tied together
as with an Iron Chain; but as we have no
[p 67] Iron/or Chains I said that my Nation was
like a Vine newly planted near a strong Tree,

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Oct.r 29th.) to which I compared the White people That the Branches by which the Vine clung to the Tree were still tender, but if the Vine should continue to embrace the Tree for seven years, they would be as strong as Iron. Seven years have Elapsed since, and I cannot now doubt but our Friendship and Union will continue for ever.

I remember the Boundary Line which was agreed upon at our last Meeting in this place. You then said it should be like a Stone wall not to be removed without mutual Consent. You now propose an alteration in the Line then agreed upon. My Nation is numerous, and every Child in it has an equal property in the Land with the first Warrior. Making any alteration in the Boundary without the Consent of the Whole, will be improper, You know what has so long hindred our marking the Boundary Line. however I engage to come down here and to finish that Business in the Month of May next

I understood that the Chactaws had given you a Tract of Land in the Forks above the Confluence of Tombechby and Coosa Rivers. At a Meeting at Augusta some time afterwards, I objected to that Cession, because the Land is our property, I now object to it again. The Chactaws are

(Octr 29th) our Younger Brothers, and not so considerable as we are: They may give Lands on the other side Tombechby River, but on this side of it, the Land belongs to us.

I now again see my Father and so many Warriors face to face with our Hearts clean + white, I hope it will remain so for ever, and that when occasion offers we shall be ready to assist one another. I hope the Great Giver of Breath will strengthen our Friendship that we may live and die like Brothers. I have at present no more to say Tomorrow we shall meet early and finish our Talks.

(Octr 30th) Wednesday 30th October.

present as the day before.

After smoaking the Calumet of peace

Emistisiguo Speaks

Our Forefathers first took the White People by the Hand at Charles Town, This I have heard in my Nation and shall always remember. I am now come to strengthen the Friendship that then began. When our Forefathers first met the White people the Path was dark and crooked, but since that time it has always been straight. It has and ever shall be my endeavor to keep it open, and clear of thorns + Weeds; perhaps

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Oct. 30th I may fail, for I think the People of the present age are not so sensible as they were formerly. It was recommended by an English Gov.=ernor at Charlestown to open a Great and Broad Path from / Charlestown to the Abekas, and thence [p. 50] to the Chickesaws, We did not receive this Talk from a Frenchman or a Spaniard, but from an English Governor, and I have accordingly preserved it in my Mind, for English Governors have al.=ways agreed with our Ruling Chiefs that every Matter should be Conducted for our Mutual Ad.=vantage, and that We and they should be con.=sidered as the same People. I now meet my Father and the Governor here in a new Place, and I hope we shall be able to settle Matters in such a Manner as to prevent any Misunder.=standing for the time to come. You, the Governor and General, are now three Chiefs of our Nation, and we expect that you will Interest yourselves for the good of our People, and that this Talk will always be in Remembrance. The Lands are not the Property of the Head Warriors, but of the whole Nation in Common, every Boy has a Right in the disposal of them; but as we are now met, and you have spoken to me on the Subject, I will not be deaf to

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[Oct.r 30th.] what you have requested. It is true the Limits have been settled by a former Treaty, when it was agreed that no Alteration should be made, Yet I consider what you represent, and as the Governor is now a Chief of our Nation, and I hope will be careful not to suffer any future Encroachment on our Lands, I will Lend him a little more Land, and I hope he will be Careful of it and see that it is improved, that it may be useful to this Town, and that such of us as Visit him, may reap some Advantage by it. I have told you how little it was in my power, yet as a Testimony of my Friendship, I will take upon me to give a little; You may make your Plantations on both sides the River Conica or Scambia, as far up as the old Spanish bow pen. The Spaniards upon their first coming to this Land, settled a Boundary with us; but they did not take care to keep within the Limits; They made a Fort upon Conica beyond the Line; The Consequence of which was a War between them and us, and the Quarrel was never accommodated 'till a little time before they left this place. The Spanish old Fort is upon our Land and it is our Intention to Build a Town at the old Field

Octr 30th.) opposite to said Fort upon Bonica, as soon as peace can be concluded with the Chactaws. I again explain the distance I now offer, which is to the old Bowpen, and further we cannot take upon us to give.

The Superintendant Speaks.

My Brothers,

I have in my hand a plan of the Country near this place which I caused to be made since my arrival here, that you and I might understand each other clearly in settling the Boundary The old Bowpen to which you propose extending our Boundary is marked upon it, The Addition you propose making to the former Concession is only four Miles / of very poor Sand [609] upon the Banks of Bonica, and it is not worth the trouble of altering the old Lines, and drawing a new Treaty for such a trifle. When I met you here before we were unacquainted with the Quality of the Lands, you then ceded to us: upon examination we find them to be nothing but Sands, incapable of producing any of the Necessaries of Life in Seven years that they have been possessed by White People, they have not produced so much provisions as your party will consume at this Meeting. Your Hunting Grounds

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[Octo 30th] we do not want to interfere with, our Request of a Little Land on both Sides the Ponica or Scambia as far up as it is Navigable for a Boat, is very Reasonable and Moderate, and Such a Cession cannot be attended with any Inconvenience to you, it is absolutely necessary for your Brothers here, and would be more useful to you in their Possession than in your own. I hope you will consider my readiness to Comply with your desires, as well as the Benefit you receive from the Neighbourhood of your White Brothers, and their friendship for you upon all Occasions, and Grant our Request.

Emistisiguo speaks

Father,

If you had sent us Word before we left our Nation, that this was to be a Talk about giving more Land, we should not have come down without first having Consulted our People relative to it, and then I could have given a proper Answer to your proposal.

Superintendant speaks.

Brother,

I sent for all your principal Chiefs to Confer upon Matters of Consequence to us both, Particularly to Establish firmly, and mark the Boundary

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[Octor. 30th.] Line. Your Chiefs never met me before without being Authorized to treat of and Transact all Sorts of Business with me, I expected you would have met me now here with the same Authority.

Emmistisiguo Speaks.

Our Chiefs could not all attend, some were at War, and some were employed abroad upon Business of Consequence to us, I cannot therefore take upon me to say any more, but I will consult the other Chiefs here, and take their Advice, which I will communicate to you.

Superintendant.

I desire then that you will retire and consider of the Matter, and about four o' Clock in the Afternoon we will again meet you, and hear the Result of your Consultation—

The Congress broke up and the Chiefs retired to Consult. In a short time afterwards Joseph Cornai the Interpreter was sent by them to acquaint the Superintendant that as the Chiefs after Consultation and Mature /deliberation found that they could not take [460] upon themselves to gratify us fully in our Request for Lands on the Scambia, and as we had rejected the offer they had taken upon them to make of a small Addition, they

Octo. 30th) would not give us the trouble of another Meet-
=ing, & therefore desired the Superintendant would
Order Boats to Carry them abross the Bay that
they might Return to their Station. The Super-
=intendant Returned for Answer, That, as upon
Consultation, they thought themselves not authorised
to Comply with our Request he was far from
blaming them for not doing it, on the Con-
=trary he thought their Conduct highly to be
Commended in Chusing to avoid the Censure of
their Station, and in not deceiving us their Friends
by giving Lands, the Property of which might
afterwards be disputed and create bad Blood;
that he was not going to differ with his
friends about a Piece of Land, and desired
they would entertain no such thought, that he
had other Business of Moment to transact with
them, and desired they would meet him at
the appointed time, to which they agreed and
met accordingly at the usual place.

October 30th Afternoon.

Present as in the Morning—

The Superintendant opened the Conference by
Repeating what had been said in the forenoon,
acquainted them of his having received their Mess-
=age by the Interpreter, approved of their Steady

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[Aug.30th] Behaviour, in not chusing to exceed their Com-
=mission, or in not taking upon themselves to
make a Session without Authority, represented the
situation we were in for want of planting
Lands, and as he proposed applying to their
Nation by a Letter to be sent by them, he
expected that they would back his Applica-
-tion to obtain the Session so much wanted,
and beg'd they would Consider and Represent
to their Nation the Benefit that would Ac-
=crue to themselves from those Lands being in
our Possession, That he should expect an Answer
to the Talk which he intended to send to
their Nation by them, on this Subject, as soon
as possible, by the Interpreter. Thanked them
for the offer of a small Addition on the
Scambia; and assured them that altho he did
not think proper to accept of it, he did not
slight their offer, for that the Governor and
all their white Brethern present look'd upon
it as a stretch of their Power to show the
Straightness of their heart. that he was ready
to attend to any Answer they should think
proper to give, or to/any thing they might have to pay. [p.61]

Emistisiguo speaks,

. Father, I am still the same Man I was,

Octo: 30th) and not like a Child varying my Opinion every Instant, my Sentiments still remain the same they were. I formerly spoke about the Boundary Line at Tassa Old Field, not to go above Mr. Farmar's plantation. I now desire again you will Consider the Lands in the Forks as above the Confluence of Coosa and Tombeckby Rivers as our property. If the Chactaws have a Mind to give Lands they may give it on the other side Tombeckby River.

I hope you will never more allow any settlements, or Hunters to go above the old field at Tensa or Tassa. We have no other method of Subsisting but by hunting, for which that Land is well calculated, and at every meeting you have always promised that no Encroachments should be made for the future. I have always upon my Return home from such meetings repeated these promises, but they have always been broken, and new Encroachments made. You have always told us as well as the Governors that you wanted Lands for planting, not for hunting, and that the Deer belonged to us, notwithstanding which there are white people who tell us they intend hunting on our Lands in spite of us. You ordered that there should be no Trading in the Woods,

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[Octo.r 30th] but I understand that it is in Agitation to fix Stores in the Woods. so that I find you and I have Talked to no purpose, and that our Agreements have fallen to the Ground. There is a person settled on the Ohatahootchies named William Oates. at a place called Tuckpafka. I am informed that the Cherokees have allowed a Man to make a Settlement in the Uppermost Forks of Coosa River, and to drive Cattle there. Every thing goes now contrary to our Agreements, and I am sorry that Mr. Jackson and our Merchants at Augusta should break the Rules which were made, and agreed to in their Presence. It was agreed at the Congress at Augusta, that all persons found Trading in the Woods should be Consider=ed as Infringers of Treaty, and treated as French or Spaniards. I caused some such to be plunder=ed, to show them their Error, for which I incurr'd much Reproach from both White and Red People. It was also Agreed that no half Breeds or Indians should be employed as Factors in the Nation, yet there are many such em=ployed. Some time after all these Matters were settled at Augusta, I received a Letter said to have been written by you, telling me I had forgot the Agreements. John Francis was the

(Octo 30th) Interpreter, and I answered that I thought you had either forgot or mistaken the Talks; I be-
-lieve the Letter was written by Mr Galphin, how-
[p.12] -ever I then said I would |Speak to you con-
-cerning it the first time we should meet:
I therefore have embraced this Opportunity of
doing it, and have mentioned all these Matters
to show you that I perfectly remember what
Passed, altho some White People who were pre-
-ent when these Regulations were made say that
they are all Laid aside, and of no force.
I hope no offence will be taken at my being
particular in mentioning those Matters, as I mean
to show that I had not forgot the different
Agreements Entered into.

Superintendant

My friend Emistisiguo.

I have listened very Attentively to all you
have paid, and shall now answer the different
Matters you have Stated, in Order. The Bound-
-ary Line agreed upon when Governor Johnstone
and I met you here before is very clearly un-
-derstood by me, It was to terminate at Yoza
River so as to cover all the French Settlements
at Tassa Old Field beyond which you now desire
we should neither settle nor permit People to

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Oct 30 hunt; But I must here observe to you that the small Tribes of the Nanniabama and Tome' Indians who were settled on the Western Bank of the Great River formed by the Junction of the Coosa and Tombeckby Rivers, have always con= =sidered the Lands on the opposite Shore as well as on the Island above, as their Property, and planted upon them, and they have only removed since the War between you and the Chactaws broke out, they likewise claimed a cer= =tain Extent in the forks above the confluence of said Rivers, as their Hunting Grounds The Reason is clear, their Villages was on the high Barren Banks to the Westward, a healthy Situa= =tion, but the soil unfit for Agriculture, and all the Rich Low Lands lie in the Islands, and on the Eastern side of the River. It is likewise a truth of which you may be Sen= =sible, that the French Inhabitants near Mobille, and upon the Western Banks of Tombeckby River had no other planting Lands but what lay in the Islands, and upon the Eastern Side of Tensa Branch of Coosa River, now most of the old French Inhabitants still retain their Proper= =ty under the British Government and still plant upon the Islands & River as usual. Supposing

Octo. 30th) the property of all the Eastern Side to be really yours, will you refuse us the same advantage you allowed the French, and name said Tribes? Your Expectations of Friendship and Assistance from us exceed any you could have entertained of Reaping / from the French, yet [p.62] you mean to dispute this triffle with us. I shall say no more upon this Subject. but refer you for the Truth of all I have said to Tipoy who is well acquainted with it.

Now with respect to the Session to His Majesty of Lands in the Forks. above the Confluence of Coosa + Tombecky Rivers. It is most certain that a Session was made by the Chactaws as far as Chickiannoce in 1765. and it is as true that you objected to it at Augusta in 1768. The War which had in the mean time broken out between you and the Chactaws prevented our coming to any Settlement about your pretensions. The property of said Lands we cannot determine, that is a matter of discussion between yourselves, they are not granted away, We are in no hurry, they may remain as they are untill Circumstances will admitt of your Settling the dispute with the Chactaws.

It is very true that by the Regulations,

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Octo 30th] for Carrying on the Trade made and communi:cated to you at Augusta, by me, Provision was made for discouraging and preventing the destruction of your game by Persons residing in your Na:tion, but those Regulations ceased to be of force when the Management of the Trade reverted to the different Provinces, and altho my Intentions were good yet they were frustrated The King enjoined the different Governments to give your Grievances all possible Redress, and altho' Laws for that pur:pose have not as yet been Enacted, yet there is no doubt but proper Attention will soon be paid to your Complaints. In the mean time when you meet White Hunters in the Woods, you have a Right to the Skins of your own Deer and the Guns with which they were Kill'd. As to the Persons unlicensed carrying on an Illicit Trade in the Woods, your People have in their Power to discourage that Practice by taking their Skins, for Men breaking the Laws of their Country are not entitled to their protection. Settling Stores in the Woods, distant from any Town or Settle:ment, is Contrary to the Kings Orders; and an Infringement on your Right which is in your own Power to prevent, by obliging such Offend:ers to Remove, You therefore ought immediatly

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Octor 31st.) to Order William Oates to remove, as well as the Person who you say the Cherokees have permitted to settle, and drive Stock to the Upper Forks of Coosa River, which is in the Middle of your Hunting Grounds. With regard to the Letter said to have been written by me I assure you I know nothing of it, it is probable Mr. Galphin may have wrote it as you surmise. Upon the Whole my Brothers, these Regulations were made by me, when I was entrusted with the Management of the Trade, but as soon as it was put into other hands, I could no longer enforce the observation of them, and no Imputation / of promises broke will lie against me upon that Account. I am happy to hear these Matters mentioned which has given me an Opportunity of Clearing them up, I hope to your satisfaction, I am at the same time much pleased to hear how distinctly you Remember the Substance of the Regulations. I must again desire if you know any Promise of mine unfullfilled in any Respect that you will point it out.

[p. 4]

Emistisigue observed that it was late in the Evening and that he would defer saying any more till the Morning following at Nine oClock.

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Octr 31st

October 31st Morning

Present as the Preceeding days.

The Superintendant speaks

My friends.

We are now met again to to Resume our Conferences of yesterday which were Interrupted by the approach of Night, I shall Listen with Attention to whatever you shall say, and desire you will not smother any Complaints you may have reason to make, this being the Proper time to make them known.

N.B. Ennistisiguo appear'd at this Congress this day with his face painted white

Ennistisiguo speaks,

It is true the Evening Interrupted our Talks yesterday, we are now met again all white and I will proceed in my dis-course. Yesterday you ask'd for some Land on the Scambia which we could not gratify you in, and assigned our Reason for refusing. You also explained the Situation of the Tomees & Hanniabas, and the Right they claimed of Planting on the Islands opposite to their Villages, and on the Eastern Bank of Coosa River. They are gone and you have now Succeeded to their Right. I have attentively

[Oct.r 31st]
13 As the Lands on the Coosa River belong to the Alibama Tribe, all the Chiefs of which being present, they could with propriety make this Cession.

considered what you said and we consent that the Boundary shall henceforward Run Tc.a Tc.a (Vide Treaty or Session)

Ernistisguo proceeds,

You complain much of the Poor=ness of your Land near this Town. We have now given some very fine Land, We hope you will improve it, and that its Produce will answer your Wishes. We expect that those who shall settle on that Tract of valuable Land will use us kind=ly when we shall happen to go and see them. It abounds with fine Timber, we hope you will make the same use of it that the French did and that you will not encroach upon us any more.

At Mr. Galphin's house in 1768. You and I had some Conversation, I know not if I understood well what you meant. You told me, at least I under=stood that you wanted a high piece of Land opposite to Mobille, as you thought it a good pleasent Situation for a House, and if you could get it you'd chuse to have some Cattle, Hogs and other Stock upon it. You asked me if we would have

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Octo. 31st. any objections to your driving such Stock through
our Nation. You then I said you sent this [665]
Message by me, and when you should Receive
our Answer, you would send a Talk to the
Chactaws about the Land. It was the Talk
that no Cattle should be driven through our
Nation. You and Governor Johnston agreed to it
at this place, yet soon afterwards, Mr Galphin
drove a great many for the Mobille Market with-
-out our Consent. Upon my Return home at
that time I delivered your Message to the Nation,
who agreed that you should have any piece of
Land you should pitch upon, and that they
would send People to drive your Cattle; but as
I have never heard more from you since I must
Conclude the Whole to be a mistake.—

The Superintendant.

I am extremely obliged to your Nation for
their Readiness to grant what they imagined to be
my desire, what I said was, I find, badly
Interpreted, I must therefore now explain a Matter
which was made a handle of, altho it had
entirely escaped my Memory. When I was last
here I expressed an Inclination of having a Spot
on the East side of Mobille Bay, which was
not granted me 'till after I left this Province,

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Octr 31st) it was that Land I meant when I spoke to you. The Situation is pleasant and healthy, tho the Soil be Barren, I told you that I in= =tier intended to go there myself or to send my Deputy, as a place contiguous both to your Sta= =tion & the Shactaws. I never did ask you or any other Nation for Land beyond the Bound= =ary Line. I afterwards laid aside all thoughts of driving Cattle thither, because I thought it would be setting a bad example. I am obliged to you for the Pains you have taken in this Matter, and I look upon it as a fresh Proof of your Friendship.—

&c &c &c proceeds

Besides Mr Galphin who was the first who drove Cattle thro' our Nation, there are many others driving Cattle and settling Bowpens on our Land without our Consent, viz.

Robert Anderson has drove Cattle to the Kaialeagus

Wm Bowsens to the Abekoutchies—

Nicholas Blake to the Oakehoys—

Thomas Graham to the Wakehoys—

Thomas Grierson to the Cufallees—

Richard Baillie to the Ottassies

Thomas Scott to the Chellabies—

And James Mc Queen has, in opposition

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Octo. 31st to every Talk, not only brought up battle, but also Negroes, and has made a Settlement near the Great Tallassies, by which it ap=pears that our Talks have been thrown away. I want to know whither it should be so or not. I am now far advanced in Life, and this is the first time I ever saw Plantations settled in my Nation. The Reason of my / Complaining is that formerly our old [p. 66] Women and Motherless Children used, by exchanging a Little Corn for Goods, to be able to cover their Nakedness but they now are deprived of this Resource, and often obliged on the Contrary to purchase Corn from the Traders. I remember it was formerly agreed that We should take the Skins we found in the Possession of White Hunters, we should meet in the Woods, but notwithstanding that Agreement there are many White Men in our Nation who follow no other Business but that of Hunting such as Mr. Humphry Hubbard, John Stripes & Adam Tapley, who declare to our faces they will hunt on our Land, in Spite of all opposition or Re=gulations to the Contrary.

The Superintendant Speaks,

Governor Johnston and I at the last

[Octo. 31st] Congress held here, asked the Liberty of driving
battle thro' your Nation, provided it should be
found necessary for the good of the Colony. You
objected to it, and said it might be productive
of many disagreeable Consequences, and might probably
be the means of Involving your Nation in a dis-
=pute with the White People. That if such a
Permission was given it would be a Precedent
for making your Nation a Thorough Fare for all
sorts of People. It was at last agreed upon,
that no Person whatsoever should be allowed to
drive Cattle through your Nation, without a Pass
from the Governor of a Province, or the Super-
=intendant No Person ever Applied to me for any
such Pass, and I never gave any. The Traders
who have driven in Cattle & made Settlements in
your Nation are very Culpable, I shall Represent the
Matter to the Governors of the Provinces from
which they trade, and I hope they will find
means to redress these Grievances, And as your
Complaints will be laid before His Majesty I prob-
=ably may have some Orders Relative to them.

His Excellency the Governor Then Addressed the
Indians as follows.

Friends, Brothers, Great Chiefs & Warriors.

I am sorry that this Meeting has not

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Octo. 31st.) been so favorable to your White Brethern as we had a Right to expect. You may think we are angry, but I do not blame you for re:=fusing us the Lands we asked for, as you tell us you were not Authorized to give them: on the Contrary, if this is the Case. I think you have acted like Wise & prudent Men, in not granting what might give Umbrage to the Rest of your Nation, and cause Disquietude a:=mongst yourselves /which might endanger the Friend:=ship now Subsisting between us: The small Tract which you so kindly made us an offer of, con:=vinces me of your Gratitude and friendship, I am obliged to you for your good Intentions, & I have strong Reason to hope that what the Beloved Man mentioned to You Yesterday about Grant:=ing these Lands will make such an Impression on you, that when you Return to your Nation you will use your utmost Interest with your Brothers to Induce them readily to Comply with our Requests, & Join with You in granting us the small Tract, that has been Applied for, as you must be sensible, that we have no Land near us fit for Cultivation, and that this Grant will be of as great Advantage to your:=selves as to your White Brothers; for without

[Octo 31st] this Session it will not be in our power to
give you those Assistances that you Require, when
you come to this place. I shall not say any
thing more to you upon the Subject, this was
not the only Business that we sent for you
upon. You may Remember that last Summer
I sent a Talk into your Nation acquainting you
of several Settlements made by your White Bre-
=thern on the Alibama River having been broke
up, by some of your People, for having settled
beyond the Line, and desiring you to send
some proper persons down to Assist us in
marking it out. And as you are now here
I hope that Affair will be Accomplished. It
has been generally Understood that the Boundary
Line included all the Old French Settlements at
Tassa which I hope you Confirm to us. With
regard to what you mentioned yesterday concerning
White Men who have Settled or Hunted on your
Lands, Traded in your Woods, and who have
Committed other Abuses I must tell you, when-
=ever these come to my Knowledge I will Exert
myself to have your Complaints Redressed, And if
such Offences are Committed within the Limits of
this Province I will punish the Offenders agreable
to the Laws. I must now mention to you

Oct.r 31st.) The many Injuries that have been committed by the Lower Creeks upon the plantations of the White Inhabitants in the Western part of this Province, which oblige me to take Notice of them. Several parties frequently go out under a pre-tence of going to War, which is far from their thoughts for without going to seek for their Enemy, they go to our plantations, destroy our Cattle, and plunder the poor Inhabitants of their all, and then return home with their booty. These are Grievances that must be put a Stop to. We are the people of one Great & Beloved King. therefore let us live like Brothers & not as Enemys. for what is a Man that Robs me of my property but my Enemy. It Behoves you, Leading Men of the Creek Nation to Exert your Power & Au-=thority so as to prevent any of the / like [p.60] Transactions for the future. And I think in Justice You ought to Oblige those who have thus transgressed, to make Restitution to the poor people, whom they have plundered and in a Manner Ruined. I do not blame any of our Red Brethern here present for their Offences but I must desire that you will send Talks to the Lower Creeks to prevent them from such

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[Oct.r 31st.] practices for the future - There is another thing I must also Observe to you, which is, As you are now at War, Your Young People frequent:ly come into our Towns with Arms, in search of their Enemy; which is not agreeable to the White People, neither is it usual in any of the Provinces: The frequent Complaints of the Misbehaviour of the Red Men, who often get drunk with Rum which they get for their Skins, and then are Riotous, make it necessary that I should Acquaint you with it, in Hopes that you will give such Advice to your young Men as to make them avoid giving any Of:=fence for the future. I hope what I have now said will make that Impression on you, and that you will use your Influence with your Young Men, that their future Conduct will be such, as to make us esteem them as welcome Friends, and not look on them as Plun:=derers of our property.

I have not forgot to thank You for the distinguishing mark of your Friendship, which you was pleased to Confer upon me at our first Meeting appointing me to a high Rank in your Nation. I shall always Consider you as Friends & Brothers, and shall Retain a Grateful Remembrance

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[Oct.r 31st.] of the Honor you have Conferr'd upon me.-

The Indians thanked His Excellency for his Talk & friendly Advice, and assured him that they would pay the greatest Attention to what he had Recommended.

Emistisiguo Speaks

I must not omitt to acquaint you that one John Miller a Trader, lately Brought a Talk into our Nation, said to have been sent by Gov.r Wright of Georgia, which he said Contained a Threat to stop our Trade if we did not Acquiesce in the Cession of Lands by the Phera-kees to their Traders.

The Superintendant replied that the Assertion of Millers was a falsehood, for that he had Governor Wrights Talk in his possession, which Contained no such Threat or even desired their Consent to the Cession, and that he would not fail to represent Millers Behaviour to the Governor of Georgia.

— and proceeded

Friends & Brothers.

I have now heard all your Complaints with great Attention, and must Observe/ to you [p.69] that on our Parts we have likewise great Reason to Complain. You must be sensible of

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[Octr 31st.] many Capital Infringements of Treaty which as yet you have never given any Satisfaction for; It would be needless here to repeat what hap=pened to a Slave you Carried off from Mobille, it is very recent, and you must Remember what the Governor wrote you upon that Subject. Many Inhabitants of this Province have Indean Slaves, brought from a great distance on the other Side of the Mississippi. These Cannot be Enemys of Yours, Nor can any Honor redound to you as Warriors from Killing your defenceless Slaves, yet your Parties frequently Insult the plantations in Search of such people, an Instance of which happened very lately at Mr. Weggs plantation on Mobille Bay, where they pursued and fired several Shott at a very Valuable Slave of his, had they Killed him they would have derived no Honor from it, + it would have been doing great Injustice to his Master. If you will Consider how contrary such proceedings are to your professions of Friend=ship for us, and with how little Reason you can expect redress of Grievances you complain of on our Part, without you also exert yourselves to prevent such Insults; I am Convinced that upon your Arrival in your Nation you will immediatly give the necessary orders for that purpose.

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Od: 31st) You Complain of a Number of Lawless White People residing in your Nation, who, con= =trary to all order and Regulation, Hunt on your Land and put you to open defiance. I am obliged to you for your tenderness shown to your White Brethern in not hurting the Persons of such Offenders, but as they are often bad People, who having fled from Justice, take refuge in your Nation, Inn Case the Governor of any of the Provinces should send to appre= =hend them, I expect that you will not op= =pose, but on the Contrary, be aiding & Assisting in Apprehending them.

I thank you for the addition you thought proper to make to the former Cession on Coosa River, and as I am come here with a view finally to Accomplish the Important Ser= =vice of making the Boundary Line, I hope you will appoint a Sufficient Number of your People to attend the Persons to be sent from this Province to execute it.

We met in friendship, we will part in the same disposition, We will therefore smoke the pipe of friendship, and if any thing black / Remains let it fly away with the Smoke. [A 70]

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[Oct.r 30th] Emistisiguo Speaks.

I am sorry I cannot Comply with your Request and mark the Boundary Line at this time, as it is our hunting Season and there is no grass in the Woods for our Horses, but I am the Man who will come & accomplish this in the Month of May next, I have now Talked a great While & will give up my place to any of my People who may have any thing to say.

The Superintendant Acquainted them that he had a Token of the Kings Bounty to Bestow, and would order the Presents to be got Ready as soon as possible.

The Conferences then Ended

Copy of the Affidavit of Joseph Cornal and John Simpson Interpreters for the Creek Language.

West Florida }
ss. }

Personally appeared before me S Rush Wegg Esq Attorney General of the Province aforesaid, Joseph Cornal Interpreter for the Creek Language in the Indian Department, and John Simpson Interpreter for said Language for this Province, who, being duly sworn make Oath, That They

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were present at the different Conferences, between the Superintendant and the Indian Chiefs of the Upper Creek Nation during a Congress beginning the 29th day of Octo.r and ending the third of Novem.r Current, at which the said Joseph Fornal did truly & faithfully Interpret the Speeches made by the Governor & Superintendant to the said Indian Chiefs, as well as the Answers of the said Indian Chiefs, to said Speeches truly to the best of their Knowledge and Judgement, and the said Joseph Fornal & John Simpson were present when the Treaty of Cession was Signed & Ex.=ecuted by the said Superintendant and Indian Chiefs, when Joseph Fornal did also explain to the Indians the Course of the the Line agreed upon, and Specified in said Treaty, and to which they, the Chiefs, assented and agreed, And fur.=ther that the Superintendant did then, by the Interpretation of the said Joseph Fornal, ask the said Indian Chiefs, whether they or any of them Remember'd any promise said to have been made by Governor Johnstone and the Superintendant or either of them, at the Meeting with their/Chiefs [illegible] and Warriors at Pensacola in the year of our Lord 1765, of a Congress to be Held at the Ex.=piration of three years from that time, or

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whither they or any of them expected such a Congress, or Complained to any Person of a breach of Promise on the part of Government or Superintendant for want of such a Congress. To all which the Indian Chief Emistisigue on behalf of the whole answered in the Negative, and declared their total Ignorance of any such Promise by the said Governor and Superintendant, or of any such Complaint having ever been made by him or any of his Nation; All which the said Joseph Cornal Junr Interpreted truly & faithfully to the best of their Knowledge

The mark of
Joseph X Cornal
John Simpson

Sworn at Pensacola
this 4th Novemr 1771
Signed R R Wegg Attg Genl

Copy of a Letter from Jno Stuart Esqr Superintendant of Indian Affairs to His Excellency Peter Chester Esqr Governor of West Florida dated Pensacola 2 Novr 1771.

Sir,

I herewith send for your Excellencys Perusal a Treaty of Ratification and Cession of Land at different times within this Province, That Your Excellency

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with the Advice of His Majestys Council, may if agreeable, signify Your Concurrence & Approbation thereof.

I have the Honor of being

Sir,

Your Excellencys

Most Obedient and

Most Humble Servt.

(signed) John Stuart

His Excell.y
Peter Chester Esq.r }

His Excellencys Answer

Pensacola, 6. Chamber 2 Nov.r 1771.

Sir

I immediatly upon receipt of your letter dated this day, inclosing the Articles of Treaty & Cession of Lands proposed to be made to His Majesty by the Creek Indians, I laid it before His Majestys Council, and I am to acquaint you that they have advised me to concurr in the Cession of Lands, mentioned in the Articles of the said Treaty, and I do hereby signify to you my Approbation of the Same.

I have the honor to be, with great Regard,

Sir, Your most Obed.t Humb.e Servt

(Signed) Peter Chester

John Stuart Esq.r

[p 72] West Florida } At a Congress of the Principal
ss. } Chiefs and Warriors of the Upper
Creek Nation of Indians, Held at
Pensacola in the Province of West
Florida, on The Twenty Ninth day
of October and continuing to the
second day of Novemr. 1771. By John
Stuart Esquire, His Majestys Sole
Agent for and Superintendant of
Indian Affairs in the Southern
District of North America.

A Treaty for the Ratification and Confirmation of a former Cession, and for a further Cession of Land within the Limits of said Province, to His most Sacred Majesty George the Third by the Grace of God, of Great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c so forth: By the Several Chiefs herein named, and who are Authorized by their said Nation./

Whereas at a Congress of the said Creek Indians Held by the said John Stuart Esqr. in Conjunction with His Excellency George Johnstone Esquire, Governor of West Florida at Pensacola in the said Province on the Twenty Eight day of May in the year of our Lord 1765. It was Agreed upon Between the Governor and Superintendant and the

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Several Ruling Chiefs and Warriors, Deputies from the said Creek Nation there present, That the Lands reserved by the said Creek Indians for their own use should be distinguished by the following Boundaries, viz, By a Line running from the River Chactaw falling into Santa Rosa Bay, Westward to the Bay of Pensacola, and Round the said Bay to the River Scambia, opposite to the Mouth of a Creek known by the name of Boundary Creek. said Line from the River Chactaw to the Scambia to run abross all the Rivers Creeks and Bays as far up as the flowing of the Tide, and from the Confluence of Boundary Creek with the River Scambia, up by the Course or Channel thereof to the place where it is Crossed by the Old Path or Road Lead: =ing from Pensacola to Mobille and afterwards to Run along said Road across the River called by the Indians Cassapa, and by the Spaniards Per: =dido, to another Branch or Black Creek called by the French Roche Blave, then up the Main Stream or Channel or said Creek or Branch to its Source and thence to the Branch of Coosa River called Tassa or Tensa River so as to cover all the French Settlements at Tassa Old Fields.

[Article 1st]

Article 1st

Pursuant therefore to His Majestys Orders to,
[p.7v] and Power / and Authority vested in the said John
Stuart Esqr His Majestys Sole Agent for and
Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Southern
District of North America. It is agreed upon
by the said John Stuart in Behalf of His
most Sacred Majesty George the Third by the Grace
of God of Great Britain France and Ireland
King, Defender of the Faith and so forth: And
the Subscribing Upper Creek Chiefs & Warriors, on
Behalf of their Nation, that in Consideration of
His Majestys Protection Extended to the said Indians
of the Creek Nation, and for a Valuable Consider
=ation in Goods now given them The Above Recited
Boundary Lines be Ratified and Confirmed, & they
are accordingly by these presents Ratified and Con:
=firmed. And they the said Chiefs and Warriors
do of their own free will and accord, and for
the above mentioned Considerations further Cede and
Grant unto His Majesty and His Heirs for ever, all
the Lands lying between Coosa River and a Line
to run from Briar Creek, above Major Farmars
plantation at Tassa ... Miles distant from, and
parralell to the Tassa Branch of Coosa River
to the Great River formed by the Confluence of

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Coosa & Tombeckby Rivers, and then to Extend along the High Land by the Edge of the Swamp on the Eastern Side to Coosa River above its Confluence with Tombeckby River, And afterwards the Line is to run by the Eastern Bank of the Coosa River to the Mouth of the Branch called by the Chactaws Byuck konnonga and by the Creeks Ateteia; And the said Contracting Chiefs do Cede to His Majesty on Behalf of themselves & their Nation All Claims, Pretensions or Rights to the Lands, Creeks & Rivers lying to the Westward of said Line, And they further Engage to send proper Authorised persons on Behalf of their Nation to see the above specified Boundary Line surveyed, and marked as soon as possible, And this further Cession of Land agreed upon and Stipulated provided His Majesty shall be Graciously pleased to accept of and Confirm the same, & not otherwise—

Article IIdo.

And it is further stipulated and agreed upon by the Contracting Parties that no Alteration Whatsoever shall henceforward be made in the Boundary Line above Recited, & now solemnly agreed upon Ratified & Confirmed as aforesaid except such as may be hereafter found necessary and Expedient for

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the mutual Interests of both Parties, and which alteration shall be made with the full Consent of the Superintendant, or such other Person or Per:=sons as shall be Authorized by His Majesty, as well as with the Consent and Approbation of the Creek Nation of Indians at a Congress or General Meeting of said Indians to be Held for said Purpose and not in any other Manner.

In Testimony whereof the said Superintendant on Behalf of His Majesty, and the Under written Creek Chiefs on Behalf of Their Nation, have Signed & Sealed this present Treaty at the Time and place aforesaid.

[p 74]

Signed John Stuart (LS)
Superintendant So. district

Emistisiguas	X mark (LS)	Weetonike Mico	X mark (LS)
Nesthlocko	X mark (LS)	Asticahoula	X mark (LS)
Othlopoye Hajo	X mark (LS)	Opaye Atke	X mark (LS)
Yahalamico	X mark (LS)	Neomatco	X mark (LS)
Estonnake Opaye	X mark (LS)	Teotonnake Opaye	X mark (LS)
Siahoula	X mark (LS)	Tacusa Mico	X mark (LS)
Opay Hajo	X mark (LS)		

By order of the Superintendant
William Ogilvy

The following Gentlemen were present when the Within Treaty was signed by the Superintendant & Indian Chiefs & heard the questions and Answers referr'd to in the Pre:=ceeding Affidavit

Major Dickson of the 16th Regim.t
Jacob Blackwell Esq.r
E Rush Wagg Esq.r Att.y Gen.l
Major Thutchinson of the Royal Americans
Charles Stuart Esq. Dep.y Superintendant
Lieut.t Garrique 16 Reg.t
Doctor John Lorimer
Mr. Urquhart
Mr. Falconer.

A True Copy from the Original
William Ogilvy

Endorsed In Mr Stuart's (No. 38) of the 29. Dec.r 1771.

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[p.79]

№ 36/ Pensacola 4th November 1771.

My Lord

I had the Honor of writing your Lord: =ship the 2d Current by the Lowestoff Frigate via Jamaica, Duplicate of which I now forward over Land to Charles Town, inclosed with this and can only at this Time acquaint Your Lordship that the Treaty or Instrument of Cession is Signed and executed with the Concurrence of Governor Chester, and that the Indians are embarking to cross this Bay on their return home in very good temper, and under promise of using their In: =fluence in the great Council of their Nation, for Obtaining a further Cession to His Majesty of the Land on the River Scambia or Ponica which was requested of them.

The Indians during their stay here have behaved with the greatest Decency & Decorum, the principal Chiefs express much Concern for the Depre: =dations and bad Behavior of the Seminolies in the Neighborhood of St Marks, who go the Westward of Mobille Bay with a pretence of War and plun: =der the plantations; they have engaged to second my Message to the Chiefs of the Lower Creeks up: =on that Subject and to endeavor as far as they can to prevent such Violences. I am preparing full

accounts of all Transactions since my Arrival to submit to you in the mean time I have the Honor of Being with the utmost Respect

My Lord

your Lordship's most obedient
and most humble Servant
John Stuart

P.S.

I have the Honor of laying before your Lordship, an affidavit of the Interpreters who attended the Congress.

To the Right Honble
The Earl of Hillsborough
one of His Majestys principal Secretarys of State &c &c

[4or]

Endorsed Pensacola 4th Novr 1771. / Mr. Stuart / (No. 36) / R 24 March 1772. / Entd

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[p. 62]

West Florida }
ss }

Personally appeared before & Rush Wegg Esquire Attorney General of the Province aforesaid, Joseph Cornall Indian Interpreter for the Creek Language, in the Indian Department, and John Simpson Interpreter for said Language for this Province, who being duly Sworn make Oath, that they were present at the different Conferences between the Superintendant & the Indian Chiefs of the Upper Creek Nation during a Congress beginning the 29th of October, & Ending the Third Day of November Instant, at which the said Joseph Cornell did truly & faithfully Interpret the Speeches made by the Governor & Superintendant to the said Indian Chiefs, as well as the Answers of the said Chiefs to said Speeches, Truly to the best of their knowledge & Judgement. and the said Joseph Cornall & John Simpson were present when the Treaty of Cession was Signed & Executed by the said Superintendant and Indian Chiefs, when Joseph Cornell did also Explain to the Indian Chiefs the Course of the Line agreed upon and Specified in said Treaty & to which the Chiefs assented & agreed. And further, that the Superintendant did then, by the Interpretation of the said Joseph Cornell, ask the said

Indian Chiefs, whether they or any of them expect=
=ed a Congress or remembered any promise said to
have been made by Governor Johnstone and the Super=
=intendant or either of them, at the Meeting with
their Chiefs and Warriors at Pensacola in the Year
of our Lord 1765. of a Congress to be Held at the
Expiration of Three Years from that Time or whether
they or any of them complained to any person of
a Breach of promise on the part of Government
or the Superintendant for want of such a Con=
=gress, to all which the Indian Chief named Con=
[p.35] =istisigue on behalf of the Whole answered in the
Negative, and declared their Total Ignorance of any
such promise by the said Governor and Super=
=intendant, or of any such Complaint having ever
been made by Them or any of His Nation all
which the said Joseph Cornell Interpreted truly
& faithfully to the best of their Knowledge

The Mark of
Signed { Joseph x Cornall
John Simpson

Sworn at Pensacola this
4 November 1771
(signed) E R Wegg Attd Genl

[p.36] Endorsed Affidavit of / Joseph Cornall / John Simpson } Interpreters / 4 Novemr
1771 / In Mr Stuarts (No 36) of / 4 Novr 1771 –

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(No. 25). Whitehall, April 1st 1772. [No 4]

Mr Stuart.

Sir,

I have recd your Dispatches No. 35, 36, 37 & 38, & have laid them before the King.

The Objects which you seem to have had in view at the Congress with the Upper Creek Nation at Pensacola appear to be very proper, and though I observe that the Negotiation hath failed for the present with regard to the Lands on the Escambia River, yet I hope that the favourable Impressions of our Regard and Friendship for the Indians, which those who attended this Conference must carry back with them into their Towns, will induce the Heads of their Nation to consent to the Cession you desired. In the mean time the Acquisition of the Land upon the River Coosa must greatly tend to advance the Improvement and Cultivation of the Colony.

I am glad to find by the Declaration you have entered in the Council Books of West Florida and the Affidavit of the Interpreters at the late Congress with the Creeks that no Promise had been made by you or

Governor Johnstone of calling the Indians to frequent Meetings, and that the Savages have no such Expectation, as Congresses with them are always attended with a considerable Expence and are on that account to be avoided when there is no adequate Object in view.

I am &c.ª

Hillsborough

[f 90] Endorsed Draft to / Mr. Stuart. / April 1st 1772 / (No. 25) / Encl.

[Recieved and indorsed
Mr. 6. h. 1772

No 39) Mobille 6 January 1772 [p.91]

My Lord

By last Packet I had the Honor of writing your Lordship dated 29th December Nos 37 and 38) acknowledging the Honour of your Lord.=ship's Dispatches 3d July No 22 & 23) and covering a Report of my Transactions, at the meeting with the Cheifs of the Upper Creeks at Pensacola.

I have now the Honor of Submitting to your Lordship a Draught taken by my Di.=rections, on which the Boundary between this Pro.=vince and the Lands reserved by the Creeks, as agreed upon at a Meeting of the Cheifs of said Nation held by Governor Johnstone and one at Pensacola in 1765 is marked; and upon com.=paring the Line laid down in said Draught, with the Article of Cession in the Treaty con.=cluded at that time, I humbly suppose it will appear to your Lordship, that it would have been no very difficult Matter for a Surveyour to [p.92] have found out the true Limits intended by the Treaty.

The Indian Cheifs who were last at Pen.=sacola engaged to come about the begining of May, and mark the Line agreed upon in 1765 as well as that agreed upon at last meeting;

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when my Deputy will be prepared to accompany them and whatever they may consent to give on the Scambia may be marked at the same time

I begg Leave to observe to your Lordship that there is a difference between Mr Durnford's Plan of Coosa River, by which I was directed at the time of Treating with the Creeks, and the enclosed plan taken by Mr Gaitt: in the former Briar Creek is laid down as lying east and west, in the latter it runs from North to South paralell to Coosa, which when high discharges some of its waters into said Creek and forms what is called the Island of Habita, which I believe to be what the Indians intended to cede by the last Treaty at Pensacola, altho I was [p 91] led by Mr Durnfords Draught to Express the Cession as it stands in the Treaty, this will however be easily altered when the Line comes to be run and marked

I was very Particular in examining the Chief of the Naniaba Indians who have been with me, with regard to the Claims of the Creeks to the Lands on Coosa River; who as well as the Chactaw Chiefs, insists, that the Creeks have not the least Right or Claim to the Lands ceded to His Majesty by the Chactaws in 1765,

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lying in the Fork above the confluence of Tombecby & Albama or Coosa River, determined by Line beginning at the Rivulet Chiscannore and thence running in a straight course to Pance or Bance; said Land having time immemorial, been possessed by and deemed the property of the Tome's, Naniaba's, and Mobillians, now incor= =porated with the Chickasawhayes and belonging to said District The Island of Nabite to which the Creeks ceded their pretentions at last meet= =ing in Pensacola was the Planting Land of the Naniaba Indians, which they possessed / untill [p94] the War broke out between the Choctaws and Creeks, when they and the Tomés retired to the Chickasawhays: however I wish to remove every Claim or Pretention of the Creeks to any Land pos= =sessed by us, as they are most jealous and troublesome with respect to their Claims and in= =sist on their Right to the Lands in the Fork abovementioned, which determined me to leave that Tract unmarked untill the Matter can be settled with both Nations, or untill I receive some In= =struction relative to it from your Lordship.

The principal Town or Settlement of the Mobillians formerly a Considerable Tribe was upon this= =cannoee Bluff close by the Rivulet of that Name

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where the Boundary line by Treaty with the Chac=
=taws is to begin

As the Creek Line behind West Florida and extending to Coosa River at Tensa or Tassa so as to cover the Settlements according to Treaty of 1765, was not included in the Treaty of Rati=
=fication concluded at August in 1768 and being willing to embrace the Opportunity of the Greeks comming down, in order to save the Expence of an=
[495] =other meeting, as well as / in Compliance with the pressing recommendation of Governor Chester and his Coun=
=cil, I settled the Right of the Island of Nabite and asked for a Cession on the River Escambia, which I hope your Lordship will not consider as exceeding my Orders.

In private Conversation with the Creek Leader Emistisigue, and some other Chiefs of that Nation in whom I have Confidence; I endeavoured to come at the Knowledge of their Intercourse with the Western Indians, and the Bussiness of Messengers from said Tribes who were in their Nation in may last. Emistisigue said that he had sent for Mr. Bonal my Interpreter to be present when the sd Northern Indians delivered their Message, and called upon him to give an Account of what he Knew which the Interpreter did to the following purpose. 'That the

Messengers were Shawnese, and brought Friendly Belts of Whampum to the Creeks from many different Tribes, acquainting them that the Western Confederacy wished to see all the Southern Tribes at Peace, and for that purpose brought belts and Talks to be forwarded to the Chactaws, to induce them to agree to a peace with the Creeks. That the Messengers brought also Belts and Talks from the Nations of the Confederacy for the / Chickasaws, three in Number to be sent [296] by the Creeks at three different times; that the first which he took particular Notice of was all white except a small peice in the Middle Black; of which the Interpreter asked the Meaning and was told, that the black in the Middle signified the Chickasaw Nation, the white on each side the Chactaws and Creeks and that they wanted them to be all of one mind and of one colour, that the other two Belts were much in the same stile but with some particularities which the Indians did not explain to him - that the Messengers at last produced a String of Dark or Blue Whampum with one very Black head in the Middle and red Tassells at each end - that Emissigue took it up and threw it to him the Interpreter, and asked him if he could read that Letter - who answered that he did not understand it,

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and paid very Little Regard to it, but asked an Explanation of it, and was told that the Meaning was, that if the Creeks should want assistance against any Nation whatever upon sending this last string of Beads back to Scioto the Shawanese and Western Tribes would understand the Token and would join them: Mr Bornal adds that Emistisigue threw the string in a Contemptuous manner before the Messengers and asked them if they had [p 91] consulted their Beloved Man Sir William Johnson on the Messages which they had brought, who Answered that they had not it being Business which concerned the Red people, to which Emistisigue replied that he always consulted his Beloved man on such Matters."

Emistisigues further informed one that a little Time before he set out for Pensacola, he had been in the Lower Creek Towns, and had seen two Indians just returned from the Havannah, that he asked them what Talks they had brought, after their having gone so far he expected that they would have something of Consequence to say: but They answered that they could tell nothing, for the Chief to whom the Spanish Talk was delivered had not arrived.

About a Fortnight ago Mr Bornal the Interpreter returned from the Creek Nation and acquainted

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me from Emistisiguo, that he was determined to fullfill his promise of Comming to mark the Bound=ary Line, in Conjunction with Mr Charles Stuart my Deputy in may next. That as none of the principal Indians were returned from hunting, he had not had an opportunity of learning their Sentiments with regard to the proposed Cession on Escambia, and therefor could say nothing upon that Subject then but would send me a Messenger to acquaint me with their Determination as soon as he should learn it. Mr Cornant (sic) Informed me that [p. 90] there was the Prospect of some uneasieness in the Nation, upon Intelligence which they had received, that some of their people had Stolen Horses from the Settle=ments on Little River in Georgia and were pur=sued by the Inhabitants, who had recovered their Horses and Killed one of the Indians another they had Beaten so unmercifully that he barely Escaped with his Life. Emistisiguo was uneasy at this News lest it should be productive of further Mischief.

The Mortar Warrior was gone into the Chero=kee Nation, and a Creek Leader called the hand=some Fellow, was gone to the Chickasaws as is supposed upon some private Negotiation.

The Chickasaw Leader and Chiefs were here when Cornal returned, and to whom I made him

repeal what he knew of the Northern Messengers, and the State of Affairs in the Creek Nation: they acquainted me that they had received the first mentioned belt agreeing with Mr Cornalis description, with Advice to be upon the best terms with the Chac=taws and Creeks, and to endeavour to bring about a Reconciliation, that they expected the other Belts & Talks, but knew not the meaning or Intention of them; but that I might rest assured that they would keep nothing that should come to their Knowledge, by which their white Brethern or the publick Peace could be affected, a Secret from me

[f 99] In such a Situation of Affairs I thought it for the Good of His Majesty's service to send some prudent Person into the Creek Nation, accord=ingly I have sent Mr David Taitt with Talks to the Upper and Lower Creeks and with Instructions of which I have the Honour to inclose Copies and as he is a good Surveyour & a Person of Prudence, he will answer the purposes of observing the Disposi=tion of the Indians and obtaining some Knowledge of their Intrigues with the Spaniards and the Western Tribes as well as of giving a more perfect Idea of the Geography of the Country in which all the printed Maps are shamefully defective.

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What I have said with the Minutes of the Conferences to which I begg leave to refer your Lordship will convey a pretty Just Idea of the Situation of affairs with respect to the Creek Nation. I shall therefor only Add that they did not once hint at our mediating in the War between them & the Shactaws

I have the Honour of being with the Utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

most obedient and

most humble Servant

John Stuart

The Right honble
The Earl of Hillsborough }

Endorsed Mobile 6th Feby 1772. | Mr Stuart. | [102]
(No 39) | R 6th May. | Entd

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Copy of a Talk from the Superintendant [illegible]
to the Upper Creeks 20th January 1772
To the Great and Small Medal Chiefs and all
the Head men and Leaders of the Abekas, Talle-
-pusses and Alibamons in the Upper Creek Nation
Friends and Brothers

This will probably meet you at your
retiren from Hunting and will be delivered by
a beloved man who I send to be present at
your meeting, where you will consider of and
answer the Message sent you by Emistisigue and
your other Chiefs who were at Pensacola, who
no Doubt have acquainted you of our Talks when
there, and which I hope will prove agreable. The
Bearer Mr. Taitt will immediatly send off an Ex-
-press, to acquaint me with your Determination with
Respect to the Scamba or Bonica Lands

As the Parties going to War who cross
over to our Settlements on the West side of Mo-
-bille Bay have for some time past made it
a practice to rob and plunder the Plantations, and
Kill poor Peoples Cattle, by which many Families
have been greatly distressed I send the Bearer of
this to Speak with the Chiefs of the Lower
Towns, and to see if a Stop can be put to
such proceedings, for all the Parties who have

committed such Violences came from the Lower Towns,
[p 108] and as you know / that such Insults are in=
=consistent with the Peace and Friendship which
ought to Subsist between You and your white
Brethern. I hope you will Join one in endeavor=
=ing to prevent and Stop them and that you
will send a Messenger and a Talk with this
Beloved man to the Towetas & Lower Towns concerning
these Robberies.

When Mr Bornal Arrived here he found
the great Leader and other Cheifs of the Chicka=
=saws with me. Their Talks are good as they al=
=ways have been they acquainted me of Several
Messages sent to them by the Northern Indians
thro' your nation They also desired me to ac=
=quaint you that as you and the Shactaws are
both their Freinds, they hope you will not carry
on the War against each other through their
Towns, but find another Road to your Enemies.
That if your parties should at any time be
Hungry and in Want of provisions they will be
glad to Treat you as Friends and Supply your
Wants, but they will not suffer either you or
the Shactaws to carry Prisoners thro' their Towns,
they will not meddle with Scalps but they will
set the Prisoners taken by their Nation at Liberty

if they are carried into their Towns—

I recommend to you to pay Attention to the Talks of Paya Mattaha. he is a Warrior of great Experience and Judgement, and you may be sure he will always give you good advice, he is a Red man / and loves the Red People, [p.107] and for their sake holds me fast by the hand for he knows that I am the Father and Freind of Red men

I add no more at present but refer you to my former Talk to which I expect a favourable answer

I am

Your Friend & Brother

Signed J: S:

Endorsed Copy of a Talk to the / Upper [p.108] Creeks by Mr Taitt / 20 January 1772 / Inn Mr. Stuart's (No. 39.) of / 6th Feb. 1772. / (2)

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Mobille 20th Jany 1772 [p.109]

To the Great Cheifs of the Upper Creek Nation
Friends and Brothers

I am now to Talk to you upon a disagreable Subject that concerns you and us. When Treaties are entered into by Cheifs of Nations, it is to be Supposed that the whole Nation assents to and approves of what they have done I need not now repeat to you the Treaty at Augusta, you cannot have forgot it: You are men of Sense and know that in Order to preserve publick Peace and the Lives of many any Person let him be who he will, that commits an Action tendering to disturb it ought to be severly punished, and he who weeps for the loss of a Relation let him be son or Brother, who dies for such an offence cannot be a true Friend to his Country.

You Acted like Good and just Men in giving Satisfaction for the two White Men Killed on the Mobille or Chactaw Road. You also promised Satisfaction for a man Killed at the Hillabies, but this you have failed in, and the Murtherer still Lives. Two men have since been Killed upon the Occonies: so that there are three Murthers unsatisfied by you. You say you lost a

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man at Augusta last year and that he was beaten by a white man in such a manner as to cause his Death, Governor Wright acquaints
[p.110] you in his Talk that his Death was Owing to Drunkenness and the oversetting of a Canoe by Accident; the case is not clear, however supposing that you are Right and that it ought to pass in Satisfaction for one of the three Deaths which you Owe; Mr Forval says that a Party who had Stolen Horses from the Inhabitants of Little River was pursued by the owners, and that one Man of yours was Killed. This practice of Robbing the Settlements has often been complained of: and amongst all Nations Killing a man in defence of a Persons Just property is allowed of. however upon the present Occasion should the Death of this Robber be allowed to pass as further satisfaction even then you would Still be indebted for one Murther unatoned for. Your Justice will point out what is to be done and what we expect

My Brothers

You are not to look upon this as a bad Talk it is calculated for the good of Red as well as White Men, and to preserve lives, therefore I expect that you will receive it at a good

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Talk and hold it fast.

. I have often told you that no Talks about Land should be Listened to except what should come from me. I also told you in my [p.111] former Talks and to your Warriors at / Pensacola that the Lands Ceded to the Traders by the Cherokees was without my knowledge and without any Orders from the King. I had received no Orders to ask those Lands of the Cherokees. I have none to ask them of or take them from You. None of the Kings Subjects can take or purchase any Lands from any Nation of Red men. All Lands must first be given me for the King and afterwards granted by him or his Gov.-ernors to particular people And as I have received no orders to ask the Lands above Little River from you for the King no other person can take or purchase them of you - I have orders to warn all white Persons not to settle on said Lands

Your Freind + Brother

signed J: S:

[p.112]

Endorsed Copy of a Talk to / the Chiefs of the Upper / Creeks 20th Jan.y 1772 / In Mr. Stuart's (No. 39) / of 6th Feb. 1772. / (3)

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[p.110]

To the Great Cheifs and Leaders of the Lower
Creek Nation Mobille 20th January 1772

Freinds and Brothers

I send you this Talk by a Beloved man who I have desired to Smoke and Talk with you, I hope you will take him by the hand and Listen to him with Attention

In the month of September last the white King of the Euphalies was at Pensacola, he and I talked together for I took him to be a man of Sense. I then sent you a Talk by him informing you of the Robberies of some of your People, who under pretence of going to war have for some time past made it a practice to plunder our plantations & settlements to the Westward of Mobille Bay. I now again send the Bearer to speak with you upon the same Subject, hoping that you who are Governors of your Nation will put a Stop to such Violent proceedings, which are inconsistent with Freindship. I hope you have not forgot the Treaty of Augusta entirly you are the Cheifs who Signed the Treaty I therefor expect that you will stop such proceedings

My Friends

A Party of the Tomawtly People some time

ago carried away a Family of Indean Slaves, who belong to a Planter on Pascagoula River, the Man they Killed or Burnt, the Woman is Still among them you can have no right to Keep this Woman and Childern. they were poor
[p.116] defenceless Slaves / could not be your Enemies being brought from a Country far to the Westward of the Mississippi where you never go to War. I wish to Know if you the Cheifs of the Nation suffer such proceedings there is no honor in taking and Killing a poor Slave the property of your Friends. I hope you will send your Talk that the Woman and Childern may be restored to their Master

Friend + Brother Talleachie

It is long since you and I talked together but one Day or other we shall possibly meet and renew old Talks You know it was agreed upon that we should not Keep any thing a Secret from each other. I hear that there are many Talks between your Nation and the Spaniards. I hope you will communicate all you Know to the Beloved Messenger who carries this. I likewise desire to Know the Messages sent in by the Shawnese and Western Indians, for I hear that you lately received Talks from them_

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Brothers

I have not forgot the old Talks at Augusta and I hope you remember them also, we then Agreed to keep the path Clear and free from thorns and bad weeds, and that you and I should Join in Endeavours to keep it Straight & while I hope you are of the same mind still, and that you will send me a good Talk by the Bearer which I will accept of and hold Fast for the Good of the [p 115] Red as well as of the white People

I am

Your Freind & Brother

Signed J: S.

[p 116]

Endorsed Copy | of a Talk sent by | Mr Tait | to the Lower | Creeks | Mobille 20th Jany 1792 | In Mr: Stuarts (No 39) | of 6th Feb. 1792 | (4)

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Mobille 20 January 1772. [p. 117]

Instructions to Mr David Taitt

I think it necessary for the Good of His Majestys Service in the Department entrusted to my Management to be very Attentive to the Transactions of the Upper & Lower Creek Indians; particularly as I have received Credible Information, that Messengers have lately been in paid Stations from the Great Western Confederacy of whose Business it is of Importance to the Publick Tranquillity of the Southern Provinces, that I do Endeavour to learn & acquire full Information. I therefore have determined to send you as a Person well qualified and in whom I repose full Confidence, and you are to proceed as soon as possible with the Inclosed Letters to the Chiefs of the Tallipouses. Abekas, & Alibamons to the Upper Creek Nation and at your Arrival in any of the Villages of said Nation you will Apply to Mr. Joseph Cornal the Kings Interpreter for said District who will be aiding & assisting to you in Convening the Chiefs & Headmen together at some Convenient Place to whom you will Cause my Talks or Letters to be read & Interpreted, and you will Carefully & particularly take down in writing their Answers as well as any other Message or Talk they may have to

send me

You will by all prudent & proper Means without exciting the Jealousy of the Indians En=deavour to Learn the Bussiness of the Northern Mes=sengers as well as their disposition towards us & any Connection they may have formed or be about to form with any other Nation of Indians.—

You will in a Particular Manner Address Yourself to Emistisiguo & the Second Man of the Little Tallassies upon your arrival in The Nation, whose Advice & Countenance will be of great Service to you

[p. 110]

After Having delivered the | Letters & Talks, and made the Enquiries Recommended, You will pro=ceed to the Coweta Town, and after Summoning all the Principal Chiefs, You'll Explain to them the Let=ters for them which you Receive Herewith, and Endeavor all in your Power to Promote the Bussi=ness therein Recommended

As I have Received Information that there has been for some time past an Intercourse and Correspondence between the Lower Creeks & Spaniards at the Havannah you are to use every prudent means possible to acquire Information of this Corres=pondence & the Views of the Spaniards and In=dians and for this Purpose you will Apply to Captain Alexk Great Medal Chief, Talleache' also

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Great Medal Chief & The Pumpkin King.—

You are if it is possible to be Effected without giving Umbrage or Raising Jealousy in the Indians. Ride thro all the Indian Villages of the Upper as well as the Lower Creek Nation, and take Particular Notice of their Situations and make such Observations as may enable you to draw a Plan of the Country and of the Rivers &c. You will take Particular Notice of the Behavior of the Traders & their Method of Traffick and upon the whole be particular in every usefull Observation of all which Keep a Diary or Journal to be delivered to me when the Service you are going upon shall be performed.

After you have Executed the above Instructions you will proceed to Charlestown & Report to me upon your whole proceedings which I expect will be in the Month of May next, and you will be allowed after the Rate of Fifteen Shillings Sterling p day for your Trouble & all Expences.

You will be very Particular in your Remarks upon the Rivers the Depths & Courses & the distances of of the Roads & every Information which may enable you to lay down the situation of the Country of the Villages & of the Roads you shall Travel as well from Pensacola to the Nation

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as from thence to Charlestown

[p. 119] If Mr Kornall be necessarily Employed & prevented from accompanying You to the Lower Creeks, you must apply to Some Able Person to undertake that Service in case Stephen Forrest should not be upon the Spot and you will agree with such Person for a Certain Sum for which you will give an Order upon me.

[p. 120] Endorsed Instructions to David Taitt Esqr. | 20 Jany 1772. | In Mr Stuart's (No. 94) | of 6th Feb. 1772. | (5.) | Dr

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[Endorsed and inclosed
as Feb.y 7. 1772 –

№ 40/ Mobile 7th January 1772 [p.121]

My Lord

I have the Honour and Satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship that I have entirely finished with the Chactaw and Chickasaw Nations, and sent them home in perfect Good humour and well satisfied for a particular Account of what passed at our meeting I begg leave to refer your Lordship to the minutes of the Conferences which I have the honour of submitting herewith –

2312 Indians

The Number of Indians that attended the meeting was very great in all 2312 men Women and Childern who I furnished with provisions. I shall submit to your Lordship as soon as possible a particular account of the whole Expence, That your Lordship may be enabled to form a precise Estimate of the sum requisite for such a meeting if deemed necessary upon any future occasion

Governour Chester and Brigadier General Haldemand were present at the Conferences, and it is with great pleasure that I can acquaint your Lordship, that the whole Bussiness was Conducted without any difference of Opinion, as the Governor General and I consulted upon every Occasion

[p.122]

/Your Lordship will perceive that I was

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very plain in Charging the Chactaws with their bad behaviour; yet I think it very Clear that the Nations entertained no Hostile Intention against this Province; that all the Violences complained off were really as the Indians say, the Effects of Rum and the Traffick by Barter of that Liquor by all the Planters of this Province few very few excepted: and after the most par:=ticular enquiry. I think I may venture to affirm that it will be a very difficult matter to prove, that the Inhabitants of this Province have sustained a Loss equal in Value to one thousand Dollars, by all the Violences and Depredations of the Chactaws since last Congress which is Seven years

The Robberies and thefts sustained by the Settlements on the Sea Coast, were committed by the Seminolies or Creeks inhabiting the Country about Saint Marks, and the Peninsula of East Florida, and amounted to little more than Killing some Cattle to supply their Necessities when going to look for their Enemies, which is often practised by more Civilized Nations, relative to which I have [p.123] already Submitted to your / Lordship the Steps which I thought necessary to take. Upon the whole I humbly offer it as my Opinion, that the Ap:=prehensions of Danger entertained by the Inhabitants

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of this Province, were not well founded; and that the Behavior of the Chactaws in all the Instances Complained of, were Cheifly owing to their own behaviour, and the Traffick carried on by them in the Barlie of Rum; An Abuse of a very dangerous Nature and which calls for the Attention of the Legislature.

Another Reason assigned by the most sen:=sible of the Chactaws for the bad behaviour of their Young men; was the Want of Ruling Cheifs this Nation had for many Years been accustomed to obey Medal Cheifs and others appointed by the French to govern them; and had lost the Custom and Idea of chosing their own Governors. When the Floridas and the Nations to the Eastward of the Mississippi became dependent on the Crown of Great Britain, I thought it necessary and conduc:=ive to the Management of the Chactaws to con:=tinue that sort of Police which had with such success been introduced amongst them by the French. I accordingly confirmed such Cheifs as I found [p.124] Ruling them, having taken away their French Medals and Commissions, and replaced them and at the same time added a Number of Men well recommended, chosen from a strong party in the Nation, who for many years before had attached themselves to

the British Interest since last Congress the most active of those Chiefs have been Killed in their War with the Creeks, the Survivours are very old and have lost their Influence and Authority: the calling them together for the purpose of reestablish-ing their Police and filling up Vacancies became very necessary: the Competition and Anxiety of the Candidates for Medals and Commissions was as great as can be imagined, and equalled the Struggles of the most Aspiring and ambitious for Honours & preferment in Great States; I took every step to be informed of Characters and filled the Vacancies with the most Worthy and likely to answer the purposes of maintaining order and the Attachment of their Nation to the British Interest.

I had many Private Conferences with the Principal Chiefs, all of whom acquainted me that they had received repeated Invitations to go to New Orleans, to receive two Years arrears due them by [pnc] the French, when His Majestys Forces took possession of this Country: which Invitation they declined Ac-cepting and sent for answer, that while the French retained possession they had been faithfull to them, and would not have abandoned their Intere-st had that nation continued amongst them; but as the English were now in the Room of the

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French, they had given up their French and taken English Medals and Commissions and steem-ed themselves very happy in the Freindship of the English on whom they depended for Support, and were determined to look for no other white People, being entire Strangers to the Spaniards.

I examined the Indians who brought the Invitations and who were very particular in their Account of what had passed at New Orleans viz.t: That Mons.r de la Villebeuf Mon.r de Troudeau and Mon.r Roussive, three persons who had for many years been employed in the Indian Depart-ment by the French, had sent the Invitation by Oppappaye Cheif of Olitachas, Mingo Gouppa of Tombeckby, and Mingo Tabbassa of Immungoulacha, asking them at the same time what their new Friends the English had given them and press-ing them to return with the principal Cheifs and Warriours of their Nation to receive the two years arrears due them; It is true that my Information is from Indians the credibility [p.126] of whose Evidence your Lordship will be the Judge of, but it seems plain from Governour An-zega of New Orleans's Correspondence with Mr Thom-as the Intercourse between the Spanks and the Nav-annah as well as the Information abovementioned

from the Chactaws. That the Spaniards are not inattentive to Indian Affairs in general, and are endeavouring to gain the Confidence of the Savage Nations depending upon His Majesty I may add Likewise that some pains have been taken to engage Mr Favre (formerly employed as Chactaw Interpreter by Messrs Kerlerec and Vabbadie, now an Inhabitant of this Province and Employed by me at the late meeting as Occasional Interpreter) to leave this Province and enter into the Spanish Service.

Your Lordship will be enabled to form an Idea of the State of the Trade in the Chactaw and Chickasaw Nations from the Complaints made by the different Chiefs of both; the Latter complain grievously and say that their Little Nation is Distracted and split in parties by the Jarring Interest of Traders, as well as the Number of Vagabonds that resort to it, who are only suffered to live because they are White men and British Subjects As soon as I shall have thrown together what Occurrs [p.129] to me relative / to the better Regulation of the Trade and Management of Indians, I shall humbly submit the same to your Lordship, and if such opinion as I am capable of giving meets your Lordship's Approbation, I shall use my utmost endeavors to get Laws passed in Conformity by the different Provnces.

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The Principal Chactaw Chiefs are much disposed to be at Peace with the Creeks, Mingo Emmita great Medal Chief, had several conversations with me upon the Subject; he is very sensible and represented the Miseries of War in a very Pathetick manner. I declined interfering and acquainted him, that I had already Mediated between them, from my great regard and desire of preventing the Effusion of Blood, that I had twice made Peace in Appearance, but it answered no other end than putting their People off their guard. by which Means they were easily sur=prised, and that some expressed a Suspicion of their being lulled into such Security with Intention to betray: for which Reason I had determined to interfere no further in their quarrel altho I was very sorry for the loss and misery which they Dayly sustained by the War. This / Answer prevented any further [p 126] Application, but I find they have applied to the Chickasaws to become Mediators, altho a strong party in their Nation is averse to Peace

I was determined not to pass over the Murther committed by the Toussana Indian without Satisfaction. I Laboured the point in private with the principal Chiefs who are convinced of the Neces=sity of rendering strict Justice on such Occasions, and I think I may Venture to say that

Justice will be done.

A Small Medal Cheif named Cholko Ou=
=lachta who, some years ago, had unfortunatly Kill=
=ed a white man by mistake, had surrendered him=
=self to the Commissary and afterwards obtained Pardon
from Lieutenant Governor Dunmford. He Attended this
Congress; Mr Mc Intosh the Commissary having divested
him of his Medal and Commission in the Square
of his Town. Since my Arrival here he came to
my house in the most Suppliant Manner; he
was Naked to the Waust and covered with white
clay, he was supported by four great Medal
Cheifs, and followed by about a thousand Shadaws;
the Cheifs presented me with a pipe filled with
Shoemac + Tobacco and Kindled with Virgin fire,
they then interceded that he might be reinstated
[p.129] in the Rank of a Medal Cheif / while he con=
=tinued Kneeling: I complied with their Request covered
him with a white shirt and hung His Medal about
His Neck, then raised him from the Ground. All
the Cheifs harrangued their Young men upon the
Occasion, and represented that Nothing but their be=
=ing convinced of his having spilled the blood
of a white man without Intention would have in=
=duced him (Viz) to begg forgiveness for that Cheif, but
that if the Contrary had appeared, they would

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have brought his head by way of Satisfaction. All which will probably have a good effect.

Both the Chactaws and Chickasaws dis= =claimed the least pretention to a Congress in Con= =sequence of a Promise made them by me or any other Person, and no Indian or white man can be produced to say that such a promise had ever been made consistent with his or their Know= =ledge. They said they were poor and anxious for a Congress being what they had been accus= =tomed to under the French Government Governor Durnford Promised me that he would write to your Lordship upon this Subject

I thought it my Duty to be full and particular I therefor hope your Lordship will pardon the Length of this Letter I have the Honour of being with the utmost Respect . .

My Lord

Your Lordship's most

obedient & most humble Servant

John Stuart

To the Right Honble
The Earl of Hillsborough &c^a }

Endorsed Mobile 7th Feby 1772. / Mr. Stuart / (No. 40) / [b 132]
Rx 6. May. / Encl^d

[Stev. Cat. Jan. 23. 1772]

[p. 101]

West Florida

At a Congress Held at Mobille in the Province of West Florida. By John Stuart Esqr: His Majesty's Sole Agent for T Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Southern District of North America. With the Principal Chiefs and Warriors of the Chickesaw T Chactaw Nations. –

December 31. 1771 Tuesday.

Present

His Excellency Peter Chester Esqr Governor of West Florida
Frederick Haldimand Esqr Brigadier General
Lieut. Governor Durnford
The Honble Charles Stuart Esqr Deputy Superintendant
The Honble Philip Livingstone Esqr
Edmund Rush Wigg Esqr: Attorney Genl.
John Mc Intosh Esqr: Commissary of Indian Affairs in the Chickesaw Nation.
Major Dickson & the Officers of the 16 Regiment
Major Stuchesson
Engineer Campbell
Doctors Brown & Sommers .... } of the Hospital
Robert Farmar
Danl. Ward
Alexander Mc. Intosh
William Struthers
Dugald Campbell } Esqrs

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Most of the Indian Traders to the Chickesaw & Chactaw Nations

With all the Great & Small Medals Chiefs, Principal Men & Warriors of the Six Villages, East Party, & District of Coosa in the Chactaw Nation & Piamattaha Great Leader & Principal Chiefs of the Chickesaw Nation.—

Messrs. John Faire....
Orbanne Demoisy } Sworn Interpreters
Louis Tourneret

The Superintendant having recommended to the Traders to listen Attentively as they understood The Indian Language Opened the Congress as follows.—

Payamattaha & the Other Leaders of our Ancient & faithfull Friends the Brave Chickesaw Nation.—

[pause] /And You the Great Chiefs & Leaders of the numerous & Brave Nation of Chactaws, I am greatly rejoiced to meet you all, & to Smoke the Pipe of Friendshep with you, as faithfull Friends & Brothers.

The Pipe lighted by the Superintendant was then Handed to Governor Chester, Brigadier General Haldemand &c.a. and afterwards to all the Indian Chiefs who Smoaked out of it.

After which Ceremony the Superintendant Proceeded with His Speech as follows.

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Great Chiefs Warriors & Beloved men of both Nations...

We have now Smoaked the Pipe of Friend-
=ship - We are met to Confer and Consult together upon Bussiness of the greatest Importance to you & to us - The Object of our Meeting is to Streng-
=then Friendship & Remove from the Road every Stumbling Block, that the Intercourse between us may be safe and tending to our Mutual Advantage - We are now to search Attentively for those Weeds & Thorns which have grown in the Path since our last Meeting - And after we Shall have found them It will be Your Duty Great Chiefs as Gov-
ernors of your People to join your Strength to ours, that we may Pluck them up - You see at This Meeting The Governor in Chief of this Province, and also The Great Leader & Commander of all the Kings Warriors in the Southern part of America. I recommend to you to Listen Attentively to whatever discourse they may think proper to deliver and after they Shall have finished I will again Speak to You and Explain minutely the Bussiness upon which I have called This Meeting -

There His Excellency Governor Chester addressed the Indians as Contained in His Speech (No. 1) -
The General acquainted The Indians That he was happy in having an Opportunity of smoaking &

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Shaking Hands with so many Great Chiefs & Leaders & desired them to Pay the greatest Attention to what the Governor & Superintendant should say to them.

The Superintendant continues His Speech as follows.

Red-men, Friends & Brothers of both Nations, Shickasaws & Chactaws,

I am returned after an Interval of Seven Years, to call you to this Congress and Renew the Engagements which were Entered into at our last Meeting. As those Engagements were the Result of Mature deliberation and were Calculated to [p.185] maintain Peace & Friendship between You and Your White Brethern; altho I cannot Suppose that you have forgotten them, Yet I will repeat them & point out what appear to be Infractions of them on Your Part. I shall be plain in telling You where you have been wrong, and in your Answer I expect that You will also be plain and unreserved in declaring Your Grievances if you have any. If any of the Traders have imposed upon you, or used you ill, point them out and Explain your Complaint. The Traders are here Present We must also Listen to their Complaints, and We expect from you Chiefs and Leaders, that you will use your Authority

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and Influence in Redressing their Grievances & ob-
-taining Justice for them

Here The Treaty was Explained and Assented to by all The Indian Chiefs.-

The Superintendant proceeds addressing The Chactaws.

When The French gave up this Country to the Great King, you the Chactaws were Re-
-ceived under His Royal Protection upon your En-
-gaging to Observe the Articles of this Treaty-And in Consequence English Traders resorted to your Na-
-tion, and carried Such a Supply of goods amongst you, as you had not been accustomed to, under the French Government- and if You have not been Happy and easy it has been your Own Fault for had you been Industrious good Hunt-
-ers you could not have been so poor & deste-
-tute of all necessaries as I see you are; But instead of being Employed in getting Skins, your People's time was taken up in Insulting & Plun-
-dering our Inhabitants and Wantonly killing their Cattle- While the Very Traders Employed in car-
-rying Goods to Relieve your Necessities have been Robbed & plundered not only on the Highway But also in your very Towns.

You Complained that You were neglected & not called to Congresses as when the French

were Masters of this Country The French Em-
=ployed You as Soldiers and as Such, paid you
annually with Presents. We never have had Oc-
=casion for your Assistance in that Way should
we ever call upon you to take part in any
Quarrel of ours, we are full as able and you
will find us as generous, and Willing to re-
=ward your Services as the French were. But
instead of annual Presents we have given You
a plentifull Trade, & if you are not Industrious
to reap the Benefit of it in its full Extent
you must Blame Yourselves. If you have not
[p.136] Sooner been Called together | to Receive some Testi-
=mony of His Majestys Generosity and Bounty, it
is because your Actions were Such as Rendered you
Unworthy. You can claim no Promise for none
was ever made, no fixed Time was mentioned or
agreed upon by me, for calling you together, so
that nothing was due to you in Consequence of
any such Promise or Agreement, at this time
But if You are now called together & to
receive His Majestys Royal Bounty, it is to Try
once more, what Effect His unmerited generosity
and Some good Advice may have upon You If
you Persist in your Violences & Robberies you will
certainly Incurr the Kings displeasure & can never

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expect to Receive further marks of this favour.

I cannot upon this Occasion forbear to mention some of the most Flagrant Insults which Your People have been guilty of.

Ullisso Mingo. Great Medal Chief

Your Townsmen were the People who be-=haved so ill at Natchez, in Plundering the Store of Mr Bradley and in Insulting the other Inhabit-=ants at that Place. A Warrior of yours who is now present whose name is Aceta Ouma was the Chief & Leader of the Party concerned in that Riot.

It was you of the Village of Chicka-=sawhas, who came down and were Riotous & Insolent at the House of Mr. Campbell.

Aceta Mingo of Conchaboulouketa

You was the Person principally Concerned in Robbing Mr Durett and Leaving his Family & Children destitute of every necessary, can you now Expect to be received as a friend after such Be-=haviour? After doing what any White Man would be Hanged for! and if Mr Durett with the Assistance of his Neighbours or Negroes had Killed you or any of your Party your Nation could not have thought much of it or demanded Satisfaction.

In very Country, by every Nation, a

man's property is deemed Sacred; and killing a Robber unjustly invading it, is allowed of, as an Act of Just defence and You Should Consider that such Violences are every where considered as marks of War.

You will have an Opportunity of saying what you can, in your own defence Tommorow.

[Illegible] Great and Small Medal & Gorget Chiefs.

The Way to preserve & Secure to Your Nation the Benefits you Reap from The Great King's Protection, and The Friendship of your White Brethern, is to have a Strict Regard to Justice & to protect Your Traders who carry amongst you such necessaries, as the Want of, would render you unsetled, but you cannot think that they will be so mad as to Continue to Supply you without their Persons & Property are protected. I am sorry to dwell any Longer upon such a disagreeable Subject, but I must observe that the Bad Behaviour of your Young men disgrace you their Chiefs. Why are You Honoured with Medals? Why are you dressed like Great Men? Why are you distinguished above your Countrymen & Sit at Table with Governors & Great Men? but Because you are looked upon as Capable of Advising your People of Restraining, & Even Punishing Their Licentiousness.

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And all You Warriors who Receive Presents, it is your Interest to put a Stop to such Proceedings for if they are Continued you must not Expect that Ever I shall call you together again to Receive more Presents.

Chiefs of the Chickesaw Nation

This discourse was not directed to you; you have always been our Faithfull Friends and allies, and you need not doubt of our Having a just Sense of Your merit You Complained for want of a Commissary to reside among you. The King has been graciously pleased to listen to your Representation, and has ordered me to Send One. I have appointed Mr John Mc Intosh who was formerly your Commissary & who as you asked for Him cannot fail of being agreeable to you.

My Brother Piamattaha

I have been told that you accuse me of having broken my Promise to you, in not having called you to a Congress at the Expiration of Three Years from the last. I now desire You will declare if any such Promise was made to you at the last Congress and by whom. I desire you will be plain in declaring The Truth upon this Subject, without apprehension of Incurring any Person's ill will. You are a

[p. 138]

Man and a Warrior, and I know you Scorn to tell what is not Truth.

He Pyamattaha seemed much Surprised, he declared his Ignorance of any Promise, denied His ever having accused the Superintendant of a Breach of Promise upon That Account, and asked whether it was a Whiteman or a Red man, that had given him such Wrong Information.

The Superintendant proceeds

My Brothers Chickesaws.

I must not Ommitt acquainting you that I have had Complaints of some Riotous People among You, having broken open the Houses of Traders and Insulted them. You can probably tell me the Causes of such disorders, that we may Endeavor to put a Stop to them.

Friends & Brothers of Both Nations

I have now finished & Shall expect to Receive your Answers and Hear all your Complaints Tommorrow.

The Superintendant adjourned The Congress to next Day. Having first desired the Traders to give him whatever Complaints they had to make of the Indians in writing. —

[Wednesday]

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Wednesday 1st January 1772.-

Present as the Preceding Day.

The Superintendant Having acquainted the Indian Chiefs, that he was prepared to hear their Answers, to the Talks of the preceeding day, and the Chickesaws having produced Fire by Friction of a Wooden Apparatus for said Purpose Pyamattaha Their great Leader lighted His Pipe with it, and Holding an Eagles Tail or Calumet of Peace in his Hand addressed the Superintendant & said This Calumet was given me by the Querpa (or Arkansa) Chief who accompanied me to Pensacola in Token of Friendship. I now hold it & this Pipe & Tobacco Kindled with pure Virgin Fire of which I desire You will Smoke, and I desire That this Pipe may Remain in Your Possession as a Memorial of the Faith mutually Pledged by my Nation / and the [p. 109] Querpas -

After Smoaking round he delivers the Pipe &c. to the Superintendant and proceeds.

My Brother

Nankoullowy Mattaha (Superintendant
Nankoullow Mingo (Governor of the White Men
Oppaye O Mattaha (Great Leader or General

I am a Red man of a Nation once

Great, But now much diminished by Death I am going to Speak of Red men, and if my Talk is not Attended to, but falls to the Ground I cannot Help it.

You See me here I am not a Boy. I have the use of my Reason + Senses, and Remember that I have often made promises of Attachment and Fidelity to the Great King. I now again Repeat + Confirm Them I scorn duplicity + do not Speak with Two Tongues. I am not a man of many Words, but what Little I have to Say I will Speak Openly, altho a Red man like me ought to Speak with Caution, before so many great Chiefs assembled together. I will tell You what Tradition has Handed down to us, of our Forefathers + their way of Living. They were Ignorant + destitute of Knowledge + Understanding to provide necessaries for the Comfort of Life before white men came among them + taught them.

When the news reached me that the Superintendant had Landed in this Country I was at a great Distance from hence, but the length of the Journey did not deter me from Setting out to meet him. I have taken him by the Hand. I see Him + will Talk of Matters

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which greatly Concern my People.

This is not the first Time of Meeting you my Brother, (The Superintendant) we have often Conferred together before now, I did not Throw away your Talks, but Retained them in my Breast and altho I am an Ignorant Red man and cannot Read or Write I Hope to convince you that I have a good Memory & have not forgotten your Talks, and altho this is the Third Time of Our Meeting together I have still something to Say to you.

When you & I met here last, we took firm hold of each others Hands & called one another Brother, You desired me to be Attentive to your Talks. I carried them to [p.120] my Nation & published them to my People desiring them to Listen to them as if delivered by you in Person. I was attentive to your Talks. I carried them to my Nation & delivered them to my People as you desired.

Red Men should be Attentive to the Orders of Great Chiefs. I have been & will be Attentive to Your Talks. I will Keep them in my Mind, and Carry them to my People as you direct.

At the last Congress John Mc Gilliviray

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was present I have not seen him at this Meet=
=ing & know not what is become of him. He
then Showed me the Measure by which goods
were to be sold in my Nation and Explained
the Tariff or Rate of Paying for such goods
with which my Heart was Satisfied and I re=
=joiced because I knew my People would be Sa=
=tisfied also -

A Tariff was then agreed upon & Settled
between the White & Red men and the Superintend=
=ant gave me a yard to carry with me as a
Standard, by which the measure of all goods
sold in our Nation was to be Regulated. Altho
my Memory is Pretty good yet Something may
escape it. I will However proceed to tell you
what I remmember.

You then promised that a Commissary
should be sent among us to Reside in our Na=
=tion to see justice done us upon every Occasion and
Mr. Jno. Mac Intosh was accordingly Sent and I
was Satisfied with The Standard Weights and
Measures which were Sent up in Hopes that the
Traders would Regulate themselves by them, had
that Been the Care we could have had no ground
of Complaint, but soon afterwards my Warriors Com=
=plained of being Cheated in having Short Measures

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afterwards Shorter, & a Third & a fourth time Shorter & Shorter still I advised my People to be easy, (for our Commissary was then taken away) and take the goods as the Traders would give them, untill we should have an Opportunity of Complaining and making our base known.

Here Pyamattaha appealed to his people for the Truth of what he had said.-

Brother

When you appointed Mr. Mc Intosh to [p.1161]
reside among us as Commissary you desired that I and my People would Support him as he was Sent to distribute Justice to White & Red People, which I did.-

Most of the People who Trade to my Nation are Present, none are Absent but Mr Buckles & Mr Bubbie I speak before them, they all Know. and Mr. Alexander Mc Intosh who has been in my Nation Knows, that the Measures are too Short, I hope we Shall have Justice done in this Particular.

There are many disorderly Persons who are no Licenced Traders, that Stay in our Nation, they create disturbances, we wish to have them Removed and that some Regulation with respect to them may take Place.

You told me at the last Congress that

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Two large Skins should Purchase a Blanket, but we do not find that to be the Case, we find the Weights are grown Heavier, I have been Informed by my Warriors. that Tricks have been played by some Traders, who in order to make their Pounds heavier added melted Lead to them. Altho I have not Seen this with my own Eyes, I cannot Doubt of its having been done Altho you have and may Still make good Regula= =tions, yet there are so many white Men who are likely to Oppose them and who will prob= =ably Influence Red men to join in the Opposition that I am afraid they will not prove Effectual; Were I to enumerate all our Grievances, I should never finish, and without so many disorderly Vaga= -bonds can be prevented from Infesting our Towns I cannot Hope for Relief. They Steal our Horses & Committ innumerable Violences, and what is worse they have Corrupted the Manners of my People and Rendered them as bad as themselves, so that I now cannot govern them I shall say no more upon this disagreeable Subject. At last Congress you promised to Send into our Nation a Doctor of Guns (an Armourer) not to make new Guns but to mend such as may be out of order, that they may not be lost. It is true

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you complied with your Promise and sent one, but when the Commissary was Removed, he went away also. I desire to Know if you intend to Send such a person amongst us. My People [p. 102] have pressed me much to ask for one.

When I went to Pensacola last Sum= =mer in Hopes of meeting you there. I had Several Conversations with the Governor about Sad= =dles Shirts &c: I Hope the Governor Still Reme =members those Talks.

After my Return to my Nation I was upbraided with having given Secret or Stolen Talks, and said Things which I do not Remember to have said.

Mr. Favre was formerly my Interpreter & is my Son in Law. I desire he may Interpret Truly & faithfully for I shall Say nothing but the Truth.

Payamattaha being asked at the Governors desire, whether or not he Recollected what he had said to the Governor when he was at Pensacola, One of His Warriors called Captain John observing Pya= =mattaha to Hesitate stood up & said "I was present "& Remmember what was said, any Child might "Remmember it. It happened but a few days ago. when we were leaving our Nation last Summer,

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upon our Journey to Mobille & Pensacola, James Colbert a Trader asked us, where we were going & said he had heard we were going to ask for Better Traders.— Here Colbert accused Favre the Interpreter of not understanding the Language or having Interpreted Badly, and Some Confusion ensued which disconcerted Pyamattaha who seemed to decline repeating Publickly what he had told the Governor at Pensacola. and it was judged Prudent not to press him upon the Subject)

Pyamattaha proceeds

I have Spoken a great deal & have finished I take my Leave of my Brother. the Governor, & General, who is an Old Warrior with grey Hairs like myself I respect him for he always tells Truth.

Then addressing himself to His own People & Holding a Bow & Quiver of Arrows he said Redmen—

Behold the Arms of your Ancestors on
[f. 146] which they depended for Food, for Raiment & for Defence. They were naked & Helpless, cold & Trembling how could they take a good Aim? with difficulty they found a poor Subsistance & Supported life. Think of your former Situation & be gratefull for the Benefit you have received

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from Your White Brethern who have armed You with Guns, Cloathed You & Supplied all your Wants

To the Superintendant

Brother

I present this Bow & Quiver of Arrows & desire they may be sent to the Great King, as a Testimony of my gratitude for His goodness & protection, and for the Benefit I and my People, have received & daily Receive from our White Brethern.

Mingo Ouma of the Chickasaws Speaks

James Colbert Interpreter

I choose James Colbert for my Interpreter, Mr. Favre called me Mingo Oumastabe which is not my name & therefore desire that Mr. Colbert may be permitted to Interpret for me.

White & Redmen listen to my Talk- I am rejoiced to meet my White Brethern the Governor, General & Superintendant who have come a great Way to this Congress.

Our Nation is far distant from hence, yet when we heard of the Superintendant's Arri=val we left it & came here to meet him and now we are Rejoiced to see him. I am the King of my Nation & Piyamattaha is my War=rior. I am the last of a Long Race of Kings, and am now come to meet you great

Chiefs of the White Men. I never saw my Ancestors but Tradition has acquainted me that they held the English fast by the Hand. I have Endeavoured & shall continue to Tread in their Footsteps This is the first time of my being present at a Meeting of White Chiefs I rejoice at Seeing them & having an Opportunity of renewing Ancient Friendship. I have no more to Say.

Tannirmingo a Chickesaw Chief Speaks (Holding The wooden Apparatus for making Fire & a small Earthen Pott in his Hand)

I have this day the Happiness of appearing & Speaking before Great White Chiefs. I believe none of my [Ancestors] Ancestors ever enjoyed the same. I hold in my Hand the Apparatus of wood with which our forefathers used to Collect The fire, which was first found Hanging in the Air. The Red Kings Ancestors were the first that found The Earth of which such Utensils as this Pot was made, of these & such Sticks for gathering Fire Constituted our Riches. afterwards the White People Supplied us with another fire and a number of Valuable Conveniencies. I present this Pott & these Sticks to the Superintendant to be Sent to the Great King as a Testimony of of the Sense we Entertain of our former Poverty

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& the great Benefits we. receive under His Protection.

The Congress was Adjourned.-

Thursday 2d January 1772.-

Present as The Days Preceding except the Lt Governor

The Superintendant ordered The Interpreters to acquaint The Chactaw Chiefs that he was Ready to hear them Ochinchi Mingo of Chickisaugoulaschito, having steered Shumac before the Superintendant, Governor Tc & Tc, then Concha Oumastabe of The Immongalasha or Peace Family of the Town of Chickasawhays Presented his Pipe to the Superintendant, Governor, General Tc and afterwards said.-

Mingo Immita of Bouklouklouloschito, Great Chief of the Nation is going to Speak to his Father who has come so far by Water to meet us. (Turning to Mingo Immita) I desire of you that in your Speech, you will Express your gra: titude for the Benefits you & your Nation Reap from your Connection with your White Brethern.-

Mingo Immita Speaks.

Chiefs & White Brethern

Many of our Great Chiefs who attended last Congress are dead, since that time we have lost Five great Medal Chiefs & other Leading Men. The Dead cannot Speak such as are living and are present have now an opportunity of Speaking for

their Nation.-

(Addressing The Superintendant)

You are the Father & Chief of the Redmen you are Returned after a long absence [4 10r] to see us & to Supply all our Wants. You fixed no time for Returning to meet us you made us no Promise of a Congress at any particular period, but told us that the Seas were dangerous, and your Return was uncertain, but that if you never Returned some other Person would be appointed by the Great King to take care of us, You are at last come, Heaven has preserved you in great Dangers and the Sight of you makes us glad. I once lost a Father, But I found one Dearer & greater in you At The last Congress we met you naked & miserable, you sent us Home Cloathed & Comforted, during Your Absence I was like a Sick Man, you have Returned to Chear my Spirits and Administer Relief, and I Hope you will be Attentive to Relieve our Necessities.

This Day I see you are a good & a just Father, and have not forgotten your Children. You are like a great Doctor who can cure all Distempers The Sight of whom comforts & Chears the Spirits of His Patient, we have formerly been used to meet Great Chiefs This day we meet

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greater Chiefs. We rejoice in the sight of our Father, & gratefully Thank The great King for sending Him to Relieve our Wants. What can Red men ask of their Father? But arms & Ammuni-tion to defend them & Cloathing to Keep them Warm, What can make a Red man Rich & Power-full? A Gun and Ammunition It is in the Power of our Father to make His Children Rich & Happy by giving us Arms & Cloathing.

When I return to my Nation it will be asked what have you Seen? I will answer, That I saw my Father the Chief of the Redmen, The Great Governor & Chief of the White men in this Country, and the Chief Leader & General of the Great Kings Warriors who Received me Kindly and as a Proof I will show them what I shall receive from my Father, what can we ask or Expect of our White Brethern but to Supply our Wants.

Our Father is like a Turkey Perched on the Top of a High Tree, we are His Brood of Chickens, eagerly looking up at him, but cannot Reach Him, At our / Return to our Houses, our Young, Our Old our Fathers our Wives our Children will all Rejoice & be Happy in having their Wants Supplied. [p 146]

What can our white Brethern think of us

by giving us Such Narrow Flaps, they do not Cover our Secret Parts, and we are in danger of being deprived of our Manhood, by every Hungry Dogg that Approaches us, these Flaps are too narrow I Hope this will be altered. I must Complain of the great Quantity of Rum carried into our Towns It is what Distracts our Nation, we wish to See a Stop put to this Pernicious Practice, and that the Traders be allowed to carry no more than a Small Quantity sufficient to Procure Provisions & Pay for the Building Stores & Houses When the Clattering of the Packhorses Bells are heard at a Distance, our Town is immediately deserted. Young & old Run out to meet Them Joyfully Crying Rum! Rum! They get Drunk, Distraction, Mischief, Confusion, and disorder are the Consequences. and this is the Ruin of our Nation.

I have no Complaints to make against the Traders Residing in my Town. but I desire such of my people as have Complaints to make of their Traders, to Speak out and be particular.

Mingo Houma Great Medal Chief of Immonguelashaskatanne, said. That His Father was Come from a great Distance, no doubt to Supply their Wants. Recommended himself & people to His Protection begged a Supply of Powder, Ball, Guns & every

necessary, that he could not avoid Representing their miserable Situation, as he now Saw his father who he Hoped would have Compassion on them.

Cholko Oulacta of Ayanabe, Great Medal Chief.

Is glad to See his Father the Superintendant Thought he was dead, Hopes he has Brought a great Many Presents to Supply their Wants & that he will carry none away, and Expects that all their Horses will Return Loaded, Observes that Red-[p.169] -men's Poverty is owing to their Ignorance, desires That good Traders under proper Regulations may be Sent among them Rejoices to See the Superintendant altho he never fixed any Time for a Meeting or Calling Them to a Congress neither two Years, four Years or Seven Years, yet finds he at last recollected he had Children, Children who have been Long absent from a Father are apt to be importu-nate, Hopes he may ask for Two Guns without Offence. said he had no Traders in His Town & therefore had no Complaint to make.

Illepotapo of the Chickesawhays Great Medal Chief

Desires all the Redmen present to Attend to His Speech.

I am glad to See my Father & Brothers here to day am glad to take them by the Hand I am a Redman and very Poor, my Hand is

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Black & Soils their White Stands Chickesaws & Chactaws behold Your White Brethern, who have come at last to supply our Wants, The Day is now come that I so much Longed for, but almost despaired of seeing you, Brothers Chickesaws you & we Chactaws, will share beliveen us the presents which our father has brought as we are Brothers. I am not come here to begg & Enumerate particular Articles. I know my Father the Superintendant is just and knows what things are fitting for Redmen, and will supply Our Wants accordingly, he knows us to be poor & incapable of making any thing for ourselves.

Father

I begg to be furnished with a Copy of the Tariff to carry into my Town, that I may Shew it to the Traders who supply us with Flaps so Scanty that they are Insufficient to Cover our Nakedness.

When Mr. John Mc Intosh resided amongst The Chactaws the Trade was well Regulated, but the Chickesaws took him from us, since which time, The Measure by which the Traders Sell their Goods is Shortned and the Weights by which they take our Skins are grown Heavier I hope therefore to have Standard Weights & measures which cannot be

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Altered, given me to carry into my Town; which [illegible]
may prevent quarrels between us & our Traders for
why should we be obliged to Quarrel with our
White Brethren. When my People Return from Hunt-
-ing and Carry their Skins to Barter for goods,
The Traders hold them between them & the Light
& carefully Examine them before they take them;
but they are not equally carefull to do them
Justice. My Warriors Reproach me & ask why I
who am their Chief do not obtain Justice for
them? this makes me asham'd & diminishes my
Consequence in the Nation

When Mr Smith who Stands there first
came into my Town, he acted Honestly and Traded
fairly. but he afterwards fell off, his Measure Short-
-ned & his weights grow Heavier; then Mr. Sims,
who I see here also Settled in my Town, and
Traded justly and Fairly I reasoned with Mr. Smith
& Recommended to Him to follow Mr Sim's Example
but he rejected my Counsel which Occasioned such
a Quarrel that we Had almost gone to Blows
I have no more to say, but to begg that
The Superintendant will order my Old Drum to
be mended or give me a New One.

Captain Houma of Senecha Great Medal Chief-

All the Chiefs of the Six Towns except

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myself are dead, and I am happy in Having lived to See my Father + white Brethern.

It is very Long since I last paw my Father: We are very poor + in Want of Ammuni:=tion we are Ignorant and Helpless as the Beasts in the Woods, incapable of making necessaries for ourselves, our Sole dependance is upon you.

In my part of the Nation People have been murmuring + Jarring, they used to reproach me + Say I had no father to assist me in taking care of my People.- That my Father was dead. But this day I have the Happiness to See you alive and I Hope you will Supply my Wants + those of my People that We may Return with gladness of Heart My Wife + [f. 109] Family are here I recommend them to your / bare they want bloathing.

I am now to tell you the cause of all the disorders + quarrelling between us + our White men. It is Rum it powrs in upon us like a Sea from Mobille, and from all the Planta:=tions + Settlements round about particularly from the House of Simon Favre, who is Settled upon this River. I am not a Bad man; ask all The Traders, + people who go into our Nation, if I am a Bad man. I may sometimes be brass but

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when that Happens Rum is the Cause. I begg some Regulation may be made to Prevent the pro=fuse Importation of Rum amongst us and I will Engage that our White People and us will live in Harmony like Brothers.

Mr. Taitt (who I see here) is my Trader I have no Complaint against him, but nevertheless I begg to be furnished with Standard Weights & Measures, and a Copy of the Tariff to carry with me which will greatly Contribute to the Maintenance of Peace & if the Trade is laid under proper Re=gulations you will never hereafter be Troubled with any Complaints of a from us but we will live in Friendship Harmony & Ease.

Oppapaye of Okitachas Small Medal Chief

We are poor Ignorant Redmen incapable of assisting ourselves, our dependance is Upon our Fa=ther. look at us. we are poor Redmen it is true; yet We are Men & not Beasts my White Bre=thern can Tame Bears, Tygers & other wild Beasts, you certainly can Tame us & make us look like men by cloathing us, a poor Chactaw misera=bly wrapt up in a Bear skin for Cloaths, is despicable, but cloath us, & let the great King be told that His Children the Chactaws look like men.

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I Hope our Father the Superintendant will Consider our Situation & not send us Home with Tears in our Eyes and destitute of all neces=saries. I speak for my People send them Home satisfied & I shall follow with a Cheerfull Heart Ochincha Mingo of the Village of Epitipougoulochito said

He had taken the Chickesaw Talk, & had constantly adhered to it. Four Towns attached them=selves to The Chickesaws of which number his Town [p.100] was one, But most / of the Chiefs, who entered into Alliance with Piamattaha are Dead, yet he Survives & will mantain Friendship with the Chicke=saws while He lives, That The Superintendant had Recommended to Them to Speak Truth on all Occasions which he had Observed, and Hoped The Su=perintendant would not Talk with Two Tongues That as The Superintendant Had brought goods in the Ship with Them he hoped to see his People well Supplied with Guns, Powder, Ball &c. &c. &c. That His Town was Situated on The Road to the Chickes=saw Country, it was probable the Chickesaws might Stop & Rest there, but before he left this Place He hoped the Superintendant would permitt him & Piamattaha, to divide all His goods between them & afterwards to examine His Stores to see that nothing

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Should be left (Upon The Deputy Superintendants saying He would Supply Him with Brooms to Sweep it he answered) I shall not think much in being Employed four Days in that Work, and I promise you I shall not leave a Needle in it, Charges the People to Remember The Talk they had & Should Hear.

Okachitabe

Since my Youth I have been used to go Every where looking for Englishmen to Sup-ply us, My People murmured & often said cannot we Kill this Troublesome fellow who is perpetually talking of & Running after the English I then told them the day would come when they would See you here, The Day is Come I see you here & Rejoice. I need not ask any thing of you, you Know what you are Come for - I was once at Charlestown the Governor of that Place Loaded us with Presents, I care not if the Super-intendant Load me so much that it will take me Ten days to get Home altho my Town is not far off. I can live so long upon Squirrels as I shall have Powder & Shott to Kill them. (seeing a Person who Had formerly been a French Trader) do you know me? do you Rem-member my Face? look at me, you used to

send me Back with my Skins to the Woods, and tell me you Had no goods for me you then gave ten Bullets for a Pound of Leather. Times are Changed we get forty now for a Pound.
Pya Ouma of Chisatalaya Great Medal Chief

Captain Ouma Great Medal Chief of Chistalaya who you Knew, having seen Him at the last Congress is dead He was my Uncle [illegible] + I Hope to succeed to His Medal and to fill his Place Captain Ouma + Pyamattaha took firm hold of each other's Hand, and agreed to Support your Talks, in which my Uncle never failed during his Life.

I am no great Speaker I will not take up your Time with many Words, but I will Return to my Nation + try to Govern my People, and advise them to live Peaceably + quietly without Insulting or Injuring the Traders.

I did not Expect the Happiness of see=ing The Superintendant here at this Time, I knew nothing of your Arrival untill Mr Mc Intosh told me of it + Advised me to come down + See you. I took His Advice with Reluctancy being pre=pared for Hunting, which I am fond of, and anxious to discharge some Debts which I owe. I am poor + Helpless like other Redmen I beg a Supply

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of Arms Powder, Ball, Blankets, and I will Return Home well Satisfied

He then addresses His People, and Advises them to Behave well, not to Insault or Molest The Traders nor Rob them on the Road to the Chickesaw & Upper Part of the Chactaw Nation.

Cousha Ouma of Chickasahays

Addressed His People & said, That notwith=standing all the good Talks which they Had heard, he suspected they would Return to their Old Prac=tices after getting Home, and Rob as formerly, but gives them notice that If Robbers are Killed by the White People defending their Property no Sa=tisfaction would be demanded; He represented their Bad Behaviour in warm Terms, & Admonished Them to Behave well in Future.

Maltaha Poushcoush and Several other Chiefs ad=dressed their People and Admonished them in the Strongest Terms to Remmember the good Talks they had Heard and not to give Occasion for Such Reproaches in Future.

The Superintendant speaks

Brothers of the Chactaw Nation

When I last met you in Congress, you agreed to Cede to His Majesty for the use of His White Subjects, a Certain Tract of Land. As

many of the Great Chiefs by whom that Ces-
=sion was made are dead. I Shall now read
and Explain the Course of the Line as it was
agreed upon by Treaty then concluded. Here
the Course of the Line was Explained by The
Superintendant which they Remmember'd & Approved of.-

[p.102] The Superintendant proceeds

My Brothers

The Great King has been pleased to
approve of the above Recited Boundary & Your
White Brethern are thankfull for the Lands
you then gave for their use. I am not Come
to ask for more Land and a new line but
to Confirm The Old One. I therefore desire you
will Pitch upon a certain number of Your Peo-
-ple as Deputies from you to Attend Mr Charles
Stuart my Deputy & such Persons as may be
Appointed by Governor Chester on Behalf of this
Province in marking said Boundary, That all
possibility of Doubts or disputes concerning Our Re-
=spective Limits may be avoided and that they
who shall live after we are Dead may know
the Line we have agreed upon which is never
to be Altered except at a General Meeting of
your Nation with The Superintendant or Some
Person Authorised by His Majesty To Treat with

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Yow for a Further Session.

The Indians promised to Pitch upon proper People to mark the Boundary Line with the Deputy Superintendant

The Superintendant then adjourned the Congress.—

Friday January 3d 1772.

Present as the Day before except Genl Haldimand

The Congress being opened the Governor Addressed the Indeans (as in Speech No 2 annexed)

The Superintendant Speaks

Friends & Brothers

I have Listened very Attentively to yowr Talks in which you mention many disorders in the Trade of the Nation which Wants Remedy. The observation which you all have made that the profuse Importation of Rum into your Towns is the Source of many Evils, & the Cause of the Bad Behaviour of which your People are accused. I believe to be very just. But Principal Chiefs you ought to Sett a good example to your People in dis= =couraging this Trafficke. You know that the Li= =censed Traders who Reside amongst you are permitted to Carry a Little Rum to Pay for Building Houses & other Conveniencies but the Quantity allowed is only Fifteen Gallons every Three Months to each

[f 155] licenced / Trader for Himself his Hirelings and Ser=
=vants of every Denomination, whatever Quantity you find
above 15 gallons, or Four Small Keggs with any Per=
=son you may Conclude to be Contrary to Law
and you ought to Destroy the Surplus by
Staving the Keggs, but when you find whole
Cargoes of Rum carried in Instead of receiving The
Importers into Your Towns, protecting them & allow=
=ing Your People to Trade with them, you ought
to Seize Such Rum & call Two or Three of
the Established Traders that the Offenders may
be Convicted by sufficient Evidence, & in Their
Presence Destroy the Rum. This would be Acting
Like Sensible men fit to Govern Your People. This
would be showing Yourselves Lovers of your Country
and Good Men and without such Assistance from
You it will be difficult to Remedy the Evil
which You so justly Complain of.

It will give us the greatest Pleasure
to Regulate the Trade so that Strict Justice may
be done you upon every Occasion, with a View
to which, Standard yards & Weights shall be giv=
=en you which You may at any Time com=
=pare with those of the Traders. & further as
a Demonstration of the Kings Goodness to you and
His desire that Justice be done you on all Occasions,

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he has been graciously pleased to order that a Commissary may be Appointed to Visit your Nation at different Times, & examine into the State of your Trade that the fair Trader may be pro-=tected and Encouraged & that Vagabonds and Dis-=orderly people without Licences may be discountenanc-=ed and Banished from among You Mr. Mc Intosh whom you Know is the Person appointed to this Charge, and You are to observe That it is Ex-=pected of You that you be aiding & Assisting to Him in the execution of his Office, and that You are upon no Account to Screen or Protect any Person in Opposition to Him or any other Officer Authorised to Act in such Matters. Thus you See you are Indulged with every Proof of Friendship and every Advantage that Men in Your Situation can wish or Hope for, to make you Happy and if you do not avail your-=selves of them It is your Fault. I have al-=ready been under the disagreeable necessity of men-=tioning the Bad Behavior of some of Your People. I am sorry to Renew the Subject but my Hands & my Pockets, are full of Complaints, from Your [p. 10v] Traders, They are so many that I cannot unde-=take to read them let it Suffice to tell you, that in order to get good Men to resort to

& Live in your Nation you must protect their Persons and Property What men will expose themselves to be Insulted to Have their Houses Broke open & see their goods taken away as a free Booty? to have their Horses Stolen & Killed, all which has been done & particularly by the People of Opelousa and OskeaLagana but I Hope this Violences will not be Repealed and That I shall have no more Such Complaints. I expect That You will exert Yourselves in obtaining Restitution to Mr Durette, who you Robbed, and also order Horses Stolen from the Settlements and Traders to be Restored to their Owners, and here I must Observe an Abuse which I expect will be prevented in future. If a Horse is Stolen from a Trader and the Thief games Him away at *Chunké, the Right owner loses him. This is very Injust, and cannot be suffered, for the owner has a Right to take his Property from the Person who Wins Him, as well as from The Thief. Consider Your Traders cannot Supply you with Strouds, Duffils, Axes, Hoes, Hatchets, Knives, Guns, Shirts, Powder. Ball &c &c without Horses, they cannot carry such Heavy Goods to Your Nation on Their Backs, and if they have no Horses You can Have no goods. I Hope you will

*a certain game

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think of These Things + when You get Back into your Nation, Repeat this Talk to your Young Men.

I cannot Express how Happy, how proud, I should be, to have it in my Power to say with Truth, That the Chactaws behave well + Treat their White Brethern Kindly that they live like Men + depend upon their Industry for their Support, That they do not plunder + Abuse their White Brethern. That their Chiefs Behave like Wise + good Governors, and well deserve The Medals + Badges of Authority with which they are distinguish-ed. Then would I see you with Pleasure and Satisfaction as my Children, and I would give you no more Cross Talks -

The Superintendant reminds Them of their Promise of appointing Proper Persons to Attend mark-ing the Boundary Line with His Deputy, and ad-journs the Congress till Monday.

[p.100]

— / Monday 6 January 1772 —

Present as on the Preceeding Day

The Congress being opened The Superintendant acquaint-ed The Indians that the Governor was going to Speak + desired they would Pay Attention to Him.

(The Governor then addressed the Indians in his Speech No. 3.)

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The Superintendant acquainted the Indeans that he had Received Complaints from all the Nations in His department of white Men who made a Trade of Killing their game, and disturbing them in their Hunting Grounds, which he said was not permitted by our Laws. That he did not mean Traders who might Kill a deer for Subsistance but such Persons as followed the Trade of Hunting & Killing deer for the sake of their Skins, acquaints them that They have a Right to take the Skins of their Own Deer as well as the Guns That Kill them from such Persons but desires them not to Hurt their Persons. Acquaints them that Licensed Traders have no Right to exercise the Trade of Hunting for Skins any more than other People, but when Travelling may Shoot a deer for Subsistance.

That he had nothing further to Communicate or Recommend, but would now proceed to Confer the Vacant Medals on Chiefs of Known merit & Character, and did not doubt but his Choice would be Approved of by all the Nation_.

The Superintendant then called out the following Chiefs viz.t

Captain Ouma of the Six Villages.
Toatalle Ouma of Coosa.....
Oppaye Ouma of Cashtasha.....
Tasked Oumastabe of West Yasoo..

} Great Medals

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Who were invested with great Medals, which were Hung about their Necks and then the following four Chiefs were called out and in like Manner had Small Medals hung to their necks viz[t]

Mingo Pouskcoush of Coosa
Mingo Ouma of Tchillibatcha
Oppopaye of Okfuskas
Franche Mastabe West Yasou
} Small Medal Chiefs

Then the Superintendant advanced towards the Chiefs & gave them a Charge in which he pointed out their Duty & Recommended to them the Strict Observation of Treaties doing Justice protecting their Traders, and Restraining the Licentiousness of their Young Warriors &c[a] He afterwards presented them to their People as their Governors, and Told them that all Messages & orders from the King thro' his Officers would be directed to the Medal Chiefs enjoined Obedience to them as the only means of obtaining Honours or being taken Notice of by Him [p.156]

Then The Superintendant presented the Chiefs to The Governor, General &c[a] who Saluted them which was performed under a Discharge of 15 Guns, Drums Beating & Fifes Playing

The Ceremony ended The Superintendant Charged The Indians to Remember the Talks, which they had Heard and acquainted them that he

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had a token of the Kings Bounty + Generosity to their Nation, which he would immediately order to be delivered out to their Chiefs, that they might distribute them to the Warriors of their Re-spective Towns, at which Distribution he would be Present.

The Conferences Then Ended

Wednesday 16th January 1772.

This Day the Deputy Superintendant Charles Stuart Esqr. Sett out to mark the Boundary Line with 30 Indian Deputies and Surveyor.

Monday 21st January 1772.

This day the Chiefs of the West Party waited of the Superintendant with the Compliment of the Eagles Tails. They acquainted him that they were Arrived with about 400 of their Warriors, That they should not have failed in coming with the Rest of Their Nation, but that their Warriors had gone in pursuit of a Party of Creek Enemies which prevented it. They expressed their desire of being dispatched as Soon as Possible.

Wednesday 23 January 1772.

The Superintendant met the Indians of the upper Party to whom he Explained The Treaty + Confer-ences, with the Rest of the Nation. The Fol-lowing Chiefs

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Mingo Ouma Small Medal
Mingo Emitta of Tussana
Taskapallapo of Pungito
Mingo Ouma of ditto

Spake in their Turns Begging for Guns Ammuni-
=tion and all Necessaries as the other Chiefs had
done, and Recommended themselves by Observing that
they had been long Attached to the British In-
=terest, and Hoped that they would not be Worse
used than the Rest of the Nation our new
Friends had been. They made the Same Com-
=plaints & asked for Standard Weights & Measures
as the other Chiefs had done. [p.157] A Party of Hunt-
=ers from Toussana, had in Winter last met a
white Man in the Woods who had lost his Way
& was at the point of Death for Want of
Nourishment, that they the Indians had Fed &
taken great Care of Him, By which means he
had Recovered entirely that after Some Days he
joined another Party of Choctaws in order to Re-
=turn to the Nation. at which the Person who
had taken so much Care of him being Of-
=fended pursued & Killed Him.

The Superintendant insisted in the Strong-
=est manner that the Murtherer should Suffer Death,
according to Treaty but the Chiefs declined giving

any Answer, at that Time. but afterwards in a Private Conference they all agreed that Justice Should be done, and Mingo Emmitta Chief of the Town undertook to Execute the Sentence

Presents were then distributed to them as to the Rest of the Nation and on the 29th they Sett out for their Nation extreamly well Satisfied.—

I Hereby Certify that the foregoing Copy of Minutes is the True Sense of what the French Interpreters explained from the Indian Lan-guage, and Interpreted into English at the Above Congress

Bh. Stuart

Dep.y. Superintendant

The above Minutes extracted from the Rough draught taken at the Congress by

William Ogilvy

[f.160] Endorsed Minutes of Conference / with the Ohactaws &c. / In Mr. Stuart's (No 40) of / 7th. Feb.ry 1772 / (No 1.)

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[101]

Its Excellency The Governors Talk the first day of the Congress [another Handy]

Friends Brothers, Great Chiefs and warriors.

The Great giver of Breath has permitted us this day to Smoke the Friendly Pipe of friend=ship together, and to take each other by the Hand, and I have the greatest Satisfaction in meeting so respectable a Number of two such War=like Nations as my Brothers the Chickisaws and Chactaws, who are Now here Assembled. Paimatta=ha great Leader, Chiefs and Brothers of the Chickisaw Nation. You are our Old and faith=ful friends and Allies, our friendship has sub=sisted a long time, and is now grown as Strong as Iron: And I trust will ever continue so, your conduct has always been such as to merit our Love and esteem, and claims this open and Publick Acknowledgement, for your good Behaviour. Friends Brothers Great Chiefs and War=riors of both Nations. This Publick meeting is by Order of the great King over the Great water the Fa=ther of you Red Men, as well as of us White Men, and I am Commanded by him to hold you fast by the Hand and to Assure you of his Protection and Love for you.—

I hope we all met with White hearts, And on the same laudable Intentions, to renew

[p.162] and Confirm Old Treaties, And that harmony and friendship which has so long subsisted between us.

The Paths into your Nations are open and Straight, let our Talks be also Straight, let the Chain of friendship which we are now met to brighten, be so strongly United, as not to leave it in the Power of wicked and designing Men, to weaken the least link of it.-

This is the time, in Presence of the Belaved men now here, to speak your minds, and to repeat all your grievances, And if you have now any Complaints to make against the Traders, or any of their Hirelings or other white men in your nations there are many of them now present and face to face before you, And I shall Attend patiently and hear what you say, for I have the Great Kings Orders to inquire into all the Causes of your discontent; And you may be Assured that I will do you all the Justice that lays in my power, let not Love or Affection fear or threats prevent your telling the impartial truth, be candid and ingenuous, which is what we Expect from wise and Great men.

If the Traders or their Hirelings have infringed upon the Laws made for their guidance,

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for have broke any of the Treaties entered into [p.160]
between your white brethren and yourselves, and these
Crimes have been committed within the limits of
this Province which I have the honor to preside
over, they shall be punished with the Utmost
rigour of the Law, And I trust that such pun=
=ishments, will effectually deter, them and others,
from committing the like illegal practices in future.-
Brothers Chiefs and great Leaders of the Chactaw Nation

I have Already promised to hear your Grie=
=vances and Complaints Attentively, And I hope you
will now listen with the same Attention to the
Complaints that we have to make against the
Red men of your Nation.

You must be sensible that you have been
guilty of many infractions of the Treaties sub=
=sisting between among Us, We have not forgot your plun=
=dering of our Traders at the Natches, nor the
Robberries and Thefts you have committed against the
white men upon the River Mobile, and the Plan=
=tations you Stripped And obliged the Poor Inhabit=
=ants to desert, in the Western parts of this Pro=
=vince. These are Offences which are Almost un=
=pardonable in you, and shew the great Want
of Gratitude which you owe / your White Brethren [p.164]
for taking you under their Protection, And

furnishing you with every Necessary of Life that you are in Want of. Mr. Stuart the Superintendant knows the Men of each Town better than I do, who have dared to committ these Crimes, and I shall refer you to his Talk, who is Acquainted with the particular Circumstances of these matters And I beg you will not only hear, what he says but take effectual Measures to punish such Defaulters, and Regulate your future Conduct by what he Recommends.—

I have already said that we met you at this time, in Consequence of Orders from the Great King, but when we shall have such another meeting is more than I can inform you, the Orders must come from the King himself. And the time will depend upon your own good behaviour.—

As we are the People of one Great King, let us therefore live like Brothers, and not as Enemies. You are wise and Brave, which makes me flatter myself that your future Conduct will be such as to Merit the Esteem and Affection of our Royal Master.—

Endorsed [illegible] His Excellency / Governor Wheeler's / Talk ([illegible]) / to Mr. Stuarts (No. 20) of 7th Feb. / 1772. (2)

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3d January

Friends Brothers Great Leaders and Warriors.-

The first day I had the pleasure of meeting you in this House I then Assured you I would pay due Attention to all your Talks and Complaints which I have done.-

It is very pleasing and satisfactory to me to hear so few Complaints against the Traders and their Hirelings in your respective Nations and Towns.

You have requested to have Weights and Measures in your own Possession as they may be the Means of preventing any Uneasiness and Dis-putes between you and the Traders and to pro-mote Harmony and friendship. I shall recommend it to the beloved Man Mr Stuart to Comply with your Request. Give me Leave to Recommend it to you to Live in Harmony and Friendship with your Tra-ders and to prevent your Young Men from doing them any Injury either in their property or Per-sons and to give them all the protection in your power; let your Dealings with them be Just and honest and you may from thence Ex-pect that they will behave themselves in the same Manner towards you. If you think yourselves In-jured by them (which may be only imaginary) you are not to take satisfaction yourselves, but Complain

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to the Commissary in the Nation.

[p.166] I shall not Particularise upon anything farther as the beloved Man Mr. Stuart and I have conferred together, who will deliver to you our Sentiments upon what has passed before and at this Congress, to whom I beg you will pay due Attention and let not his Talk be thrown away but, Remain immoveably fixed in your Breasts, and be the constant Subject of your Conversations with your Young Men.—

[p.166] Endorsed His Excellency | Governor Shesters | Talk (~~[illegible]~~) | 3 January 1772 | In Mr. Stuarts (No. 40) of | 7th Feb. 1772. | (3)

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[p. 169]

His Excellency The Governors Speech.

Monday 6th January 1772.-

Freinds, Brothers. Great Chiefs & Warriors.

This is the Day appointed for conferring His Majesty's Marks of Honor & Distinction upon such of you Red Men as have appeared to deserve them I hope this will stimulate Your Young Men to behave well, in hopes thereby of being rewarded with the like Honors.-

You Brothers of the Chactaw Nation-

The Complaints against your People have been so numerous, & so particularly expatiated upon by the Superintendant, that I shall say nothing farther upon that Subject.

You must not consider these marks of distinction, to be conferred upon you, nor the Presents which the King has ordered to be given you, as Rewards for the past behaviour of your Nation, but they are given to you in hopes that your future Conduct will be such as to merit them.

Let me therefore recommend it to you to behave in such a manner for the future as shall procure you His Majesty's Love & Favor, & the esteem of the White People in this Province.

I have spoke twice to you already / & [p. 170] have nothing more to recommend, but that you

COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LI... ...ESS

will not neglect to send proper People who know the Country, with us to assist in marking the Boundary Line.

We do not now ask any more Land of you than what you granted us at the last Congress in the Year 1765. We only wish to fix those Limits, which will prevent all misunderstandings in future.

Brothers of both Nations.

I now take my leave of you all, & I wish you safe & happy in your respective Nations.

I hope the Talks which you have heard will be repeated often to your Young Men, & never be forgotten, and that when we meet again We shall have Reason to take each other by the hand, with the same Cordiality & Affection as We do at parting.

[p. 1?] Endorsed His Excellency | Governor Chesters | Talk(s) | 6 January 1792 | In Mr. Stuart's (No. 20.) | of 4th. Feb. 1792. | (4)

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(Copy) [f. 17v]

Monsieur

Comme rien n'est plus interessant dans cette Partie de L' Amerique pour L'interest des deux Puissances Espagnolle et Angloise qui de maintenir entre elles L' Union et L' Harmonie indispensable pour Le Repos et La Tranquillite de leurs Sujets respectifs. Je vous ecri cette Lettre affin de vous convaincre du peu de fondement qui nous devons faire sur La parolle des Sauvages qui nous environnent.-

Lorsque Taltanache Chef des Tonicas m'a dit qu'il avoit reçu La Medaille de vous Monsieur Je Lui aÿ temoigné mon mecontentement Sans double et Je Lui aÿ dit qu'maintenant il falloit Choisir qu'il ne pouvoit pas etre Chef de deux Nations qu'il Garde La Medaille Angloise ou qu'il rend L' Espagnolle, il m'a Repondu q'une Medaille de plus adjoutée a celles q'ils avoient ne Signifoit rien et qu'ils ne consultoient que Leurs interests. Deux Jours apres Les deux Chefs sont venu me visiter Determine à ne prendre aucun / engagement avec [f. 18r]
Vous. J'avois lieu d'en douter mais pour m'oter tout Soubcon Taltanache Lui meme m'Envoya La medaille Angloise dans mon Cabinet et alors que Jÿ pensois Le moins. C'est Monsieur ce qui detruit

Le propos qu'il vous a tenu quand il vous a dit qui Je la lui avois arrachée de force. Je vous rends la justice de penser qui Vous ne me croyez pas assez mal adroit pour m'y etre pris de cette maniere. La preuve est qui Je n'ai pas voulu La Recevoir

Si nous voulons Conserver L'intelligence necessaire au bien etre des Soujets qui sont sous nos ordres il faut resoudre a ne prendre aucune confiance aux propos qui nous seront rendu par des Nations interesse a tirer de nous Leur plus grand avantage — Exemple — Si j'avois voulu ecoutter Les Chefs de Tonicas j'aurois cru qui vous avez tenu Les propos Le plus indecens et meme insultans contre nous. Je vous en ay temoigne quelque chose en passant en vous disant que Je n'y adjoutois point de foy et J'ay Lieu de croire qui Vous ne m'avez pas rendu la meme justice par votre empressement a partir d'ici malgre La promesse qui vous m'avez fait et aller vous arretter a deux pas de Chez moi. — Comme j'avois cela extremement a Coeur.

[f.176] Je n'y pu m'empecher de vous Le temoigner Ce qui Je fais par cette Lettre, en vous assurant qu'on ne peut etre pas plus Veritablement

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qui moi

Monsieur

Votre tres Humble

& tres Obeisant Serviteur

Balthazarde de. Villiers.

Au Poste de la Pte bourbe

Le 25 9bre 1711

[Nov.]

P.S

Je me pers Monsieur de la Langue francois
comme etant plus familiere Si vous m' honore
d' une Reponse Je vous seray oblige d' en faire
de meme

A

Endorsed Balthazard de Villiers | to John Thomas [p. 176] |
Copy | In Mr Stuarts (No 20) of 9th | Febr 1712 | (5)

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Fort Bute Decemb^r the 3^d 1771 [4111]

To His Excellency
Don Unzaga Amezaga
Sir

From the polite reception I have meet with from your Excellency, and your promise to Support the Tranquillity of the Savages on the Mississippi: I take this opportunity to acquaint you, that I have had a talk with several Tribes of Indians between this place, and the grand Gulf, and I do assure your Excellency, upon the Honor of my profession, that I have desired the Indians to remain in peace with the Spanis Subjects of Louisania-

I am Sorry to acquaint your Excellency, that I have many reasons to think, a bad talk has been given to the Indians against the English, but I am firmly of opinion that it has not been by authority, because a Noble Spaniard and a Governour of Louisania promised me his assistance to continue the peace of the Savages; Therefore I am Well perswaded that your Excellency Will greatly disapprove of any jealous Traders presuming to disturb the Peace of two great Nations, for the Trifling consiquence of a few Skins and Blankets; as to the particular meaning of this address,

I must beg leave to refer your Excellency to the inclosed affidavit ----

I must further beg leave to acquaint your Excellency, that on my return to Tonica Village, I Was convinced of their having been invited to a feast to Point Coupee by the Commanding officer in my absence; from the said feast they was not at that time return'd, or recover'd from their debauch. I paid the Commanding officer my respects, but he did not inform me With the intent and meaning of the Tonica Congress. ---

Soon after my arrival here at the place of my residence, the Tonica and allebamon Chiefs paid me a Visit with their Warriours. I immediately Sent an Invitation to Mr. Descoudreause (your Commanding officer on the river Ibberville) to request his Company to dine With me, Who did me the Honor; after dinner I Spoke to the Indians recommending the continuation of the Peace with the Spaniard's declaring that I had nothing to Say disrespectful of that Nation, and as the Indian Interpreter Was Spoke too in French; Mr. Descou-
[p.190] -dreause / Must be certainly be convinced of my fair and Honourable proceedings; upon Which Satan-ashe the Tonica Chief, order'd the Interpreter to inform Mr. Descoudreause, that the Spanish

commanding officer at Point Coupee had Sent an Invitation for him and his Warriours to come there at a feast (which Was accepted) when the Said Spanish commanding officer cast his Eyes on the English medal I had given him going up the Mississippi; he desried it might be given to him, which being refused the commanding officer Made an unsuccessful attempt to take it by force. The Tonica Chief further order'd the Interpreter to ac-=quaint Mr. Deseoudreaux that he Would rather loose his head then part with the English Medal, and that the attempt to take it by force was ungen-=rous; as to my Conduct among the Savages, your Excellency shall never have any just Cause to complain.-

Mr. Deseoudreaux ask'd me by your Excel-=lency's authority if I had a right to invite the Indians to return to their Settlements on the Eng-=lish Side of the Mississippi, Which they have left Since the Conclusion of the Peace, those Indians have been invited from the English since that Conclusion, they having receiv'd French and Spanish medals Colours presents + Therefore I think it my Duty to invite Such Indians to return and Settle in their own Land.- The Tonicas have been Settled on the East-=ern Banks of the Mississippi, time immemorial, Not-=withstanding great pains have been taken to prevail

on them to remove and Settle on the Spanish Side of the river. Several feast_ have been on the occasion at Point Coupee; and a very Ex=traordinary one Was held last Spring at the Ion=ica Village, the Spanish commanding officer, and Some of the Principal Inhabitants of Point-Coupee Were present, and Spectators of the barbarous Exhibi=tions of the Savages cuting themselves With the teeth or bones of a fish till the blood run in Stream's to show their Warlike disposition under flying Span=ish Colour's on English land; as these are facts Well known, I believe your Excellency will be of opinion that I am Equally intitled to give Medals and English Colour's to Spanish Indians, and send forth a talk thro' the Province of Mexico, as a talk has been given to the English Indian's of their intention to abandon the Province of West Florida in favour of the Spaniards: but from the confidence I place in your Excellency, and our mutual agreement to support the continuation of the Peace Among the Indians I shall not attempt to give [p.19] Medals or English Colour's | to Spanish Indians till I know determination, Whether the Spanish Medals and Colour's are to be recall'd <u>or not</u>, that have been given to such Indians that were actually Set=tled on the Eastern Side of the Mississippi on the

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conclusion of the Peace.....

It is a well known fact that the Indians have been urged on to kill and pillage His Britannic Majesty's Subjects on the Mississippi since the Peace to my great loss, and it is as certain that if any further insult of the kind should be offer'd, a proper resentment will take place; but I flatter myself that measures will be pur= sued by your Excellency, to prevent any such pro= =ceedings for the future: I have no secret influ= =ence With the Savages, and if the commanding officer of Point Coupee and Fort Gabriel would con= =descend to talk or write to me in a Direct manner, I shall at all times be attentive, but if either of them will continue the attempt to perswade me that the Tonica Indians are intitled to a Spanish medal &c. &c. and that I am not intitled to invite back the little Tribes of Indians, that have left the English by invitation or otherwise since the Peace, and settled on the Western Banks of the Mississippi; in such case I will not write or talk to either of them on the Subject of Indian affairs, as it would plainly appear to me that the intention to continue the Peace among the Savages is not adhered to. So Strictly as I could wish.....

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The Chief of the Chittemashaw's has been here with his Warriours I gave them as visiting Indians three blankets a little Powder and Ball for the venzion they brought me, but absolutely refused to give the Chief an English medal or Colours, till your Excellency's determination is known how We are to act in Conjunction for the pre= servation of the Peace of the Savages.

I have taken the liverty to inclose your Excellency a Copy of a letter from the Com= manding offiier of Point Coupee with my answer, which I hope will be Agreeable:-

I am With truth and great Respect.

Your Excellency's

most obed^{t}. & most Humble servant

John Thomas

To His Excellency
Don unzaga & Amezaga

[p.100] Endorsed To His Excellency | Don unzaga & Amezaga | ~~Sept~~. | In Mr. Stuart's (No 20) of | 9. Feby. 1772 | (6)

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Fort Bute December the 5th 1771 [p.101]

Sir -

In answer to your letter I agree with you that it is Absolutely necessary and prudent for the English and Spanish officers to Exert themselves to Maintain the Union and harmony indispensable for the repose and Tranquillity of the Respective Subjects: by which means I am in hopes that the Indeans will not be urged on for the future to disturb the Peace of His Britannic Majestys Subjects, as every thing in my power shall be done to preserve the Tranquillity of His most Catholic Majesty Subjects on the Mississippi.....

On my going up the River I was authorised to give Satannash (the Tonica Chief) an English Medal he and His Warriours having been Settled time immemorial on the Eastern Banks of the River: You tell me that your resentment or discontent was show'd him on the occasion of his accepting the English medal; I flatter myself that it Was not done by Authority, and that it Was receiv'd as it ought to be:- Satannash inform'd me in the presence of a Spanish officer, that on his refusal to give you the English medal, you made an unsuccessful attempt to take it by force at a Tonica feast of your invitation, and he

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further Say'd at the Same time that he Would
loose his head rather than part with the English
medal; you tell me that the said Chief offer'd
to give you the Medal. I Believe you as a gentle=
man, at the Same time I am Well Convenced
that frequent attempts have been Made to perswade
the Toncas to settle on the Spanish Side of the
Mississippi. If the Indians on the Eastern Side
of the river are to be invited over to settle on
the Spanish Side, by mean's of Spanish medals
Colours presents &c in Such case I cannot believe
that the real intention of the present Tranquillity
is long intended, by those that have or may at=
-tempt it; It is true I have invited all the
little nations of Indians on the Western Banks
of the Mississippi, to return on the Eastern Side
of the river that were Settled there on the
conclusion of the Peace; you and Mr Ducoudreaux
tell me that it is not fair to invite them back
to their former Settlements, or give them or the Ton=
=cas Medals; I am much obliged to both of you
[f. 102] /gentlemen for your opinions of my capacity and
understanding. Even to think I could Possible be per=
=swaded that Such arguments proceed'd from Sound
reasoning or Peaceable intentions.....

It is true that we ought to be very cautious

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in giving credit to Savage Speeches, but I cannot agree with you in opinion that we ought to resolve not to give or place the least confidence in the Speeches of Savage Chiefs. It may be a Spanish Maxim, but I never heard it to be a <u>French one</u>.— As to What I have say'd to the Indians the Particulars are as follows + I leave you to judge if there is anything indecent or insulting.... (viz) I am come here Among you Indians as an English officer impower'd to see that the Traders do you justice, and to invite such Savages to return to their different Settlements on the East Side of the Mississippi, that were Actually Settled in their different villages on the conclusion of the Peace; I Likewise inform all you little Nations of Indians that come before me, from the Eastern and Western Banks of the Mississippi: that the English and Spaniards remain in Peace Without a Prospect of War, and I do desire you Indians to continue in Peace With the Eng=
=lish and Spaniards Even in case of a War and not interfere With two great Nations capable to fight their own Battles, without the assistance of you Indians on Either Side; If your Sr can Possible point out a more better and Honest method of talking to them, I beg you to favour me in

the French Language, that I may be able more Effectually to Secure the Tranquility of the Savages.

I conclude this letter as a private gentleman that never gave you the least just cause of offence, being truly Sensible of your politeness, and my promise to accept your kind invitation to pass a few agreeable Hours with you on my return from the Natchez; but my Apology for not staying Occasion'd by my being much longer on my Passage then Expected, Was seemingly Satisfactory to you, more Especially as I express'd my happiness in having a fair prospect of being better Acquainted, as to my Stay at any other House it was only a few Minutes, to purchase two Sheep by your permission: Therefore you cannot have the least room to think that I have not done you justice, believe me Sr If I was to give [p.103] the least offence / thro' inadvertency I am always ready to give such Satisfaction as a Gentleman is intitled to demand. – believe me to be with regard

Sir / Your most obd.t & most Humb: Ser.t

John Thomas

P.S– I am sorry that it is not in my Power to write in the French Language agreable to your Request.

To Capn. De Villiers
Commandant of Point Coupee

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Endorsed The Spanish French | Commandants [f. 104] .
letter from Point Coupee with an answer |
Vacondureaux as mentioned | is a Spanish French
Commd.r | on the Mississippi - | [illegible] . | Fm. Mr.
Stuart's (No 40) pf | . 7 Feb.y 1772. | (7)

[The above mentioned letter is copied on f. 142.]

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Muy Señor Mio El Capitan de Infanteria
Dn Baltazar De Villiers. Commandante de la Punta
Cortada me informa que vmd ha passado por
Alli pretendiendo saccar=nos los Naciones de
Salvages de Tonicas Beloxis Pascagaulos Mobiliens
y Chocktos de la dependencia de su Magistad
Catholico. como esta Operacion es contrario a la pro=
=mesa que vmd me hizo de hazer conservar
la tranquilidad que ha havido entre las dos
Naciones y al derecho de todos no he sodido per=
=suadirme enteramte a ella hasta que vmd se
sirva informarme sobre el asunto

Dios Nro Sr. Guarde a vmd mts ats Mueba
Orleans 23 de Noviembre de 1771

B l: mt de vmd su
seguro atento Servidor
Signed Don Luis de Anzaga y
[Con ch & Le sl.]
Amezaga

Sr Dn Juan Thomas

N: B: The Tonicas can not in any sense be con
=sidered as depending on H: B: Majesty they al:
=ways have and at this time do inhabit the
Eastern Bank of the Mississippi. the other Nations
mentioned in the Governors Letter have been persuded

to remove since this Country was Evacuated by the French and in possession of Great Brittain, so that none of those small tribes can properly be said to Depend on Spain.

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Fort Bute Decemb the 12th 1771 [4.107]

To His Excellency
Don Unzaga y Amezaga
Sir

I have had the Honour of receiving your Excellency's letter, in Answer I beg leave to be of opinion that you have not been properly inform'd concerning the Indians you mention, of my having no right to Draw over to the Eastern Side of the Mississippi; The Tonica's have been settled on the English Side of the river time immemorial, and French influence has fail'd in perswading them to change Sides; as to the little Nations that have left the English since the Peace, and Settled on the Spanish Side of the river, by invitation Medals &c. I appeal to your Excellency's Superiour good Sense, whether I am not intitled to invite back Such Indians that were actually Settled on the Eastern Side of the Mississippi at the conclusion of the Peace. I Shall not at any time break my promise, Especially with a Nobleman so heigh in office as your Excellency; Therefore have not given invitations or medals to any Indians to come over and reside with the English; that were Set= =tled on the Island of New-orleans, or on the Western Side of the Mississippi on the conclusion of

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the Peace:- I wish your Excellency may always receive a just and true information concerning Indians. As for my part I will never deceive you, and beg leave to refer you to my former letter in hopes it will be truly satisfactory to your Excellency

I have the Honour to be with great Respect

Your Excellency's

Most obdt. & most Humble Sert.

John Thomas

To His Excellency
Don Unzaga & Amezaga

[4100] Endorsed [To inclose 1p.15.Feb.1772] A letter from the Spanish | Governour of New-orleans | Don Unzaga & Amezaga | with an answer | [illegible] | For Mr. Stuart's (No 40) of | 7. Febt 1772. | (6) | dr

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No 41/ Mobille 9 February 1772 [f. 109]

My Lord

As soon as possible after being Honoured with your Lordships Commands respecting the Cession of Land by the Cherokee Indians to their Traders. I directed Mr Cameron to publish warning to all concerned immediatly to relinquish any Claim to, or possession of, any Tract or Tracts of Land, in consequence of any Title or Grant obtained from the Cherokees or any other Tribe of Indians, in the Southern District in the first Instance, by any of His Majesty's Subjects not Authorised to accept of Lands on his Majesty's behalf.

I have now the Honour of Submitting to your Lordship A Memorial from the Merchants and principal Traders concerned in the Cherokee Ces=sion, and altho the Allegations of the Memorial are founded, yet it is beyond doubt, that suffer=ing the Indians to Contract Debts to such an Amount was contrary to every Regulation and in a great measure proceeded from the Competiton for Trade amongst the Numerous Adventurers [f. 110] to Indian Countries, after the Trade was laid Open by the Royal Proclamation of 1763 - The Land ceded by the Cherokees and unwarrantly taken by the Tra=ders as payment of all Debts due by said Indians,

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is claimed by the Creeks who are not in the least inclined to acquiesce in the Cherokee Cession, and if His Majesty should be pleased to Consent to the proposal of the Traders yet a negotiation must be entered into for obtaining the joint conveyance of our Right to the Lands from both Nations before any application can be made of them to the purpose pointed out in the Memorial. I humbly submit the whole to your Lordship, with Copies of my Correspondence with the Merchants & Traders concerned.

Mr Cameron was most certainly very Wrong in attempting to accept of a Grant of Land in the Name of a Son which he had by an In:=dian Woman. I begg Leave to refer your Lord:=ship to the Minutes of a Meeting with Cherokees at Hard labour in Carolina in 1768 for a particular Account of what passed between The Indians and [p.191] me relative to that Transaction / I have not a Copy of said Minutes by me which prevents my sub:=mitting an Abstract. I absolutly refused giving any countenance to the Cession and strictly enjoined Mr Cameron to relinquish all pretention to the Land in Consequence of it I inclose Abstract of a Letter which I wrote him on the Subject, His Answer is in Carolina, I refused to include the Tract in the Cession then made to His Majesty or to insert

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any clause in the Treaty excepting it, for the Use of Mr Camerons Son, so that it still remains Indian Property, and I have not learned that any Settlement was ever made upon it

I understand that Mr Cameron has returned to Carolina having with very great fatigue and difficulty accomplished marking the Virginia Boundary Line. as I have not been furnished by him with an Account of His proceedings, it is not in my power to Report to your Lordship upon that Bussiness

I have the Honor of being with the Utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

most obedient and

most humble Servant

John Stuart

To the Right honble.
The Earl of Hillsborough &c.a }

Endorsed Mobile 9th Febry 1772 | Mr Stuart | (No. 41.) | [No 19]
Rd 6th May. | Entd

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Savannah Georgia 30th October 1791 [p. 191]

Sir

The Memorial of the People Trading to the Creek & Cherokee Nations, intended to be pre=sented to you by this opportunity and to which we are Subscribers, we Hope will be found to merit such a part of your Attention as we Earnest=ly hope & wish for.—

We have been informed that the Creek Indians claim the Lands which the Cherokees pro=pose Ceding to the Traders in Payment of their Debts, should they persist in this Claim, and pre=vent the Cession taking Place it would be a most unfortunate Circumstance for us, who have Seper=ately large Sums of Money depending on the Success of the Event.—

As we rely on the Interest you may be pleased to Employ in favor of the Memorialists, we cannot let the present Opportunity Pass without Addressing you on this Occasion, Requesting the Favr that You will make use of the Influence you have over the Creeks, to bring this Matter to the Issue so much desired by us, and upon which we ground great Expectations.—

If the Pretensions of the Creeks could be satisfied by means of Presents & if such a Step

should Meet your Approbation, we are firmly of Opinion, those concerned would willingly Contribute considerably in order to Effect this Matter, in an Amicable Manner between the Two Nations.

We have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient and
mo: Humble Servants

Signed { John Jamieson
George Baillie
T Hethercliff

P.S

Mr John Graham being
in the Country is deprived
of an Opportunity of Join-
=ing in this Letter.-

[p.196]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from | John Jamieson | George Baillie + | Thomas Hethercliff | to | John Stuart Esqr | 30 October 1771 | In Mr Stuart's (No 41) of 9th Feb. 1772. | (1.)

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[f. 197]

Augusta 13 November 1771

Sir

Sometime after you sailed for West Florida, the Cherokee Indians came down to Broad River, where they delivered the Inclosed Talk for You and then proceeded to Show the Limits of the Land they were desirous of leding to Hes Majes. =ty on the Conditions of there Debts being paid.-

We were extreamly sorry at this Transaction which we are fully Sensible was premature + Ir= =regular, but it was out of my Power to prevent it + wholly the Act of the Indians.

In August last a Memorial to you was drawn up + sent to Charlestown to be Signed by the Concerned in the Indian Trade there, from thence to be forwarded to Savannah for the Same Purpose, + from there to this Place; but it has been detained till now Notwithstanding our Repeated Solicitations to Hasten it, and being at last Ar. =rived is forwarded to you by the Bearer Express.-

It was very unfortunate for us that Just at the juncture that we had but heard of this Matter, + before It was in our Power to State it in its proper Light, the Business of Your Depart= =ment carried You to West Florida.

Your Extensive Knowledge of the State of

Indian Affairs in General will Suggest to you the Reasons for the necessity of this Step, better than any thing we can Say.

The Wants of the Indians have hitherto been Supplied by the People who Entered into Trade in 1761 whose Hopes & Expectations were Kept up from the Idea they had formed of the Advan=tages that Trade had once afforded, but a num=ber of years of disappointment convince them that these Hopes were ill founded, and Renders it Im=possible for them to Carry on the Trade any Longer; and as after the many failures in this Bussiness & the disrepute into which it is fallen, it cannot be Expected that it will Entered into by other Houses, the Indians of Course will Remain without that Supply of Goods which is one of the Strongest Reasons to attach them to the British Interest.

The Land proposed to be Ceded is too near our Settlements to be of any Advantage to [p.190] either Creeks or Cherokees, it is at Present claim=ed by both & can in no Way be so Service=able to either as by Reimbursing the Sums they owe, & Enabling those Concerned to Carry on a Fur=ther Trade with them

Vast Numbers of Tobacco Planters are coming

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daily from Virginia where the Land being Worn out will no longer produce that Article, the Upper Part of South Carolina & this Province is so full of these People that they will be unable to Subsist but by Settling on these Lands, for which they would willingly give any Moderate Price p^r Acre; the Disgust of the Indians in having their offer Rejected, & the disappointment of the Traders, Rendered desperate by their Misfortunes, are Reasons which we Hope will plead for the Adopting of this Measure, and as it is so equitable in itself as well as Advantageous for His Majestys Province of Georgia. it is Hoped that it will merit your Patronage & Assistance, which for ourselves, & in the name of all Concerned we begg leave to Solicit.

We are Respectfully

Sir

Your most Obedient Humble

Servants

(Signed) George Galphin
Robert Mackay
James Jackson
Andrew Mc. Lean

Endorsed.

[p200] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from

James Jackson
George Galphin
Robert MacKay
Andrew McLean
} Esqrs.

to

John Stuart Esqr.

13 November 1771

Inv Mr. Stuart's (No 41.) of
9th Feb. 1772.

(2.)

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1

Mobille 4 January 1772 [p.201]

Messrs
John Jamieson
George Baillie &
Thomas Rotherclift

I have this day been favoured with your Joint Letter of 30th October, and am much concerned, that it is not in my Power to give You a favourable Answer.

Her Majesty's orders signified to me by the Earl of Hillsborough, One of His Principal Secretaries of State, oblige me to Warn every Person concerned in said Cession of Land to relinquish all Claim or Pretension, to it in Virtue of the Grant obtained from the Cherokees as a Transaction displeasing to His Majesty, & in Direct Opposition to His Royal Proclamation of 7 October 1763.

The Memorial Address'd to me by the Merchants and others concerned in the Trade to the Chrokee and Creek Nations I shall lay before, and Submitt to the Secretary of State & Should he Signify to me any Fresh orders in Consequence, I shall not fail to Communicate the Same to all Persons Concerned.

I am with Sincere Regard / Gentlemen
Your most Obedient Hble
Servant
(signed) John Stuart

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[p. 204] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from John
Stuart Esqr. Superintendant
of Indian Affairs
to
Messrs. John Jamieson
George Baillie
Thomas Rethercliff
4 January 1772
In Mr. Stuart's (No 41.) of
9th Feb. 1772.

(3.)

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mobille 20 January 1772. [p 205]

Messrs George Galphin
Robert Mc Kay
James Jackson
Andrew Mc Lean

Gentlemen

I am to acknowledge the Receipt of your joint Letter of 13 November covering your Memorial addressed to me, upon the Subject of Lands Ceded to the Traders in the Cherokee Nation, as an Equi:=valent for the Debts Contracted by said Indians, Since last War, and due by them to the Traders.

I shall not fail to Submitt your Memori:=al to the Earl of Hillsborough His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Affairs of the Colonies + Sincerely wish I may Receive Orders favourable to your Pretensions in Consequence.

I am Sorry to acquaint you that Lord Hillsborough's last Letter to me is highly expressive of His Majesty's displeasure at and Disapprobation of the Grant of Land from the Indians to the Traders as a Transaction Irregular + Contrary to His orders contained in His Royal Proclamation of 7th October 1763. and I am Strictly enjoined to Warn all Persons Concerned, immediately to desist from taking Possession of, or Setting up any Claim or

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Title to said Land or to any Tract or Tracts of Land, in Virtue of the Above mentioned Session or any other Session obtained in the First Instance from the Cherokees or any other Nation of Indians in favor of the Indians or any Person or Persons whatsoever His Majestys Subjects & I am further directed to give the earliest Notice to the Earl of Hillsborough of any Possession taken of said Lands or Claim Sett up in Virtue of the aforesaid Session after such Warning.

I Hope this Letter will be accepted by you as Sufficient, and that in Consequence no further Steps will be taken towards the Settlement of Lands so granted, untill the Ultimate determination of Government in Consequence of your Memorial can be Known.

I am with Regard / Gentlemen
Your most Obedient / Humble Servant

(signed) John Stuart

[p. 208] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / John Stuart Esqr Superintendant of Indian Affairs to /

Messrs George Galphin
Robert Mackay
James Jackson
Andrew McLean

20 January 1772.

In Mr. Stuarts (No. 41.) of / 9th Feb. 1772. / (4.)

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

To The Honble John Stuart Esquire [p.209]
His Majestys sole Agent for, and Superin-
=tendant of, Indian Affairs, for the South-
=ern district of North America.

The Memorial of the principal Traders to the Creek and Cherokee Nations — Sheweth —

That Your memorialists have traded into the Creek and Cherokee Nations for upwards of ten years past in which time they have acquired the confidence of those Indians, and, as far as it was possible for men circumstanced as they were, have adhered to the Rules and Regulations laid down to them from time to time, but, from various causes, which will at once occur to Your Honour, they have been under an indespensible necessity of deviat-
=ing so far as respected the trusting of those Indians, and purchasing from them Skins in the hair.

That, With respect to the Cherokee In-
=dians, In the year 1761 when peace was concluded between His Majestys subjects in South Carolina and them, the Cherokees had suffered so much during the course of the war, particularly by two expedi-
=tions carried into their country by His Majesty's Troops that they were reduced to nakedness and extreme poverty; therefor it became necessary to trust them, not only with ammunition, but with

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Guns and Cloathing also, before they could goe out to hunt, even for a bare subsistance.

That to add to the miserys which that war subjected them to, the Northern and Western Indians fell upon them in swarms soon after, and harrassed them in their own hunting grounds, for several years, so much, that their debts, with their necessitys, were encreasing annually.

That the Province of South Carolina, immediately after the conclusion of the peace with them in 1761, passed an exclusive Act, and established a Trading house at Fort Prince George, Keowee, on the Public account, for some time, where the goods were sold greatly under the prices that they could be afforded at by private Traders. But that Provincial Store answered no other purpose than to deceive the Indians in the prices of Goods, and to reduce the Tariff to an under-rate. For, it was at too great a distance from the Over hill and Valley Settlements for them to be benefited by it, or supplyed from it.

That With respect to the Creeks, who are turbulent as well as warlike, the Traders to the Creek Nation, before the Year 1760, (when several of His Majestys subjects were plundered and murdered by them in their Towns) were few in comparison

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to the present number, and commonly consulted together for their general benefit. That the apparent for= =times made by sundry in the Trade, who died or declined the business about that time, tempted so many others to become adventurers, that they grew too numerous, and their interests too widely dispersed to act with unanimity for their common good; and each endeavouring to acquire to himself as great a share of the Trade as possible, they, for that pur= =pose, carried a greater quantity of Goods into the Nation than was necessary for the general trade of it.

That the goods being once in that Nation, the Brooks grown numerous and wanton, in the course of a long Peace, at first looked upon those as effects that they had some interest in, and, many of the Traders, not them sufficiently acquaint= =ed with their rude manner, thought their persons as well as their property in danger if they had not trusted them.

That a war between them and the Shaw= =naws for five years past, has greatly interupted them in their hunts, and altho they had not the usual means to purchase, they looked upon every attempt to supply them sparingly, with a suspicious eye: and what contributed to the encrease of their debt, and the disappointment of the Traders,

was, the Creek Indians could not be prevailed upon for several Years past to dress their skins, so that if the usual quantity had been taken they were not near equal in Value to dress Leather.

That a general agreement among the Traders, to stop the importation of Goods to those two Nations for a Season, had it taken place, might have produced fatal consequences, and have been regarded by those Savages in the same light as a declaration of War against them, which they would the more readily have interpreted into, as they are of oppinion that a war rubs off all their scores.

That the withdrawing the Comissarys has been a great and general disadvantage - for, those Rules so judiciously calculated for Regulating the Indian Trade, which the Comissarys saw duly executed, and now hardly observed; and instead of that order and decorum, which they enforced among the lower class of white people in the Nations, confusion and Violence in many instances have taken place.

That for the afforesaid reasons; and from a natural reluctance to sit down under a certain known loss; and in hopes from year to year of proffiting by past experience, and retrieving themselves, Your memorialists continued their supplys to

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those Indians untill they have insensibly involved with themselves their creditors in misfortunes.

[p.210]

That, at last seeing no other way of averting the impending ruin, and enabling them to continue the Trade, Your Memorialists proposed a mode of extricating themselves and their Debtors also, from a burthen too grievous to both parties, which the Cherokee Indians in particular, partly from a motive of Justice, and partly to encourage the continuance of an ample Supply, adopted with eagerness, and persist in earnestly, as Your Honour will see by the Talks addressed to you on this occasion.

That the mode was a cession of Lands on Savannah River to the Crown, to be disposed of as His Majesty shall think fitt, for the purpose of paying off those Indian debts contracted since the last war with them in 1761

That the Lands proposed to be ceded are claimed by both Nations; not occupied by either; nor of no use to them as a hunting ground being so near to our settlements, that the upper line of the Tract will reach no higher on the South side of Savannah river, than the Carolina settlements on the North side already do.

That the tract will contain upwards of three millions of Acres of as fine Lands for any

purpose, espicially for the Culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, Wheat, and other valuable produce as any in America, and hath the advantages of Savannah, Occonei, and great Ogeeche riviers bounding or run=ning through it.

That the Lands to the Northward are much worn out and very insufficient for the in=crease of Population in those parts, as appears by the number of emigrants that are constantly flocking from thence, into the upper parts of South Carolina and Georgia, where they are obliged to accomodate themselves in the best manner they can, not having, in general, wherewithal to trans=port their familys & little stock by water to the Floridas, (where they might settle towards the sea coast) nor able to travel by land, by reason of the several Nations of Indians they have to pass through, who would interupt their progress from a principle of Jealousy.

That if the Lands proposed to be ceded are exposed to Sale, or otherwise granted, in small tracts, for a moderate, or even a small consider=ation per Acre, a sum much more than suf=ficient to discharge all the Indian Debts, and every expence attending it, would soon be raised, and they would be settled with a great number

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of Industrious white familys, that would cover the more opulent plantations nearer the Sea, be a check on the desertion of the Blacks to the Indian country, where they are generally screen= =ed, and prove an acquisition of the utmost importance to His Majestys Province of Georgia in Particular.

That Your Honours minute and ex= =tensive knowledge of the people and affairs of this District will exempt Your Memorialists from all suspicion of attempting to disguise or mis= =represent any incident within Your Department. Finally then Your Memorialists, appealing to Your own knowledge and observation for the rea= =son and necessity of the premises; and confid= =ing in Your justice and readiness to assist them as innocent sufferers: and in Your discernment in seeing the importance of relieving the Indians from a load of debt that is become irk= =some to them; lamenting their misfortune, in Your being removed, by the Duty of Your Offic, to so great a distance from hence at this junc= =ture, most earnestly entreat that You will be pleased, as soon as Possible, to lay their dis= =tressfull situation at the feet of our Good and Gracious Sovereign, in whose Wisdom and Paternal

care for Ites most distant subjects, they humbly
and firmly hope for relief.

10th September 1771

Jno Savage
John Caldwell
Robt Lyoudy
Edwd Keating
[illegible] Waters

George Galphin
Robert Mackay & Bo
Rae, Whitefield & by
Edwd Barnard

Jas Grierson

John Francis Williams
for
Williams & Mackay

James Jackson & Bo

Michel & Robertson

Andrew Lord
Assignee for Wm Vanderhorst
Andrew Lord
for Vanderhorst & Simo
Nowell Lord & Jo John
Peter Leger
Geo Dickinson
Assignee to Willm Baron Wayne & Bo

Ancrum & Loocock
Kilsall & Spalding
George Baillie & Bo
J Rethercliff

[p.212] Endorsed Memorial of Traders | In the Stuarts
(No 21) of | 9 Feby 1772. | (5)

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Abstract of a Letter from John Stuart [p 215.]
Esqr Superintendant of Indian Affairs to
Alexander Cameron Esqr His Deputy dated
11th December 1770.

"The present of Land to your Son
" has Occasion'd much Censure to fall upon me, it
" being Every where represented as an Underhand
" Transaction of Mine, and as such has been freely
" talked of. You may be sure this gives me
" much uneasiness. Your own good Sense & cool
" Reflection will Suggest to You the Impropriety of
" a Person in your Character being Concerned in a
" Transaction so Contrary to the Spirit & Intentions
" of the Kings Proclamation which was intended as
" the Rule of our Conduct in all Indian Con-
=cerns. You will therefore Act in such a Man-
"=ner as will Show the World that neither you
" nor I have the least Concern in the said
" Land. This I think I ought to expect of You".

[p.216.]
Endorsed Abstract of a Letter from John Stuart Esqr. to
His Deputy Alexander Cameron Esqr. dated 11 December 1770
In Mr. Stuart's (No 41.) of 9th Feb. 1772. (6) A.

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[p. 295]

(No. 26)

Whitehall, 6th June 1772.

Mr Stuart

Sir,

I have received your Dispatches No. 39, 40, & 41, and have laid them before the King.

It is a great Satisfaction to me to find that your proceedings with the Creeks & Cherokees have had in general so favorable an Issue, and the Zeal you have shewn for His Majesty's Service in the course of these very tedious & troublesome Negociations is very much to be commended.

His Majesty hopes that the Attention shewn upon this Occasion to the Welfare & Security of West Florida will make a due Impression in that Colony, and that the Legislature in consequence thereof will do every thing on their part to conciliate the Affection of the Savages & to preserve & promote that good Understanding with them which has been so happily re-established by these Congresses.

The nature of our Connection with the Savages is such as to make frequent Disputes unavoidable; but it is with Satisfaction I observe that this important part of our Interest is in general less entangled with

Difficulties than it used to be, and I should
do Injustice to your Merit if I did not
[p. 96] attribute this | Advantage to your unwearied
Endeavours to promote His Majesty's Service
in the Department intrusted to you.

I am &c.ª

Hillsborough.

(No 42) Charles Town 13th June 1772 [p 311]

My Lord

Before I left West Florida I was honored with your Lordship's No 24 dated 11th Jan'y. and since my arrival here the 3d May. I received that of 1st April No 25.

I am happy to find that my reasoning with regard to the impropriety of suffering Negotia-tions for obtaining Cessions of Land from Indians to take place, without the Interposition of the Super-intendant; meets with your Lordship's assent, and I begg Leave to return my Thanks, for your Lord-ship's having, in Consequence of Hes Majesty's Com-mand, given such Instructions to the President of the Council of Georgia as will stop such an irregular Transaction.

Mr Taitt who I sent as Agent to the Creek Nation from West Florida, arrived here two Days ago, he acquaints me that the Traders, as well as the Merchants in Georgia and this Province have been indefatigable in disposing the minds of the Creek Indians to acquiesce in the Grant of Land by the Cherokees to their Traders, and to Concurr with the latter in ceding the same to His Majesty, when a Requisition shall be made [p 312] on the part of Government, and as your Lordship

is of Opinion that the Acquisition will be of great utility to the Province of Georgia, I shall enter into a Negociation for obtaining the Consent of the Creek Indians to the Measure, with some Hopes of Success, whenever I shall receive your Lordship's Orders for so doing.

The Upper Creeks in a general Meeting refused to cede the Lands which was asked of them upon the River Scambia, which Mr Taitt attributes to the Machinations of the Traders, who grossly insulted him in Presence of all the Indian Chiefs upon a Supposition that he was to Oppose the Cession of Land in their favour. Indeed the most dangerous Consequence may justly be apprehended from their Suspicious behaviour, which will fully appear from the Report he is preparing and which I shall have the honor of submitting to your Lordship by first opportunity; I shall only add that my personal Influence, which upon some Occasions has proved usefull, is much deminished by the behaviour of the Traders and Merchants to both Nations. In the meantime Deputies from the Upper and Lower Creeks are gone to Mark the Boundaries of West Florida the [p.310] Latter are / Disposed to give up Lands to the Eastward of Mobille Bay, and the former will

agree to give about Eight miles beyond the Old Line upon the Scambia.

A Map of West Florida, the Chactaw Chickasaw and Creek Nations with the Boundaries marked upon it shall be sent to your Lordship as soon as Mr Faitts observation can be added to it. The Survey of the Virginia Boundary was finished during my Absence, I am not as yet furnished with a Plan of it by the Surveyor: in the Mean time I have a Proper Person employ-=ed in compleating Draughts of the other Provinces from the best Materials I can collect.

Full and Particular accounts of the ex-=traordinary Expences incurred in West Florida shall be submitted to your Lordship by first ship bound to London.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to ob-=serve that by the Declaration which I caused to be entered on the Council Books of West Florida & the Affidavit of the Interpreters I have in your Lordships Opinion justified my Conduct & cleared me from the Imputation contained in the Address of the West Florida Council, sent home by Lieutenant Governor Durnford. Your Lordship will upon retrospect do me the Justice to beleive that I never proposed or promoted meetings or Congresses

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[p. 315] with Indian Tribes except when absolutly necessary /after obtaining your Lordship's approbation. and I hope to be pardoned for observing that I have not since the year 1768, exceeded the Estimated sum allowed annually by Government for the ordinary service of my Department. when Congresses in my opinion become necessary, I shall consider it as my Duty humbly to submit the same to your Lordship with the exactest Estimate of the Expences I am capable of forming.

I submit to your Lordship an account of the Annual ordinary Expences in West Florida since 1768, including the present Establishment of a Commissary in the Chickasaw & Chactaw Nations amounting to £1535. 18. 1 Sterling (copy of which I delivered to Governour Chester in Council before my Departure from his Province) Exclusive of the Establishment on the Mississippi estimated at £600 pr ann., by which, I hope it will appear to Your Lordship, that in the Application of my Annual Fund West Florida has not been Neglected.

I have the Honour of being with the utmost Respect / My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient / and most humble Servant

John Stuart

To the Right hon^ble The Earl of Hillsborough
Principal Secretary of State &c^a

[p. 316] Endorsed Charles Town, So Carolina / 13th June 1772 /
Mr. Stuart. / (N° 42) / R^d 22^d July. / Ent^d

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(No. 43) Charles Town 12th June 1772 [p.321]

My Lord

I hope your Lordship will forgive the Liberty I take in addressing you by a private Letter, as I venture to submit Circumstances in the present State of my Department which may not so fully appear from the Report which I have the Honour of laying before your Lord. ship Officially, and upon which I hope to be forgiven for Offering my Opinion as I am earnestly desirous of explaining the Motives, which actuate me in discharging the Trust reposed in me; and of showing what the state of Indian affairs has been for some time past and is at present.

I have already had the Honour of sub: =mitting to your Lordship such Information as I had received of the Negotiation between the three Indians and their Traders for a considerable Tract of Land ceded by the Former by way of Payment of their Debts; which was transacted without my having received the least Intimation concerning it. About a week before I embarked for West Florida, two of the Persons principally con: =cerned, came to me from the whole; and pre: =tended to excuse what had been done, as the

Clet of illiterate ignorant under Traders, representing at the same Time that their <u>All</u> was at Stake, as the Matter had been so far agitated, that the Cherokees would never in future listen to proposals for payment of the Debts incurred by them, in any other Manner: They seemed sorry for having taken irregular Steps, and begged to be instructed by me, how they were to conduct
[p 324] their Bussiness of the last / Importance to them. In Answer to which I acquainted them that the Transaction for Land, was not only irregular but very culpable, being in Opposition to every Provision of Government as well as the Royal Proclamation of 1763. that the Grant obtained would therefor be of no use, that in my Opinion they ought to <u>Avoid</u> all Negotiations with the Indians relative to it, and trust entirly to the Equity of Government who no Doubt would give due Weight to any good Reasons they could alledge for adopting the Mode of payment proposed by them and the Indians; and that if they would State their Reasons by way of Memorial I would submit them to your Lordship and wait for Instructions in Consequence. They seemed determined to follow my Advice; but immediatly afterwards upon my Embarking for West Florida; met the Cherokee Chiefs

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upon the Frontiers and marked out the Land they had accepted of - Contrary to my Advice. They did indeed communicate every Circumstance of their Proceedings to Governour Wright; how far he found Reasons for countenancing them I cannot say; but the Traders addressed him, the Indians sent him Talks upon the Subject, and he in return undertook to Solicit your Lordship's Consent to and Approbation of the Measure. Altho these Transactions happened in June and Mr Wright with all the Materials embarked for England in July, it was the End of December before I received the Memorial of the Traders which I had the honour of submitting to your Lordship from West Florida.

The Creek Indians and their Traders were not inattentive to these Transactions; the former claimed part of the Ceded Land in right of Conquest, having obliged the Cherokees during the War between them to abandon it; but the greatest part of it was always deemed Creek Property: [p. 332] the Latter, roused by the Example and Apparent Success of the Cherokee Traders, declared an Opposition to the Measure, unless the Debts due to them by the Creeks should be included and paid for also; and upon this Principle alarmed the Jealousy of those Indians. The Cherokee Traders

startled at this unexpected opposition contrived a Meeting between some Cherokee and Creek Warriors, where the Former asserted their Property in the Land and supported what they had done with Threats & in such high Terms as shocked the Pride of the Talter, who thereupon returned to their Nation much disgusted. Their principal Chiefs considered the whole as a Transaction countenanced by Government and sent me several Messages expressive of their dissatisfaction. My answers were calculated to undeceive them by assuring them that I had not interfered in the Business, having no Instructions for doing so; and that the Cherokee Session could not at any Rate take place without the King's Approbation. This the Traders considered as an Opposition to their Measures and in return attempted to thwart me in every point I wished to carry in either Nation. They accordingly prevented the Cherokee Chiefs attending to Mark the Virginia Line according to Agreement; and to their Machinations may be attributed the Refusal of Lands on the Escambia by the Creeks: the first Negotiation of the kind which I have failed in.

I do not mean to Offer what I have above represented to your Lordships, as an Argument against Negotiating with the Cherokees and Creeks

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for payment of their just Debts to the Traders, in the Manner proposed by the former. I only mean to point out that the Traders not being [p sub] in any respect / responsible to the Superintendant, may with Impunity oppose his Measures, and by their Numbers and united Influence render them Abortive, that many of them being freed from what they considered as a great restraint laid upon them by his Regulations, and not being at present subjected to any in either Nation, enjoy the Malevolent Satisfaction of Opposing & crossing him in his Negotiations. In such Circumstances the good of His Majestys Service seems to require that the Superintendant should be supported by the Governours of the Provinces interested in the Indian Trade, in conducting such Business as he may at any time have in Charge from Government. I will not presume to determine how far it may be usefull to mention this to the two Governors now in England, but I humbly submit to your Lordship Copies of some Letters which have passed between them & me

The Tract of Land marked by the Chiefs for their Traders, situated upon Savannah River and beginning at the Confluence of Little River with it, and Extending along its South

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western Bank, terminates at the point right Op=
=posite to that where the Cherokee Boundary be.
=gins on the W Eastern Bank, It is computed to
be about 60 miles square extending to Occoni River
a great Branch of the Alliamaha, it is of a
fine Rich Soil Capable of producing, corn, wheat,
Tobacco Indico or hemp. The Navigation of the
Savannah above Augusta is interrupted by Rapids and
Rocks, and I do not think that for some Years
to come, the Possessors of said Tract can reap
much advantage from the Navigation of the Oc.
=coni, said to be Navigable as far up as the
proposed Cession, as its course for above one hun=
=dred Miles below it, is through a Country reserved
by the Creeks for hunting Grounds. That your
[poor] Lordship may form a Clearer Idea of the pro=
=posed Cession, I inclose a Plan of it from the
best Information I could obtain—

Should the Lords Commissioners of Trade
from a Consideration of the Benefits which are
likely to result to the Province of Georgia, be
induced to report in favour of the proposition; I
begg leave to suggest, that if the Country proposed
to be obtained is to be settled by Emigrants from
North Carolina and Virginia or the Western Frontiers
of the Northern Colonies; the near vicinity to the

Cherokee Towns & extension into the Creek hunting Grounds, of such People (of whose Manners and Principles I have much Experience) is more likely to involve the provinces in perpetual Disputes with the Indians, than to prove a Barrier & Security against their Insults. Instead of such Inhabitants, I could wish to see it possessed by industrious People from Brittain & Ireland or by German Protestants, for upon the Character of the Inhabitants its utility to Great Brittain as a Colony and to Georgia as an acquisition of Strength will entirly depend

The Creek Traders from influencing the Creeks against the Session by the Cherokees; upon a Prospect of their Demands as well as those of the Cherokee Traders being answered by it, altered their Conduct, and have been most assiduous, by Messages and Emmissaries in gaining the Consent of said Indians to, & disposing them to acquiesce in the Measure: and should it be your Lordships Orders that a Negotiation be set on foot for obtaining the Consent of both Nations, I shall be certain of the cordial Assistance of the Traders however they may Oppose me in any Thing Else, and altho the Indians say that for some Years past, I have never met them for any other Purpose than that of asking Land, yet

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if your Lordship thinks proper this may be attempted with some hopes of Success; but as the
[4320] / Foundation of it is to be the payment of Indian Debts, I humbly submit how far the Merchants and Traders concerned ought to provide before any Step be taken on the Part of Government.

I hope to be pardoned for humbly representing to your Lordship, that the proper application of the Fund to arise from the sale of Lands in View, to the payment of Debts due by the Cherokee and Creek Indeains to their Traders, will be a Matter of much Difficulty: if in general all debts due to Traders are to be admitted, the Fund will be insufficient, as Claims for Fifty Years back will be brought in. If the Cherokee Debts contracted since the War with that Nation, are only to be admitted; an Era must also be fixed when the Demmands of the Creek Traders are to commence. A Person or Persons not interested and well acquainted with Indians and Traders should be appointed to Audit and Liquidate the Accounts of the Claimants which considering their Character will require strict attention; to distinguish the Impositions which certainly will be attempted from Truth and Justice.

I begg leave further to represent, that the

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Indians will Negotiate for or cede the Land, upon no other Terms than a total and absolute dis=charge from all their Debts to the Traders, who in such circumstances will hope that the Fund arising from the Sale of it, will be applied to the payment of their Debts in preference to any other Object.

The Cherokee Traders think themselves en=titled to a Preference in being first paid, because the Cession was obtained from the Cherokees by them: but the Claim of the Creeks to the Land, in my Opinion is preferable to that of the Chero=kees, / and without the Consent of the Former the [5.229] Cession by the Latter cannot take place. But in another point of View, I humbly conceive that the Circumstances of the Cherokee Traders, give them a pre=ferable Title to the Consideration of Government. Many Years ago Governour Glen reduced the Prices of Woolen trading Goods, in the Cherokee Nation, much beneath what they could be afforded at. Upon the conclusion of Peace with the Cherokees this Province passed a Law confining the Trade within said nation to a particular Post and reducing the prices of Goods still lower, (and they never can be raised again) which Law was however set aside in 1763 by the Royal Proclamation. The

Traders, who when the War broke out, had es=
=caped with their Lives but had lost their all,
resorted again to the Nation but could not recover
any Debts, (for a War pays all Indian Debts):
their Principal point in View could be no other
than obtaining a temporary livelyhood, it is amazing
how they found credit for Goods: they found the
Indians destitute of every necessary and were obliged
to trust them. They had no Idea of adapting
their Manner of living to the Profits of their
Trade, but indulged themselves, and my Lord the
coarse pleasures of an Indian Trader are very ex=
=pensive. Those Indians likewise are become more
Luxurious and as Deer are grown scarce, the best
Hunters find it difficult to pay their Debts, which
with the present high Prices of Woolens have
rendered all the Traders Bankrupt. The loss falls
immediatly upon the Merchants in this Country who
trusted them, and must ultimatly fall upon the
merchants and manufacturers in England. The case
is different with the Creek Traders. They lost-no=
=thing by the Indean War, the Indeans they
supply are good Hunters and have the most ex=
=tensive hunting Grounds of any Nation to the
[p.330] Southward, they sell their goods of/ all sorts for
much higher Prices than the Cherokee Traders:

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they never have had the same reasons for suffer-
=ing their Indians to incur large Debts, which
has always been contrary to Regulations. The Mer-
=chants at Augusta who supply them have amas-
=sed considerable Fortunes in the Business and
if they themselves are not in good circumstances
it is owing to their dissolute way of living.
However the Creeks will not consent to the ces-
=sion except upon the same Terms with the
Cherokees, which renders it necessary to pay their
Debts to their Traders out of the proceeds of
the Land.

I begg leave humbly to Propose that no
Claim may be admitted except from Persons trad-
=ing under Licence and Regulations agreable to His
Majestys Proclamation when their Debts were con-
=tracted, for every Nation is infested with dis-
=orderly persons who find means of Trafficking for
Rum and who will not be Scrupulous in at-
=testing their Accots. I now conclude this Subject
with which I am affraid I have tried your
Lordships Patience.

Mr Taitt is this moment arrived from
the Creek Nation, and will immediatly make out
a Journal which I shall submit to your Lordship
by next opportunity

I am sorry to acquaint your Lordship that I was under the disagreable Necessity of suspending Lieutenant John Thomas, from the Exercution of his Office as my Deputy on the Mississippi, untill he should Answer the several Charges against him contained in a Letter which I wrote him before I left Florida; He was at my Desire made a Justice of Peace by Governour Chester in which Character he drew many complaints from his Neighbors. The Governor & Council struck him off the List of Justices, and
[p. 231] applied to me officially to remove him; His interfering with the Arkansas and other Spanish Tribes, and inviting them to Congresses and to settle on our side of the Mississippi contrary to express Instructions, his proposing to and agreeing with the Spanish Governor, to form Confederacies between said Indians, and the Cherokees Chickasaws and Shawnese, however impracticable, showed that he would not be Limited by my Instructions; and I found it impossible to circumscribe him in point of Expence, otherwise than by refusing payment of his Bills, which with the Complaints of the Spanish Governour & Inhabitants and the Consideration of my being responsible for his Conduct and Expences as my Deputy, pointed out the Necessity of ordering

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him to Pensacola to answer the Charges against him and remain there untill he should be made acquainted with my Determination with respect to his Office. Copies of the Letters and Papers upon this Subject I submit to your Lordship and hope to be honoured with your Sentiments to direct me in my Determination respecting it. I am very much concerned at being obliged to take such steps with a Gentleman whom your Lord: =ship honoured by Your recommendation; but I hope that it will appear that I deferred them as long as I could consistently with my Duty & the Good of the Service.—

I am preparing very particular & Circ: =cumstantial Accounts of the Extraordinary Expences Incurred by the Congresses in West Florida to subm: =mit to your Lordship, which I propose sending by the first ship for England, together with several things delivered by the Chickasaws to be sent to your Lordship I now inclose an Account of the Annual Ordinary Expence / of my Department [p. 332] in West Florida, which has been incurred with Little Variation, every Year since 1768, and which I can support by the most Authentick Vouchers I begg leave to be particular as I have Reason to believe that your Lordship has been misinformed

in this respect. I deposited a Copy of the Account with Governour Chester before my departure from Pensacola

The Expences incurred by the Congresses will appear high, but I hope they will at the same time appear to your Lordship to have been necessary, and that the Objects I had in view were Essential to His Majesty's Service, I hope to be pardoned for Adding: that had I not called the Chactaws together whatever disorders said Indians might for years have committed would have been brought as Charges against me, altho I established it as an indisputable truth, Publickly at the Meetings, privatly at Governour Chesters house before him the General & many other Gentlemen, and at the Council Board, that no promise of a Congress at any fixed time had ever been made to the Chactaws or any other Nation, and all the Indians denied their ever having accus: =ed me of breach of Promise on that Account, yet I humbly offer it as my Opinion that such a meeting of the Chactaw Nation will be necessary at certain Periods perhaps about seven years, to renew their police, redress Grievances in Trade & as a Frontier Nation exposed to the Machinations of the Spaniards, to keep them in Temper and

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preserve their attachment to the British Interest

I begg your Lordship's Pardon for having spun out this Letter to such an enormous length, the Subject is interesting to me and I flatter my- [p. 300]
=self with hopes of being indulged in my en=
=deavours to remove any disadvantageous impression which Intelligence from West Florida may have left on your Lordship's mind with Respect to my Conduct in discharging the Duty of my Office & the Trust reposed in me - I have the Honour of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

most obedient and

most humble servant

John Stuart

To

The Right Honble the Earl of Hillsborough &c.
Principal Secretary of State

[p. 334]
Endorsed Charles Town. So. Carolina. | 12th June 1772. | Mr Stuart. | (No. 43) | Rd 22d July | Lnt.d.

Copy of a Letter from His Excellency [p. 339] Governour Jas: Grant to John Stuart Esqr:

St Augustine 22d August 1767.

Dear Sir,

By my Letter of the 27th Ultimo I intended to show you, without entering into par:ticulars, that I differed in Opinion with you as to the Powers of your Office. I see by your An:swer of the 12th Current that you understood my meaning perfectly well but from the Contents of that Answer, I am afraid we are not likely to coin:cide in our Sentiments.

I have not yet mentioned this Subject or any part of it in the most distant manner to the Secretary of State and I was never so much at a Loss how to act in any point of Business as I am in this Transaction with you.

I have no motive to induce me to make Professions and therefore I may venture to say that I have a Sincere friendship and Regard for John Stuart. tho' I differ from him about the nature of his Office. my Sentiments with regard to the man are certainly the same and I am unwilling to risk injuring my Friend by even objecting to the Powers of his Office at home in so far only

as they appear to me to interfere with mine.

I am willing to act in Concert with the Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the District, but I cannot submitt to receive his Directions, and Act under his Orders, for which I have no Instructions from his Majesty. the Generel words of the Kings Proclamation in 1763. do not imply that + I am convinced no Minister ever thought of making Governors subordinate to the Indian Agent.

The number of Traders is the cause of all the Disturbances + Disputes which happen in the Indian Countries, while the cause subsists so must the Effect, therefore all the Regulations [p 220] which human Prudence can Suggest, will not re= =move the Evil complained of till the Traders are Limited which can only be done by virtue of an order from His Majesty as every Subject at present has a right not only to apply for but to Demand a Licence, such Subject giving the Se= =curity required which no Words man will ever be at a Loss to find.

For this Reason, I advised you against holding a Congress at Augusta, which I was con= =vinced with regard to Traders could be attended with no Utility, + I did apprehend that such a meeting with them when no Governor was called

upon to assist, was likely to give umbrage in the District, it pointed at drawing a Line which did not appear to me to be expedient, and therefore I wished you to avoid the Measure.-

By the Kings Proclamation in 1763. you are no doubt empowered to make Regula=tions, but if that had not been the case I am convinced that every Governor in the District would have readily and with pleasure complyed with any thing which you thought proper to propose for the good of the Kings Service in the In=dian Department.

But Governors must feel, upon your holding a Congress with Traders to settle every article of Indian Trade to be carried on from their Provinces with their Consent, Advice or Opinion being asked, & upon your Publishing Regulations to that purpose with a Tariff annexed which after being com=municated to the Traders, you transmit Printed to the Governors with Directions to them to Observe & comply with the same in granting Licences, in this Transaction Governors purely act the part of Under Clerks in Office-

But without ever waiting for their com=plaince you signify to the Traders in a news Paper-Advertisement that no Licence after the 3d

[4 sus] October next will be / sustained as Valid + Suffi=
=cient by you, your Deputies or Commissaries, which
is not agreable to His Majestys Proclamation which
is to say in other words, that the Licence of
a Governour who does not observe your Regulations
is void but you surely have no Power to
invalidate a Licence and you have no Authority
that I know of over Traders except in Consequence
of the Bond which they give upon obtaining a
Licence, therefore the Governor if he does not ob=
=serve His Majestys Proclamation is Responsible for his
Conduct nor the Trader, who can be accused of
no Irregularity if he observes the Terms of the
Licence under which he acts, of course if it was
necessary to recall and renew Licences it was in=
=cumbent upon the Governors to do it for you had
done your Part in forming Regulations.-

When Indian Affairs were under the Con=
=sideration of the Board of Trade, Their Lordships
transmitted Heads of their Plan to the several Gov=
=ernours with orders to report, in that Plan their
Lordships seem inclined to a Tariff but rather express
a doubt with regard to the Propriety of such a
Measure. The Kings Pleasure has not been Signified
upon the Reports made to their Lordships by the
Governors- things being so circumstanced your establishing

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a Tariff without the Sanction of an Act of Par=
=liament or even of Provincial Laws, and without the
Concert, advice, opinion or approbation of a single
Governor in your District, appears to me to be so
strong a measure, that I really do not know
whither Governors can Legaly Oblige Traders to Ob=
=serve the Tariff - in such a case an express
order from the King seems to be requisite but
if you had received one to that Effect, 'tis
probable His Majesty's Pleasure upon that subject
would have been Signified at the same time to
the Governors by his Majestys Secretary of State.

By the 11th Article of the Regulations
which you transmitted to me, from Charles Town
for my Observance before the Congress Met - Tra=
=ders are Subjected to a Penalty if [342] they deliver
any Message or Talks to Indians without the
Concurrence or Consent of the Commissary first Ob=
=tained in writing - Traders may be a hundred
miles from a Commissary so that this Article not
only subjected the Talks of Governors to the
Pleasure of a Commissary, but in a great mea=
=sure Precluded Governors of Provinces from having
any direct intercourse with Indians and the Gov=
=ernors were to inforce the Regulation by virtue of
Licences granted and signed by them

By the 16th Article of the same Regula-
=tions any Trader carrying more than fifteen Gal-
=lons of Rum into any Nation of Indians, or
who upon the Evidence of two white Men was
convicted of having a greater quantity in his Store
was to forfeit Bond & Licence and the Rum
was to be seized by the Commissary and Distri-
=bute by Him among the Indians, which was
making a Commissary Judge and Party and must
have been an inlet to many abuses as a num-
=ber of the Commissarys trade themselves - a Re-
=striction of Rum is no doubt necessary & proper,
but the Penalty would have been irregular, &
if those two Articles of your Regulations had
not been altered, I should not have enforced
them by any Licence from me, & for that rea-
=son I did not talk to Mr Smoot upon Im-
=diate Business, when he delivered me here in April.
I have not mentioned this Affair to the Earl
of Shelburne as I flatter myself that it may
be settled without troubling His Lordship.

I have postponed for many Months, meeting
the Indians at Picolata in hopes that you would
be able to attend, I am sorry to find by your
last letter, that the Gout makes Voyages & Jour-
=neys disagreeable to you, as that is the case

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I must beg of you to order your Deputy Mr. Mc. Intosh to be present at Picolata in October next, it will be a good Opperteunity for him to say something for Governor Wright and [p.344] you, with regard to the Satisfaction which the Indians which the Indians have a right to ex- (sic) =pect for the Loss of their Village, which has been lately Burnt & plundered by the Augusta Brachers .-

I have heard from Charles Town that you doubt of the Indians attending at Picolata, if you have received information to that Purpose, I wish you had mentioned it to me, that I might take the necessary Steps to prevent a disrappointment. I have applyed to your Commissary and Interpreters to invite, convene and conduct the Indians as the Traders are under the Directions of Commissaries. if they with the Aid and as- =sistance which may be had from them cannot prevail upon Indians to come and receive His Majesty's presents when they are assured nothing is to be asked in Return, I shall think they have little influence over the People intrusted to their Management.

The Kings Minister received information that Hostilities, were actually commenced in West

Florida for which Mr. Johnstone incurred His Ma-
=jestys Displeasure and was recalled. the Earl of
Shelburne directs a general Congress to be held if
it shall be thought expedient in America, and
seems anxious to have every measure taken, to
put a Stop as soon as possible to Hostilities,
you would have had the trouble of assembling
the Congress, which I should have attended, but
fortunately the danger is over. and it becomes un-
=necessary to enter upon the Subject as my senti-
=ments have been Sufficiently explained to you in
my former Letters. I have informed the Earl
of Shelburne that the Meeting would not be
found necessary indeed I had in a great Measure
answered His Lordships Letter of the 19th Feb.y.
in those which I wrote in January - and as
[p 244] they / were delivered in London by Doctor Turnbull.
the first week of March the Apprehensions of
an Indian War were soon Removed. -

Lord Shelburn mentions that he had re-
=ceived from General Gage extracts of Letters from Col-
=onel Taylor dated the 30th November at Pensacola
giving an account that he had taken such measures,
as he had the greatest reason to hope would ef-
=fectually prevent a War with the Creeks. I never
heard of those measures and I shall be Obliged

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to you, if you'l inform me what they were.

Brigadier Haldimand and I intend to es-
=tablish a Monthly Post, from this Place to Pen-
=sacola, by St Marks, he keeping up a Boat
& hands, I paying for the Land Express, by
this means you may hear Regularly from your
Deputy to the Westward. I have Desired Mr.
Sciot to send your Letters to me to be forward-
=ed from hence to Charles Town and you may
send me yours to be forwarded to St Marks
and Pensacola.-

My best Respects attend Mrs Stuard (sic) and
your Family, & I am with great Truth, tho' we
don't agree in Opinion,-

Dear Sir

Your most Obedient
& most humble Servant
signed James Grant

[f. 346]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from His Excellency
Governor Grant | 22 August 1767 | In Mr Stewart's
(No 43) of | 12th June 1772. | (1)

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Savannah 26 Sept.r 1768 [4.147]

Sir

Since you left this Place I have had the pleasure to Receive yours of the 1st & 12 Ult. and observe the Notification you have given to all the Officers Employed under you, that their Salar.=ies & Offices are to Cease from the 1 November next and that you intend to Inform the Im.=dians as Soon as Possible that by His Majesty's Command the management of the Trade Reverts to the Colonies, also observe what you Say relative to Ratifying & Confirming the Boundary Line & for which Purpose you desire I will order you to be furnished with the Surveyors Report of the Line as marked & to be marked: also what you say Relative to the Several Matters to be negotiated by you according to the Report of the Lords of Trade & His Majestys Orders thereupon. These are Matters that it may not become me to Observe upon, or I could Point out many Things not clearly Known or Misunderstood by the Lords of Trade_ and you know it is your clear opinion as well as mine that the Footing the Indian Trade is now upon & has been for 4 years Past is very Im.=proper, and Such as I Conceive must Inevitably involve the Southern Provinces in a War with the

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Indians, and it is Matter of Surprise to me that it has not Happened already, and Notwithstanding the Management of the Trade is left to the Colonies, yet I dont see how it is practicable for me or any Governor to Regulate it so as to be productive of any Salutary Purposes to the Provinces, or for his Majestys Service, whilst that Management is to be Regulated by His Majestys Royal Proclamation of 1763. and whilst the Several Governors Continue to have such General Powers in that Respect and I think you are Happy in being Eased of by much the most Troublesome & difficult Part of your Department and I really most heartily wish that the whole had been Expressly taken from the Governors & Vested in You, so little Sir do I desire to Interfere in the least with You, or your Department or to have any Thing to do with Indian Affairs.

[p 348] / Governors for two or Three Years Past have had & still have Enough upon their Hands without being Burthened with more & on such a Footing as Renders it impossible for them to do what appears Proper & necessary to be done however I shall chearfully & to the utmost of my Power Set about the Best Reform those things will Admitt of as at Present circumstanced, & shall

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Recommend it to the Legislature the framing of a Law for that Purpose. It is not in my Power to order you to be furnished with the Surveyors Report none being yet made to me or I believe will till the Whole line is finished, When Comistirigues was here I got from the Surveyor a Sight of a Sketch of the Upper Line, in order to Endeavor to Explain the Matter to him which the Surveyor had back again immediately, and as you are pleased to Say you will Regard my Advice or opinion, I rather think the Ratification & Confirmation of the Boundary Line when finished ought to be done here & by us Jointly, they are Agreements to which I am a Party, and if any Breach happens hereafter on our Part as the Power of Punishment, if any will or whatever it may be will lye with me, I apprehend their Application will be to Me & not to you. and therefore necessary for me to join in the Ratification & Confirmation and the Expence will be the Same here as any where Else Perhaps less to you or out of your Fund, as there may be some thing left in the Store which I may give out as Presents Upon the whole Sir You may rest Assured that I am entirely disposed to maintain the Greatest

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harmony with You & to Cooperate in any & every Measure that may appear to be for His Majestys Service & the Good of the Provinces & of this in particular. but I Conceive there are matters which may Casually happen with Indeans & Relative to Indean Affairs that are in their Nature so Inseperably incorporated with the Station & Department of a Governor that he must of Necessity take Notice of & Negotiate upon them. [illegible] /and when or if any such does Happen. I shall certainly take such Part therein as I judge my Station & Duty to His Majesty & the Province may Require.

I had a Visit from Emistinque & Should have been very glad if you could have been here as he Seemed much to wish it. But I only Received His Message on the 14 August & from that time had Reason to expect him Hourly altho he did not Come for 4 days after.

I had many Talks with him Publick & Private & just when he was going away he desired to have a Copy of my Answers to His Talks, & I now send them to You that you may see them & then send them to him according to my Promise, but if he should not come down to meet you them be pleased to Seal the Cover

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+ give it to Mr Galphin to be forwarded, as I told him I would certainly send them up to him. He is very sensible + sees + knows their Interest + our Weakness as well as we do and concluded with telling me the fooling the Trade was upon will certainly make a Rupture between us Some time or other. I was a little Surpris=ed when he declared that you had in the Strongest Manner Recommended it to them to make Peace with the Chickesaws + Chactaws and that you said You would use your Influence with those People to get them to Agree to it + to Effect it. A Step of that Kind I cannot help say=ing I think was not Right. and I never was clearer in any Point in my Life than I am of the Impropriety + bad Policy of that Step and am very Apprehensive that that + the Grand Mistake with Respect to the Regulation of the Trade will unavoidably Involve us in a War with the Indians.

Inclosed you have an Account of all the Expences of Every Kind attending the Indians bom=ing down to see the Line marked, Except the Surveyors Account which I cannot yet get. The Expence really exceeds what I expected but twas absolutely necessary to keep them in good Humour

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and what is Worse there will still be a farther
[p.300] Considerable / Expence when they come down in Oc:
tober, which I expect they will do. in order to
See it finished Cross to Saint Marys they having
Sent me Word that their going home as they
did was Entirely Owing to Mr K. Mc: Intosh +
have assured that to Convince me of it they will
Send Two of their Principal Headmen to See it
done in October as you will Perceive by the
Copy of their Answer to my Talk which Mr.
Galphin Sent you. Our joint Talk was not then
got to the Nation

This Sum of £186. 15 " 9¾ + the Surveyors
Accot when Known is what I dont know how
to get Paid, likewise the Future Expence when they
Come to finish.

If I lay it before the Assembly its
a great Chance whether they may be in the
Humour to Pay it or not especially as we are
So little Able. and I have no fund here by
which I can Pay any Part of it. Except
£40 provided in the last Tax Bill + £42: 17: 9.
included in the Contingent Accounts. But on Looking
over the Report again, it clearly appears to me
to be an Expence of that Kind which is
meant to be defrayed by Government + out of the

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Sum £3000 Stg. which you are Authorised to draw for. I must therefore Request that you will Consider this Matter & let me Know whether you will Pay it or not or any Part of it. and must desire you will be Clear & Explicit in your Answer. that If I Should have occasion to write Lord Hillsborough on the Subject I may be able to Say that I applied to you first & to transmitt My Letter & your Answer. I am with great Regard Sir

Your most Obt. Humble Servant

(signed) Jas. Wright

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from His Excellency Governor Wright | 26 Septr. 1768. | In Mr Stuarts (No 43.) of | 12 June 1772 | (2)

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Copy of a Letter from Jnº. Stuart Esqr. to His Excellency Governor James Grant.

[p. 201]

Charles Town 3d October 1767.

His Excellency James Grant Esqr

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellencys Letter of the 22d August by which I am sory to Learn that you think I exercise more power in Discharging the Dutys of my Office than I am Vested with

Being obliged to differ in opinion with any of His Majestys Governours will always give sensible pain, as the Service must in some Degree suffer thereby and my Uneasiness upon this Occasion is much increased from a Consideration of the Civilities I have received from you and the Marks of Friendship you have honoured me with of which I return a gratefull sence.

I can see nothing in my Letters that Looks like giving your Excellency Orders & I declare I never meant any such thing by them but if they contained any Expressions which will bear such an Interpretation, I beg you will impute it to Unadvertancy or what you please except to want of respect or a Supposition in me that I have a right to give you Direction or that you are

Subordinate to me: But it certainly was my Duty to Request your Assistance to enforce the Observa=
=tion of my Regulations (which your Excellency have acknowledged I have a right to make) by Grant=
=ing Licences in the Mode pointed out by His Majestys Proclamation of 1763. more especially as it does not appear that the Traders hitherto Licenced by your Excellency are Subjected by any Condition in their Bonds to pay any regard to my Regu=
=lations. No Licences are now granted in Carolina Georgia or West Florida (from which three Provinces almost all the Indian Trade are carried on) ex=
=cept to a person who is able to give good
[p.502] and / Sufficient Security by having a person of Character bound with him in the Sum of £500 Sterling for the Behaviour of the principal Tra=
=der his Substitutes & Servants of every Denomination whose names under his hand and Seal are an=
=nexed to the Bond and also endorsed by the Governor on the Back of the Licence, and for every breach of the Regulations that can be proved on them they will most certainly be Prosecuted, None of the Governors of said Provinces have signify'd to me the least Displeasure at my proceedings on the Contrary they assure of their most cordial assistance in Carrying on the Business of my Department.

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The Governour of Virginia contends for a Right of Licencing Traders without Subjecting them to any Regulations by Virtue of a Provincial Law prior to the Kings Proclamation, a Provincial Law cannot Operate beyond the Limits of the Province when it is enacted in Opposition to the Royal Proclamation, and will not Reach Indian Countries, he must therefore Exercise the Power of Licenceing Traders under the Proclamation according to the Intent & meaning thereof, and as the King has enjoined me Strictly to Observe and cause it to be observed within my Jurisdiction I cannot consider any person as properly Authorized to Trade who is not Licenced in the manner His Majesty has therein been pleased to point out without disobeying his Orders which have been Repeatedly signified to me by the principal Secretary of State with the Strongest Injunctions to Restrain the Traders and other Loos irregular People so Instrumental in Debauching the minds of the Indians this is the Reason of my Advertisement.

My Regulations I sent to your Excellency as well as the other Governors that you might see what they were. The Traders Bonds if agree-able to the [4 500] Proclamation would enforce Observation of them. They were Instructions to the

Traders & not to your Excellency & I must have expressed myself inaccurratly as you understood them for your Observation, what alterations were made in them were in Consequence of the Opinions of the Governors which they were pleased to signify to me, had your Excellency favoured me with yours I should have paid Equal Attention to it. I long ago Submitted to his Majestys Ministers & the Commander in Chief full Journals of all my Proceedings with the Indians Deputies, & Traders and I hope it will appear to them that the Measures Pursued by me were agreeable to His Majestys Commands. I am very sory that they have given Room for your Excellencys finding so much fault with my Conduct but I am Instructed to take the Orders of the Commander in Chief of his Majestys Forces on all Interesting Occasions" because the Different Governours " can hardly be supposed to conside in Opinion " nor is it Possible for so many to act in Concert."

His Majesty upon your Application may possibly give new Orders, but till that happens, it is my Duty to Observe those I have recieved and to persue the Measures pointed out by Administration, for which I hope no Share of Blame will fall upon me. And I had it

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Expressly in Charge to Endeavour to give the Creek
Indians Satisfaction Relative to the prices of Goods,
this could only be done by Establishing a Tariff
with the Consent of the Parties themselves I
therefore Summoned The Traders & some of the
Principal Indians to meet me for that purpose
at the most convenient Place for the Parties, Your
Excellency will please to Observe that no Licences
were ever Granted in this Province or Georgia with-
-out Tariffs annexed and Goods have constantly been
sold to all Indian Nations at certain fixed prices
and I must beg Leave to Differ with your [p. 304]
Excellency in thinking the Settlement of a Tariff
too strong a measure it is most certainly a
Matter belonging to Department & I cannot see
how the Governor's can be affected by my Trans-
=acting that or any other Business of the De-
=partment entrusted to me. As things now stand
I cannot help being of opinion that Measures
pointed out to me by his Majestys orders or by
the Commander in Chief I must Implicitly pur-
=sue. and may at any time for such Purposes
or any Exegency meet & Transact Business with
the Indians in my District without the presence
of any Governour I shall never take such a
Step without applying to the Governour of the

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Province where I purpose holding such Meeting for his Protection and giving him Timeous Notice that he may Object to it if he thinks proper, and I shall have no Objection to his Attending such Meeting, I shall nevertheless proceed on the Business of my Department with all due Respect to his Presence.

In your Excellencys observations on the first printed Copy of Regulations which I sent you say that many of the Commissaries Trade themselves. If they do it is more than I know or ever before heard of, contrary to the Sence of Government as well as my orders and if the fact could be fixed upon any of them it would be incumbent upon me to suspend him, at the same time your Excellency must know that a Traffick for Provisions Poultry &c. is what no Person can subsist without in an Indian Nation, which can not be deemed Trading. I acquainted your Excellency in my last (in answer to a Paragraph in [p 305] yours) that the Gout begun / to Render Long Voyages + Journeys inconvinient but I did not mean or say that any inconvenience should hinder me from going when my Duty might call me. If Mr Roderick Mc Intosh is alive he is probably in such a State of Health as will not admitt of

his going with the Indians from the Upper Creek Towns to Picolata near 700 miles. He was dispatch=ed to the Creek Nation with Talks from Governor Wright and me, he was taken ill on his Journey and could not proceed; a Person who Accompanied him Returned to Augusta for a Doctor & paid he appeared to be dying when he came away. I have not since heard of him.

As I apprehended from Your Excellencys Letters that you intended calling the Lower Creeks to meet you in May or June. I sent orders to Mr. Mc Intosh to contribute all in his Power to prevail on the Indians to go. I also wrote Par=ticular Talks to Emperyaffe and other Headmen desiring them to attend you and sent orders to Forester to conduct them. I only wanted a few men depute'd by the rest to meet me, and did not think Your Excellency would have Post=poned calling them together as my Presence could not be very necessary at a Meeting where no Business was to be transacted but Presents Victuals and Drink given away were I to be present I should be under the necessity of Reminding them of their promises to give Satisfaction & do justice, and of Demanding Restitution of a number of Fugi=tive Negroes from the Provinces now Protected in

their Towns which would be blasting with your Excellencys Plan.

I doubted of the Lower Creek Indeans going to Picalata because those who met me at Augusta objected to the great Distance and said they could make more by Hunting / [p.206] indeed they seem to think their going a favour conferr'd and not Received, but it was mere conjecture in me to think that they would not go for I had no Intelligence to that Effect I have since heard that they were preparing to go, Had it been necessary for me to have assembled a Gen. eral Congress of Creek Indeans in consequence of the Transactions in West Florida, I should have most Punctually adhered to His Majestys Orders signified by the Earl of Shelburne by Delivering the Talk pointed out in his Letter and I should have been extreamly happy in being assisted in every other matter - tending to promote peace with said Indeans by the Presence and advice of your Excellency and the other Governors to which I would have shown all manner of Respect and Attention.

The first Intelligence I had of Governor Johnstons Resolutions to commence Hostilities against the Creeks was from General Gage in his Letter of 14th

December who did not Communicate to me the Steps taken by Brigadier Taylor to which I am an utter Stranger.

The Communication which your Excellency and General Haldimand have Established between the two Floridas cannot fail of being very usefull I thank your Excellency for your offer + shall take the Liberty of troubling you with whatever Despatches I may have for Mr Sinnot

I am with great Respect

Sir

Yours &c.a —

(Duc)

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from | John Stuart Esq.r to | Governor Grant 3 Oct.r | 1769 — | Inv.d Mr Stuart's (No 43) of | 12th June 1772. | (3)

[p. 355]

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[p. 309]

Copy of a Letter to His Excellency Governor Wright from John Stuart Esqr. –

Augusta, November – (Dec.) 1768.

When I was at Hard Labour I received your Excellencys Letter of 26 Ultimate to which my Sickness & the necessity I am under of at= =tending to the Business of the Congress with the Cherokee Indians, prevented me sending an an= =swer at that time especially as it seemed to Require a particular one –

I am sorry I could not have the Sur= =veyors Report, it is near four months since he Returned from running the Boundary Line as far as Cowanhoolchie, I certainly five minutes would have sufficed to have wrote out the Courses & Distances of the Line mark'd, I must therefore endeavour to do without his Report.

With Regard to the Lords Commissioners of Trades Report I shall only say, that as His Ma= =jesty has been pleased to order me to make it the Rule of my Conduct, in transacting the Busi= =ness of of the Department committed to my Charge, I shall be Implicitly governed by it.

As your Excellency is pleased to quote my Opinion with regard to the footing which the Trade

to the Indian Nations is put upon by the late Arrangements to prevent or remove any Misapprehension. I will now acquaint you how these matters appear to me. When South Carolina was a frontier Province she very Properly took the Lead in Indian affairs and almost all the Indian Trade Centered in Charles Town. That Province had no Rival, & found no Difficulty in throwing the Trade into the hands of Good men, who were orderly and Complied with the Regulations. When Georgia was erected into a Government a Rivalship Commenced, the bad Effects of which soon appeared and [p. 360] Rivalship/ and the Consequences of it increased by the addition of two new Provinces, by their Situation intimately connected with the Indians Countries, & enjoying the same Right of sending traders to them.. When His Majesty from a Regard to his Subjects in General & that Freedom essential to Commerce published his Royal Proclamation under which and in Consequence of Particular Instructions the Superintendants Endeavoured to Reduce the Traders to one Extensive Jurisdiction and framed a General set of Instructions the carrying of which into Execution was Intrusted to Commissaries by

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which the Enormities of the Traders were in some measure Restrained, and many Disorderly Peo=ple were driven out of the Nations several of which have since been hanged, and I will venture to say had the Commissaries been Sup=ported properly they would most probably have Succeeded in Introducing some order amongst a Set of Lawless People. In consequences of numberless Memorials & Remonstrances from this side the water His Majesty determined upon gratifying the Colonies with the Direction of The Trade, & has left it to themselves to fall upon the necessary Arange=ments, Consistent with the rights of all His Majestys Subjects, & the freedom Essential to Com=merce, a tenderness of which Suggested His Ma=jesty's Proclamation in 1763. I own I see great Difficulties from Various causes, which must occur in accomplishing this necessary Service, whoever con=siders Human Nature will Conceive it to be very Improbable that Six Different provinces will coincide in one Opinion or that any one Province will Lose sight of its own particular Interest: The best Regulations will prove very ineffectual without persons empower'd to carry them into Execution and inspect the Trade, and I apprehend the Gov=ernors [p. 36] will not Easily agree amongst themselves about

the appointment of such inspectors and under whose particular direction they are to be, this Suggested to me long ago. the alternative of annexing certain Districts of the Indian bounties to particular Provinces: but upon particular Reflection I found that this would also be attended with great Difficulty, such a Disposition would Interfere with the General Mannagement of Indians, would distract them with Different Jurisdictions & Rules, would encroach on the Rights of Particular Pro= =vinces, and Above all is Diometrically Opposite to that freedom of Trade of which His Majesty is so Tender.

Your Excellencys proposal of holding the intended Congresses at Savannah & Ratifying the Cessions of Land from the Creek Indians to His Majesty Jointly with you & your Council, I am sorry I cannot comply with. It will be needless for me to observe upon your Excellencys Reasons, or to adduce any other in Support of my Con= =duct than what are contained in the Lords of Trades Report which upon the Subject of settling Boundary Lines is full, clear, and Positive. I have His Majesty's orders to Ratify the Cessions according to the Line pointed out in said Re= =port. I have no Instruction to join with Your

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Excellency + Council on the Contrary it is the Sence of Administration, which has received the Sanction of His Majestys Approbation, That all negotiations for Lands, and the Execution of all Measures + Services Respecting complaints of Ind:=dians touching their Lands shall be entrusted to the Superintendants, Reserving to the Governors + Councils of every Particular Colony a right to Interpose their Advice and make their Concurrence necessary to the Ratification of Compacts that shall be provisionally made untill His Majesty's pleasure shall be known upon it I need only add that in the present Ratification of Lands Ceded to His Majesty / there is no Option Left, The [p. 262] Lines were settled by different Treaties + Agree:=ments which have been Submitted to and re:=ceived His Majestys Approbation, and His order to me upon it is Positive, which Leaves no Room for your Excellency or Councils Advice + Concurrence, to which in Matters Left to my Di:=rection or where it is Requisite I shall always Pay the greatest Attention.

I am Sorry to Differ with your Excel:=lency in Opinion regarding the manner of de:=fraying the Expence of Running and marking the Boundary Lines behind the Provinces, after

a Minute & attentive Perusal of the Lords of Trades Report, I cannot find one Paragraph which in a Distant manner Hints that it is a Charge belonging to my Department and as the Sum of £3000 provided is agreeable to an Estimate sent home by me (of which I do not Recollect that ever I furnished your Excellency with a Copy of) I am at a Loss to conceive how you could form so Positive a Judgement upon that Head I am empowered to Ratify the Boundary Line, to enter into Treaties in His Majestys name with the Indians for that purpose and to make the Necessary Presents according to the Ex:=tent of the Instructions: but there is not one word of Surveying or Running the Boundary Lines, The Provinces of South & North Carolina & Virginia provided for the Expences of Running Boundary Lines behind them, and it appears plainly that your Assembly also Considered it as a Provincial Service, when they provided the Sums you men:=tion to defray the Expence of it. Indeed it might have been Sufficient to have Acquainted your Ex:=cellency, that the Matter has Long ago been de:=termined at Home in the case of Expences in:=curred in marking the Catawbaw Survey, which Governor Bull Imagined were to be Defrayed by

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me, and upon a Difference of Opinion & Refer-
=ence to Administration it was deemed a Provincial [p. 161]
Service and the Expences were accordingly provided
for by the Assembly of So: Carolina, for which
Reason I cannot take upon my Department any
part of the Expence that has or shall be
incurred in marking the Boundary Line behind
your Province, except what may arise from the
Attendance of my Deputy & Interpreter. I submit-
=ted my Sentiments upon this Subject to my Lord
Hillsborough before I received your Letter, Inclosed I
return your Excellency the different Accounts which
came in your last Letter. I observe what In-
=formation Emistisigue gave concerning the Negotia-
=tions between the Creeks & Chactaws which he said
were in Consequence of my Recommendation &c. I
hope to be pardoned for saying, that upon such
Grounds as one single Indian's Information, your
Excellencys Animadversion upon my Conduct rather Se-
=vere and premature, It might be Sufficient for me to
say that my Negotiations & Transactions with the Creek
Indians last year, were at a very Publick meeting
where almost all the Traders to that Nation at-
=tended, that a very faithfull Account of all the
Proceedings were sent Home, and that I am hon-
=oured with His Majestys Approbation of all my

Conduct upon that Occasion. But I will acquaint you with the Talk I told the Creek Indians That altho' their Great Father the King was sorry to hear that his Red Children spilt each others Blood, yet he had not Instructed me to Interfere in their Quarrels except at the Request of the Parties, but if they should grow tired of Fight-ing and would apply to me in such Case I would Interpose my Influence & good Offices to Effect a Reconciliation; This I was Authorised to tell them, and I can Assure your Excellency, that it is agreeable to The Kings Instructions, and that
[p.364] founding our Security on the Quarrels / of the In-dian Tribes & Setting them to but each others Throats is Considered by Government as very Despicable Policy, we have however nothing to fear from the Negotiations of the Creeks & Chactaws the War continues to be Prosecuted by both Nations, and the Upper Creeks excuse themselves from Attending here on that Account, a Party of Chactaws killed some of their People and carried off Five Pri-soners very lately, and Emistisigue acquaints me that he was going off Immediately in pursuit of them, and sent me his Medal to be kept till I hear of his safe Return I shal Leave your Excellency's Talk for him with Mr. Galphin as

you desire. About a Month ago I received from the Creeks an Answer to our Joint Talk and they have agreed to Include the Goose Ponds, & that the Line shall run to the Bend of Pheni-holoway Creek as we desired.

I am extreamly obliged to your Excellency for the readiness you have pleased to Express to co-operate with me in every Measure that may be for His Majestys Service, and beg you will be assured that it will give me Real Concern, whenever a Steady Adherence to the Sence of Your-nment or His Majestys Instructions shall Oblige me to act Contrary to your Opinion or Inclinations, but this I trust can seldom happen as your Inclinations will also be to Comply with His Majestys Ideas, It will give me the Greatest Pleasure upon all Occasions to shew how

Sincerely I am

Sir

Yours &c.

[p.366]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter to His/ Excellency Governor/ Wright Nov.r 1768/ In Mr. Stuarts (No 43) of/ 12th June 1772/. (4)

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Sincerely I am

Sir

Yours &c.

[p 366]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter to His Excellency Governor Wright Novr 1768 In Mr Stuarts (No 43) of 12th June 1772. (4)

164

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Schedule of Papers inclosed

No 1. Copy John Thomas Enquire Deputation
2. Instructions to John Thomas Enquire
3. Copy of a Letter to John Thomas Esqr. 11th Augt. 1771 from Jno. Stuart
4. Copy of a Letter from John Stuart Esqr to the Spanish Governor of New Orleans 20th Augt. 1771
5. Copy of a Letter from John Thomas Esqr. to John Stuart Enquire October 5th 1771 –
6. William Richardson's Affidavit before John Thomas Esqr.
7. Copy of a Letter from John Thomas Esqr 12th Decemr. 1771
8. Copy of a Letter from John Thomas Esqr. 20th Decr. 1771
9. Copy of a Letter to John Thomas Esqr from John Stuart Enquire 10th January 1772.
10. Copy of a Letter from John Thomas Esqr. 29th January 1772.
11. Copy of a Letter from John Stuart Esqr. to John Thomas Esqr. 19th February 1772
12. Copy of a Letter from do to John Thomas Esqr. 24 Febry. 1772
13. Copy of a Letter from John Thomas Esqr. 11th March 1772.
14. Minutes of Council of W. Florida 7th April 1772.
15. Copy of a Letter from Governor Chester 8th April 1772
16. Memorial of the Inhabitants at Mansack to Governor Chester –
17 Copy of a Letter to Jno Thomas Esqr. 10th April 1772.

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The Superintendants Charges agt. him for Breach of Instructions.

18. John Stuart Esqr. to Don Luis Unzaga Amo=
=zaga Governor of N. Orleans 10th. April 1772

19. Copy of a Letter from Jno. Stuart Esqr. to John Thomas Esqr. 10th. April 1772

20. John Thomas's Ordinance and his Correspondance with Harrison + Monsanto -

[p 336] /21 Copy of a Letter from John Thomas Esqr. to John Stuart Esqr. 12th. March 1772.-.

[p 336] Endorsed Schedule of Inclosures / in Mr Stuarts (No 43) of 12th June 1772

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[Aug. 17. 1771]

By John Stuart Esqr His Majesty's Agent [f. 41]
for and Superintendant of Indian Affairs
in the Southern Department of North America &c.
To John Thomas Esqr.

Whereas it is necessary for the Better carrying on of His Majestys Service that a Proper Person be authorized and appointed by me to Superintend and Inspect the affairs of the small nations or Tribes of Indians inhabiting the Eastern Banks of the Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain and also of the River Mississippi within this District I do hereby appoint you John Thomas Esqr my Deputy, vesting you with Power and Authority to Superintend and Inspect the Affairs of the said small nations or Tribes of Indians inhabiting the Eastern Banks of the River Mississippi within this District and of the Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain and to Act for me in all matters Relative to the said Indian Tribes agreeable to such orders and Instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me or the Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Southern District for the Time being. this Deputation to Continue during pleasure.

Endorsed Copy John Thomas Esq/ Deputation /No. 1/ [f. 370]
In Mr Stuarts (No 43) of / 12th June 1772. (5.)

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[This letter also copied in C.O.5 72 (A.W.S. 275) f. 128. with slight variations]

Instructions to John Thomas Esqr Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs on ye Mississippi— [f. 371]

Pensacola 14th August 1771

John Thomas Esqr

As You have the opperturnity of Mr Bryans Sloop for New Orleans I am to desire You will proceed thither in her with the proportion of pres: =ents which I have purchased for the Annual ex: =pences of your District—

Upon your Arrival at New Orleans You will wait of the Governor and after Delivering Governor Chesters Letters with one from me You will ask his permission to Land the Presents &c: that they may be put on Board the Batteau which Mr. For: =restall will provide for You in eight days after Your Arrival there, Upon your acquainting me that You are furnished with a Batteau properly equipe =ed for Carrying You and the presents with twelve Rowers and a Patron and the Necessary provisions for them &c: I have engaged to pay Mr. Monsanto Two hundred and fifty dollars for the use of said Batteau, One Month, immediatly after You shall have been furnished with the said Batteau, You are to proceed up the Mississippi as far as Nat: =chez on your Voyage, you are to be particularly attentive

to the Situation of the small Tribes that you may be enabled to report to me fully of their Numbers. Disposition and places of abode, the state of Trade with them, where they are supplyed, and at what prices, the Number and Names of the Traders residing amongst them whither or not Licenced and by whom- After you shall have made the necessary remarks at Natchez you will return in the same Batteau to Iberville and Manchac in the Neighbourhood of which Place, I think it will be for his Majestys Service that you do reside. You will be pleased to mark what Rivers fall into the Mississippi and the Number and Situation of the Inhabitants on our side.-

Your Bussiness in Your District must be to Cultivate a good understanding with the Nations of Indians withine it, and to Conciliate them to his Majestys Government, to take Care that justice [p 312] is done them by the Traders or Inhabitants/under the laws of this Province, and his Majestys Instructions to me. As many small Tribes who after the Session of Eastern Louisiana and Florida to His Majisty by the Crowns of France and Spain were Settled on Lands within the British Territories have been induced to Remove to Lands in the Spanish Dominion, if you find any of

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them inclined to return You are to give them all the Incouragement in your power, giving time= ous notice to the Governor of this Province that Lands may be allotted them.

Your are to be particularly cautious not to give Umbrage to the Spanish Government by Encour= =aging or Inviting any of the Nations who Resided on Lands reserved to the Crown of France at the end of the last War; to remove to our side, and You are not to Interfere with them or their Concerns except as far as may be neces= =sary for maintaining a good understanding with them that the publick Tranquillity may not be disturbed

You are to inform yourself fully and Re= =port to me in the clearest manner concerning the Claims and pretentions of the different small Tribes to the Lands on the Eastern Bank of the Mississippi and of the Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain that I may be enabled to judge how far it may be necessary to treat with them for said Lands before they shall be settled by Bri= =tish Subjects.

You are regularly to keep the Governor of West Florida informed of every Matter in your Department which may concern the said Province,

you are also to Communicate to Brigadier Gen=
=eral Haldimand every Occurrence which may respect
the publick Tranquillity and give him all the
Intelligence which may be usefull to His Majesty's
Service in the Military Department, and in all mat=
=ters Relative to peace or War between His Majestys
Subjects and the Savages you are to be governed
by his Ideas, but you are not to undertake
any Service by which an Extraordinary expence
may be Created, untill a fund may be pointed out
for discharging the same as I shall not approve
of or defray any Expence exceeding the estimat=
=ed Fund.

[f. 37v] You are by every Opportunity to advise me
fully of your Transactions with the Indians in
your District that I may Lay the same before
His Majestys Ministers, Your Letters for me in His
Majestys Service, after I shall have Left this Pro=
=vince must be sent under Cover to Mr. Charles
Stuart my Deputy here and Left open for his per=
=usal, who will have my Directions concerning them.

You are to draw upon me for your Sal=
=ary every Six months and your Interpreter is to
draw in the same manner taking Care to trans=
=mit me your Receipts also Receipts from your In=
=terpreter signed by himself and your Certificate of

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his Service and behaviour without which no Bill or order for your or The Sallary will be paid.

As you are now furnished with the Est-imated sum for all Contingencies in your District for a year that is to say from the 1st of July 1771 to the 30th June 1772 I recommend the utmost Oconomy and that all unnecessary Expences may be avoided, Your Interpreter must be paid by you out of the Money you have Received un-till the last day of June next and you are to Consider that the Sum paid you stands Charg-ed to you as an Imprest untill you shall have accounted and Transmitted Voutchers for the pay-ment of the same.

You will please not to detain the Batteau Longer in pay than thirty days agreed for, I wish you a Succesfull and prosperous Voyage and am with Truth

Sir

Yours &c.ª -

Endorsed Instructions to / John Thomas Esqr. / No. 2. [L. 874]
In Mr. Stuarts (No 43.) of / 12th June 1772. / (6.)

Copy of a Letter to John Thomas Esqr.- [p. 375]
Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs on
the Mississippi.

Pensacola 11th August 1771.-

John Thomas Esqr.-

I have considered fully your Letter of 9th. Current and think it absolutely Necessary for the good of his Majesty's Service that you do re:-pair to your Charge upon the Mississippi by the first Opperteunity as Nine months have elapsed since I did appoint you my Deputy in said District.

I cannot think it expedient or necessary to purchase a Batteau and Canoe which with the hire of men and provisions would amount to Six hundred dollars, but I shall provide you with a good Batteau and twelve hands to carry You and presents to Natchez, which will be furnished by Mons.r Forrestal Eight days after your Arrival at new Orleans with the Necessary provisions.

Whatever Expence may be necessary for Lodg.=ing you and presents &c.a &c.a must be covered by the Estimated fund for the Current year, as a Contingency, You'l observe that none of my Deputies are allowed any House Rent, The Indians who may visit You will not think it hard to Encamp for a kegg of Rum will build a

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That for themselves.

You will be pleased to observe that it is Expected of me as an Essential part of my Duty to admit of no expence which can be avoided; and it will be necessary for you to Consider well the Object in View and not to pursue it at a greater Expence than it is worth which will Justify my having appointed you Agent in this new District a Matter that was intirely referred to my judgement.

I shall furnish you with Instructions for Your Government in your district and at New Orleans and am with Regard.—

[p 57o] Endorsed Copy of a Letter to John Thomas Esqr. 11 August 1771. | from | John Stuart Esqr. | No. 3. | In Mr. Stuarts (No 43.) of 12th June 1772. | (7)

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Dn. Luis de Unzaga y. Amezaga Iguarde [f. 319]
D.M.A.

Coronel de Los Exercitos Reales Governador gener:
=al de La Provincia de Luisiana y Inspector gl.
de toda La tropa Reglada Tca. Tca. —

Lieutenant John Thomas of the Royal Artillery will have the honour of Delivering this Letter I could not Lose the opperturnity being the first that has presented itself since my Arrival in this part of my District of praying my Respectfull Compliments to your Excellency.

I have appointed Mr. Thomas to Superintend the Affairs of the Indean Tribes on the Eastern Bank of the Mississippi and the Lakes Pontcher=
=train and Mauripas, that Justice may be done them and the Publick Tranquillity Mantained and he is Strictly enjoined to Conduct himself in his Of=
=fice in a manner Corresponding with the friend=
=ship subsisting Between the Crowns. I beg Leave to Recommend him to the Honor of your protec=
=tion and hope you will by your orders facili=
=tate his Voyage to the place of his Destination.

As the King my Master has been gra=
=ciously pleased to Entrust me with the Superin=
=tendency of Indian Affairs in Southern District of North America it will give me great pleasure to

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maintain in the Indian Tribes Committed to my charge a Disposition to Behave in the most friend=ly manner to the Subjects of His Catholick Majesty

If you think me capable of Rendering you any Service I shall Esteem myself much Honored by your Commands

I am with great Respect

Tc.a.—

(sic)

Pensacola 20th August 1770.

[f.302] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from | John Stuart Esqr | to the Spanish Governor of | New Orleans | 20 August 1771 | No. 4. | In Mr Stuarts (No. 43) of | 12th June 1772. | (8)

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Copy of a Letter from John Thomas Esqr. [p. 302.]

New Orleans October 5th 1771.-

Sir,

Mr Bryon's Sloop arrived here the twenty sixth day of September; after a Long and Tedi:=ous Passage occasioned by the heat of the wea:=ther, Maskittos and other troublesome insects, your Letter was delivered to the Spanish Governor with:=out Loss of time, in consequence I obtained leave to Land the Indian Stores, and gave orders to get the Batteau in readiness which is to proceed for Ibberville tomorrow morning, and when Mr. Mon:=sante has fulfilled his agreement with you as may be necessary for the good of his Majesty's Service, I shall inform you by the first opper:=tunity; I could perceive a jelousy that prevailed through the Town from a report of your being in the River with a very valuable quantity of Indians presents.- The Spanish Governor has promised me to do every thing in his power with the Indians, to suggest the Tranquillity of the Provinces of Louisania, and West Florida and he seems well pleased with my former good bonduct among the Savages, to the Satisfaction of the late French and Spanish Governors, bonsisting with

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the honour of my profession (as an English Offi-
-cer) and place of Employment in the Indian
Department.-

The Arkansa Chief has been here and re-
-ceived presents. The Tallapus have Likewise been
here, and some other Indians of small nations.
I cannot tell the Quantity of presents they have
received, but I tell you from ocular demonstra-
-tion that several Indians have passed by my
Lodgings very well Loaded with blue Strouds Blan-
-kets Tc^a.-

Mr. Barbar has been here from the
Natchez's, and informed that the great Chief of
the grand Jocapa's was there, With the head War-
[p.394] -rior's of Seventy Towns on the western side of the
Mississippi, this nation of Indians have at Least
Twelve thousand Gun men, according to the best ac-
-counts I can get, it is remarkable that those
Indians were clothed with Skins only, and that
they said the Spaniards could make nothing but
money, which was useless to them, as it would
neither fill their Bellys nor keep them warm:
Therefore they would be nearer neighbours to
the English, in hopes to be furnished with Eng-
-lish Goods, and would not fail to have as
friendly Talk with me as all the Indians know

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and expect my arrival among them, and I am happy to tell you that they are well pleas'd on the occasion, this information is given me by the above Gentleman who is much esteemed as a very good man.- I put the question to the Spanish Governour concerning the English Nations that have gone to settle on the Spanish side of the Mississippi. His Excellency's answer was that it was best for the Indians that Traversed the Mississippi to settle on either side, as it was a matter of no consequence, therefore I should be glad to recieve your further orders on the Occasion. I cannot discover any foundation for a Congress of the Chactaws to be held by the Spanish Governour, but I am informed that a Congress for the Mississippi Indians was held at Point Coupee on the Report of a War; Mr. Barbar tells me that several of the Chactaw Towns nearest the Natchez, are great Enemies to the English they have burnt down the Fort, and are very insolent to the English in that Country, which are about seventy familys which I hope will be taken notice of at the Congress at Mobille. I wish to hear of a Peace between the Lake Indians and Palapuis.- (sic)

Forgy is sick if he recovers I shall not

[p. 305] forget / his name as mentioned in Mr Ogilvie's Let=
=ter, I could wish to answer him by this opp=
=portunity, but as I am in great pain in writ=
=ing this letter, having the Gout in my hand
I hope it will plead my excuse. -

General Haldimand intends to recall me,
but I hope it will be mutually considered that I
have been at great expence in Embarking for Ameri=
=ca, Likewise suffered much in the Indian De=
=partment, by Mistake and Plunder, Therefore I
hope that you will Both approve of my appoint=
=ment, Especially in respect to the conclusion of
a polite Letter from a Nobleman so high in
office as the Earl of Hilsborough, as it was
not the Intention of his Lordship (or any other
friends) to fix me on the Pine Barrens in the
circumjacent Country of Pensacola -

Mrs Thomas joins me in Compliments to yours=
=elf. Mr Chas. Stuart and Mr Ogilvie.

I am with Sincere Regard.

Sir

Your most Obedient and
most humble Servant.

(signed) John Thomas.

NB. I expect to meet Lafluer, or
the man he recommends to be my

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Interpreter (as by him recommended) every day, so I do not mean to speak to the Savages on matter of consequence till I see one of the above Interpreters.

[p.386]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / John Thomas Esqr. / 5 October 1771 / to / John Stuart Esq. / No. 5 / In Mr. Stuart's (No. 43) of / 12th June 1772. / (9.)

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Be it Remember'd that on the 21st day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy one years, personally appeared before me John Thomas (One of the Justices of the peace for the Province of West Florida) William Richardson, and being duly sworn deposett and saith that about the Lettex end of June last, that a great feast was held at the Tonica Village (on the East side of the Mississippi) and that the Commanding Officer of Point Coupee was present in Company with some of the principle Inhabitants (viz) Mr George Barrong Mr. Dartlow Mr. Lamathe Mr Delardow Mr. Maurans =deer, an_ several others, and that the said Dartlow was the Indean Interpreter fo the Tonicas when they fired on his Majesty's Twenty Second Regiment of foot Commanded by Major Loftis since the Peace and obliged him to retreat, The said William Richardson further deposett and Saith that about the letter end of June last that the said feast was held with an intention to Draw out the Tonicas to the Spanish Interest, and to perswade them to Leave the English and Settle on the Spanish side of the Mississippi, and that the Savages cut themselves with the teeth or Bones

of a fish till the Blood run in Streems to shew their Warlike Disposition under Spanish Pol=
=ours on English Land; the said Richardson further Deposett and Saith that he after his Departure has frequently been informed that the French Gentle=
=men followed the Barbarous Example of the Sa=
=vages by cutting themselves in the like maner.

(sign'd) William Richardson

Witness Stephen W. Goodeing

Sworn before me this 21st day of November Anno Domini 1771.

(signed) John Thomas

[p 390] Endorsed William Richardsons | Affidavit before John | Thomas Esqr | No. 6. | In Mr Stuarts (No. 13.) of | 12th June 1772. | (10)

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Fort Bute Decemr. 12th 1771 – [29 pages]

To the Honble John Stuart
Superintendant of Indian affairs
for the Southern District of North America

Sir

I have been attentive in making strict Enquiry whether a Shactaw Congress is to be held at New orleans I cannot at present give You a certain Information: If such a Dangerous attempt is Intended But the Earlyest intelligence that can be procured shall be sent to you with all the Expedition that can be Expected from one of his Majestys in any Remote Situation. I have placed some confidence in a few people that will give me all the intelligence that may be procured of utility. I am now informid that Several Shactaw Chiefs and Warriours are Expected at New orleans the Latter End of this month, you may be assured that the french Commanding officers in the Spanish Ser: =vice do Every thing in their Power to gain over the English Indians in the Spanish intrest, other =wise I should not have been under the abso- =lute necessity of writting to the Spanish Governour and one of his Commanding officers, as Expressed in the Coppies of the Letters Sent for your per: =usal and approbation you will be pleased to observe

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that I am very particular and cautious in giving the least offence to Spanish punctilios and that I do not neglect the Intrest of the King my master in the Least disobedience of your orders. If the Spanish Governours answer to my Letter should not be so Satisfactory as it might be (I have much more Influence among the Savages than any of the Spanish Subjects) In Such case I flatter my Self that No time will be lost in gaining over the arkansas and favour me with a few more medalls and presents to be sent Immediatly as you will naturally consider the trifling Quantity I had to distribute among Such Numbers and different Nations of Indians is not Sufficient they being more numerous than Governour Dunford Imagines from his Short acquaintance and misinformation you must know the Difficulty of Dividing such Small Quantity of presents among so many tribes had all their warriours been under two or three Chiefs the proportion would have answered much better and more Satisfactory—

I am now to proceed with any particular Remarks on my Voyage up the Missisippi (viz) on the 25th of october I went on Shore at the Ponca village and meet with a Tolerable Reception the next morning I Embarked in Company with

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Tattannash and his head warriour Mingo Fallis
we Landed on the Eastern banks of the River
opposite the village of Boloxies Pascagolas Chactaws
and mobilians all the Chiefs & Headmen (Except [p.292 [p.293]
the Boloxies) came over and dined with me. I
Perceived that they were not so well pleased as
I Expected I asked them the Reason of the
Boloxies absence, the Chiefs answered me that they
were all Settled in one village on the Spanish
Side of the River they having been Neglected for
the Space of Several years past, and that the Eng-
=lish were a very bad people from various reports
having a Black Intention to Enslave them, accord-
=ing to Information of John Terrase as appears, by
the inclosed affadavit I immediatly Recolleted my
Situation (without troops for my Defence) and was Suc-
=cessfull in my arguments to perswade them that
the bad talk that had been given was false &
Infameous as they are a Generous and brave Nation
that opposed the united powers of France and Spain
and most of the Northern Savages in the Late
war and Carried their Conquering arms to the
Conclusion of the peace, they having Conquer.d all
North America to the East of the Mississippi
Except the little Island of New orleans. Notwith-
=standing the Tonicas and other Indians have killed

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the Kings Subjects on the Mississippi Since the peace
Yow Tonicas & other Chiefs now See me Come
among you as a Single Warriour, authorised to tell
you that the past Insults are forgiven. But In
Case any Savages Should presume to disturb the
peace of his Majestys Subjects for the future, that
it was Determd to Cut such Savages from the
face of the Earth root and Branch - as to all
those that behave themselves well Should have Eng:
=lish Traders and Justice done them in Trade with
Such anual presents that may be ordered for them
Some of the Bolozies were present, and Immediatly
Carried my talk to their villeage In the mean
time all the Chiefs and Warriours present promis:
=ed peace and friendship to the English and
Embarked for the other Side of the River with
a promise to pay me a visit at Fort Bute
on my Return from the Natchezs, as my Bat:
=teau was pushing from the Shore the Boloxi
and a few Chiefs arrived and desired a Talk
with me. I informed them that they had the
Same opportunity to talk as their neighbours had
done from the Same village. Therefore if either
of them had any thing to say to me that
they must follow at the distance of a League
where I should halt till next morning. they

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came into my Battau + Joined the place of my appointment my talk and the Baloxies was as already mentiond, much to the Satisfaction of the Baloxi Chief, Mathaah bush bush who Said he was very much Governed by the advice of the other Chief Peraque (a fellow that talks French and a foreign Enemy to the English in his heart) a man of no Consequence in my opinion he having but Seven Warriours to oppose a Just English Resentiment which ought to take place with the man of Honour that is authorised to do his duty and from his Conscience as a good man / To oppose the least Insults and oppression [p 393 p 613] at the Hazard of his life. I gave the Baloxi Some Gun Powder and Ball and Informed him that if he was to be Governed by the insulting and Treacherous Peraque I would never hear his talk nor think him worthy the Notice of the English. He Immediatly determin[d] to follow the Ex-=ample of the passcogolas Choctoes and Mobilians, who have agreed to Come over to the English Side of the Mississippi and they Seem very desirous to Return to their old Settlements on the Lakes pro-=vided a firm peace can be procured with the Tallapuses. otherwise they will make a Settlement on the Eastern Banks of the River, the Baloxi Chief

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desired me to Excuse him from coming to Fort Bute till after the Hunting Season all the Chiefs at first were much inclined to Speak in favour of the french but the moment the french were mentioned. I told them I would not hear the name of a frenchman as a Subject of the french king as all the Frenchmen in North America have been Conquered by the English Except the few french on the Mississippi who are now Spanish Subjects. on my arrivall at the Natchezs I got a List of one hundred and four men, women and Children that came there in Expecta-tion of Vacant land, great Complaints were made of the extensive tracts of Land that had been granted and Reserved by Government, which prevented them from Settling within the Space of Several Miles, as the Vacant lands on its Banks was Swamps or high broken and the want of water in the Interiour parts of the Country prevented them from Settling Some familys talked of Return-ing to the Country they came from others said they would follow the Example of many English Familys and go over to the Spaniards being like them disapointed on their arrival on the Mississippi. However I have prevailed on these people to Search for a Spot of Land and Settle near each other

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as possible, I have sent them to find a large River said to be about thirty miles back into the bountry according to the Indeans Information which I believe to be a true one, as I have discovered a Strong Stream of Waters that falls Into the Mississippi (not marked in the Surveyors Plan of the River) I halted at this place and Walked about three miles on the Banks of this Stream, and perceived that the further up I went the wider it was and the Quantity of water increased in abundance. But it lessened much as it approached the Mississippi by sinking into the oozy banks of the River. I Really think this is the River so much talk^d of by the Savages who say it is a fair Stream of fine water forty Yards wide and that they are obliged to Swim their Horses in crossing: The bountry is both Rich and Pleasant not inferior to the deserted paradise of the Natchezs. Hearing that great number of Ishactaws was at the Grand Gulph, and that a common practice was made of trading with Rum. [4:394 p(a)] I proceeded for that place (about twenty Leagues up the River and met there a few Savages and two Indian Traders without licence Mr Barber and Mr Thomas James who were in hopes of my being able to grant them Licence which would save

them from the trouble + Expence of going to Pensacola on a voyage that would require the Space of three months to pass and Repass. I believe them to be men of Honest Intentions in the Indian trade and I would have Granted them Licence had it been in my Power having good reason to think they had only Rum Suf-ficient for themselves and their Servants on my Return to the Natchez I meet about thirty Chac-taws almost naked their headman Bufallo head (a true friend to the English) begged me to take Notice of their miserable Situation, and Send Traders among them. I did not neglect to men-tion that the Chactaws had nobody to blame but themselves as they had burnt the fort + Pillaged Mr Bradley. likewise drove of all the Tra-ders from the Natchez he was Sensible of the Charge of Pillage and desired that it might be forgiven. but the Chactaws absolutely deny having any hand in Burning the fort and declare that it was done by the white men for the Nails and that they also burnt the Carriages of the Can-non for the Iron work which was of no Service to the Savages. But the Barracks when Standing was of Great use to them

My Conduct among the Savages has at

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all times been agreeable with your directions with a firm Resolution & Good Intentions to Support the Tranquility of the Savages on the English and Spanish Frontiers. Notwithstanding nothing can be more agreeable to the Spainards and Spanish french than my recall they being truly Sensible of my influence among the Savages, and their Esteem & Regard for me. my Recall or being ordered to Leave this Country would likewise give great plea: -sure and Satisfaction to vagrants of all nations on the Mississippi (pr Example) the 16th of Novem: -ber one John Blank arrived here from Pensacola and gave me information that his partner in Trade Mr Woodhouse gooding was lost in the woods about Eight miles distance the said John Blank having no papers to Entitle him to a valuable quantity of Goods which he said he pur: -chased of Mr. Cummins at Pensacola Entirely to his own risk on various Suspicions a Regular pro: -test was made to prevent Blank from proceeding up the Mississippi with the Goods till advice was Received from Mr. Cummins or the man lost Notwithstanding John Blank Embarked with the Goods by night in a Clandestine manner Early in the morning I Received Intelligence of his Illegal de: -parture. having no troops or a Sufficient number

of English Subjects to Strengthen the hand of Justice I sent an Immediate Express to order
[p 395 Ms] fourteen allebamon and/Tansa Warriours to Join me under arms without loss of time which orders they obeyed with the alertness of veteran Soldiers Mr Harrison Joined me as a volunteer in pursu-ing Blark on our arrival at a Point about Ten Leagues distance four men there informed us (Ms) me that John Blark and Seven of his men had passed by that Same morning and declared that they Expected to be pursued and farther said they had Riffle Barrell Guns, well Loaded and would perish to a man in preference of returning with the Goods. I immediatly appointed a Constable and Mr. Harrison had the Command of four men well armed in the first Boat in order that the Law might be put in Execution by English Sub-jects. I Commanded the Savages and Soon came up with those daring villains, who where upon the banks of the River. Mr. Harrison and the Constable did their duty and Seized. Blark. Some of the Riffle Barrell men was then in the Canoes about twenty foot distance with fix'd places for taking aim, I gave orders If a villain fired to Return it from whence the Smoke came and the Savages to Scour the thickest

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which order being heard had all the desried Effect as the fellows Immediatly came from the Canoes and were Instantly disarmed, it is probable I may be found fault with for Commanding Savages by those accustomed to disapprove of well intended proceedings, but it ought to be considered that the Savages under my Command were only as a Reserve Guard or body of men appointed to assist the Civil power in Case of any violent Resistance by killing or wounding any person a persons Empower: =ed by me (as a Civil magistrate) to Execute the well known Laws of the British Constitution, so Just and Equitable Even to Surprize foreigners Ideas and foreign Conceptions to the Honour of the English Nation, I Returned here with Blank and Seven of his men but having no provisions Troops or a fund for bringing such fellows to Justice I was not displeased at their Escape a Great number of those Carolina Regulators or Late Re: -bels are Expected on this River therefore I leave you and my Superiors to Judge how far a miletary power would be absolutely Necessary for the protection of his Majestys Subjects that are now and Coming to Settle on the Banks of the Mis: -sissippi: Mr. Woodhouse gooding has been found by the Ithema Savages after being Lost Seventeen

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days and almost perished by fatigue + hunger he has confirmed me in opinion of blanks bad conduct by Returning me thanks and assuring me that Mr. Cumins will allways be much obliged for my proceedings—

p. 296 [b]] / The Tonica Chief and his Warriours have been here and gave me a Dance the Eagles tail and Calumet of peace Likewise the pascouglas Choctaws, allebamous, Pacianas, and Tonicas, the Spanish Indeians Illumas have presented me with the Eagles tail and Great professions of Friendship for the English. Champaign their Chief and Soon determined to Settle on the Hunting Ground near the Amite River without the least Encouragement the Chittemachaws (Settled on the western banks of the Mississippi on the Conclusion of the peace) have given me the Eagles Tail and Great proffessions of friendship for the English: Champaign their Chief had forty two of his Warriours with him I Remarked at the time of their Dancing the Calumet that Every man held a Large knife in his hand pointed upwards and that it was the third days Council that Determined the Calumet in favour of the English the Chief asked for an English medal which I Refused him. at Some time I gave. the alebamon and Tonica Chiefs medals, my

171 —

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reasons for so doing were that the Chitemashaws are Spanish Indians. the Chief and the voice of his Warriours declared that they would Settle on the English Land in preference of being treated with a Less Respect Either by the firing of Cannon or Recieving a proportionable Quantity of presents, in answer I informed him that I Recieved him and the Ithumas as Visiting friendly Indians till some matters were Settled Between me and the Spanish Governour the following is a List of warriours that have given me the Eagles tail Except the Boloxies and Mobilians who are to give me one Each in the Spring

	Warriours
Pascagoglas	
Boloxies	
Choctōes	United 90
Mobilians	
Tonicas	28
Allebamous and Paccanas united	64.
Tansas	12.
Chittemashaws	58.
Ithumas	46.
	298.

The offou Chief Peraque an enemy to the English has seven warriours. I do not know the number of the Little Taccasas and apulasas

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but from the Best Information I believe they are
[f. 99 pap] about one / Hundred and Sixty warriours I do not
know the Number of who have Promised to pay
me a friendly visit from the Spanish Side of the
river The Indians that Claim the Land on the
Mississippi the River Ibberville and the Lakes Names:
=pas and Ponchartrain are the Tonicas Parcaoglas
Boloxies Shactoes Mobileans and the Itemas have
hunting Ground on the Ibberville and River ameta:
If a peace takes place with these Small Nations
and the Tallapuss or creeks I shall be Liable to
Settle them on one Spot of Ground. I think
I shall be able to settle all the Indean affairs
to the Satisfaction of my Superiours by the End
of May that the Rugged Savage path may be
made Smooth for the English, after such pains
and Hazard of Life I am Certain that no Son
of Humanity will prevent me from keeping the
path Clear more Especially as my Successor tho a
good man he may make it more Ruged than
at first I am not only in friendship with the
Savages, but give me the word I can Command
them on any occassion the Land belonging to the
above Indians, I believe is not Less than Eighty Square
miles, which I believe I could purchase with Goods
to the amount of three hundred pounds (Ster.) in

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the humour they are in at present -

The Peltry Trade on the Mississippi is worth the attention of the English Government. I Remember when the French were in possession of New Orleands the English made a Common Practise of Selling their Peltry there, at present the Span: =ish French traders sell their Peltry to the Eng. : lish and purchase there manufactures Such as Pow. =der and Ball. Blankets Strouds &c. The English are chiefly Supplied with Goods from Pensacola and Mobille, the Goods purchased for the Indians at New Orleans are manufactured in England I have not Seen a french white or blue blanket. Since my arrival In the Country a piece of Blue Stroud is Sold at New orleans from 25 to 30 Dollars pr. piece other Goods for the Indians in proportion The Allebamous, Paccanas and Tansas are determined to Settle on the Banks of the Missis: =sippi But you will Perceive Sr that the good Land is Either Granted or Reserved for the King from the River Ibberville at a Considerable Distance above the Red River. Except the small Spot of Land. The Tonica village stands on all the In: =dians for various Reasons Insist and Declare that the white People must Settle at least at the Distance of one League from the villages The [B. 29 p. 193]

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Savages cannot be prevail^d on to Settle on any Spot disagreeable to themselves Notwithstanding they have a place of Residence on the Banks of the River Mississippi and if a peace is not Immediatly to take place with the Creeks and Little Nations the the Pascagoolas Boloxies Chactoes and Mobilleans will Settle in the Spring on the Banks of the River opposite there village - I am informed that a man has a grant for some Indian Cleared Land on the Lakes and Mr. Canty likewise Intends to peti=
=tion for some Indian old fields in that Neigh=
=bourhood I desired he would not as the Indians Intended to Return and Settle there If a peace Could be procured for them. he said if he could obtain such a Grant he would take and keep possession and Live on the Indians Sooner than part with a valuable tract of Land. I beg some Speedy method may be taken to prevent such proceedings in Granting Land belonging to the In=
=dians. If Cantys talk and assuming Title was to take place in firing on the Indians it would probable be the means of an Indian War. it is true the Nations of Indians are but Small. It ought to be Considered that such Rash proceedings would alarum the Great Chactaw Nation as those Little tribes are in great Friendship with them -

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the most Convenient and Central place for me to do my duty, as a Deputy Superintendant of Indian affairs is about three Leagues from Fort Bute wher I have fixed on a Spot for that purpose The Spanish French are thrown into great Consternation on my arrival on the Mississippi not from the Consequence of my pro-ceedings with the Savages. But from their guilty Conscience. Some of them Having been villains Enough to tell them that the English were a most Infamous & Cowardly people & when Insulted they are not Capable of Shewing a proper Re-sentment the 22d Regiment retreat from the attack of the Ionicas and the pillage of the post of Ibberville in the year 1765 are given as proofs of such an infamous and ungenerous assertion the French say wt truth that the Nickessore Indians kill the English on the ohio and the Circ-cumjacent Country as the Barbarous tale was Reported to be with a Smiling Countenance I thought it prudent to Reply that the English were truly Sensible of the affair and not Ig-norant of Some Frenchmens activity amongst them which Consequence wold Come under a Speedy and serious | Consideration. The Spaniards have been [illegible] pleased to make it appear that there is a

practibility of Marching Cannon from Mexico to the Fort adige from which place there is an Easy Communication to New orleans I have Received Intelligence that three hundred and fifty Spanish Soldiers are now on their march from Mexico for the said Fort with Seven hundred mules and Horses, as to further particulars I am not Informed and Leave you to Judge whither it would not be Immediately prudent to Inform his Excellency Governor Gage & General Haldiman with my Report from Information which I believe to be founded on truth.

The Town of New Orleans was not Fortified when delivered up to Spaniards, they have since thrown up a Fascine battery for Six peices of Cannon four to fire on the River the other two to Scour the the Road that Leads to the upermost part of the Town two field Six pounders can be Marched to Silence the Battery in the Space of Six minutes if properly Conducted from the knowledge of the adjacant country from my former knowledge of New Orleans and the present it appears to me that at Least one half of the Inhabitants have left the Town. A plantation that would Sell for 10,000 Dollars about four years ago may be purchased at present for 1,000. an order is arrived from the Court of Spain not to

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Suffer or permit the french to depart from Louis=
=ania, The troops to Guard and defend them are
about three hundred Regulars; and three or four
hundred Malitia the Latter body of men I
really believe would never fire a Shot on the
English as an Enemy. If the Spanish Governour
had the reason to think as I do he would
disarm them to a Man—

The Licence traders on the Mississippi are
Mr Filzpatrick Mr Harrison & Mr Mc Intosh the
Number of Inhabitants on the Mississippi is 208
men and women and children there place of
Residence is mentioned on the inclosed plan of
the River I shall forward the Spanish Governours
answer by the first opperturnity If he should
think proper to favour me with a Line; I am
informed that I am to be Discharged from the
Indian Department in a very short time, the at=
=tempt without a Proof of my misconduct would
be so very ungenerous that I cannot believe it, but
If I am to be recalled my Successor will be
better Liked among the Indians, and you will
do me the Justice of paying my passage to Eng=
=land. I think Every particular Circumstance of
my proceedings is now mentioned. If not my
being dayly Surrounded by Savages vagrants &c in

a Small Stut will in Some measure plead my Excuse - as I have not time to write to the [P 203 p. 107] General or the Governour | You will be So Good as to make my apology as you will have it in your Power to. furnish them with Every material Circumstance, you may think proper -

I am with Great Regard

Sir

Your most obedient & most Humble Servt

John Thomas

Deputy Superintentant of Indian Affairs for The Mississippi the Lakes Mans. ippi and Ponchartrain

PS

The annual presents Should arrive here in August or September and given to the Indians before their Hunting Season comes on -

To the Honble John Stuart Superintendant of Indian affairs for the Southern District of North America

[On]

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[illegible]

On the Mississippi Be it Remembred that John Thomas Deputy Superintendant of Indian affairs and one of his Majestys Justices of the peace for the Province of East West Florida was on the English Land opposite the Indian Town of the Boloxies and Pascagolas the twenty fifth Day of october in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy one Years In Presence of Alexr Mc Intosh and Wills Escott who are now duly Sworn and Deposeth and Sayeth that frequent bad talks had been given to the Indians against the English by John Ferrasco a Spanish Subject and the above Indians meeting with the said John Thomas they Informed him that the night before his arrival the said Ferrasco had Sent them a repeated message that the English Gun Powder Sold by the English Traders was like bat[illegible] Flower and of Consequence would not kill a Deer at any Tolerable Distance as to the people of that Nation they were like Brutes as they went to bed with their mother and Sisters and took a pleasure to Enslave mankind, and that the Intention of the said John Thomas.s arrivall among the Mississippi Indians was to perswade them (by fair Promises)

and Send them to be Slaves or a foreign Land
=bay to Settle on the English Side of the River
with a view to take them Prisoners and Send
them to be Slaves in a foreign Land; Therefore it
would be good to put them from of from the face
of the Earth, and Now was the time, a white
man that talks the Savage and french Language
was present with the said John Thomas Indian
Interpreter George Keyzer who is now Sworn and
Saith that this is the Truth and Nothing but
the truth -

Signed W. Escott
Alex: Mc Intosh
George Keyzer
Sworn Interpreter

Witness
George Harrison
Sworn this 20th day of November Anno Domini 1771 -
John Thomas
Justice of the peace -

[p 407] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from | John Thomas
Esqr | 12 December 1771. | No 7. | In Mr Stuarts (No 43.) of | 12th
June 1772. (11.)

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Copy of a Letter from John Thomas Esq.r [4 Nov.]

Secret and Private Fort Bute December 26.th 1771..

Sir,

This is the first opperturnity I have had to write to you after having done any thing particular in the Indian department, Mr. Saffuer arrived here the 16.th inst.: he not meeting me at New-Orleans according to appointment I was under an necessity of imploying another Interpreter which I have engaged to the 31.st of this month at the expiration of that time Saffuer will enter into pay at which time he will have half a years Sal=lary due, which he says I am to pay him, you Sr must be truly sensible that the small sum of money in my hands cannot afford to pay two Indian Interpreters, I had upwards of one hundred Indians with me for the space of three days, and various Tribes at other times, I expect many more after the hunting season, all those people expect provisions and Rum, a party of Chickasaws and Chactaws are coming down and they will at least expect the same; the Indians have already eate two Bullocks and two large Hogs and almost finished the rum I received, I have found it necessary to purchase some Gunpowder

Stroud and virmillion, the white Shirts and Ver=
=million as mentioned in the List are damaged
and not proper to be given as presents, I flatter
myself that you will be pleased to consider my
Situation; Lafluer was much to be blamed in giving
Governor Dunford a List of the number of Indians
he knew Little or nothing of.- Lafluer informs me
that matters are to be so contrived (on your Leav=
=ing the Province of West Florida) to thro' me
out of the Indian Department, but from the
good faith I place in you, I flatter myself that
you will do every thing in your power to pre=
=vent such ungenerous proceedings, however I am
[illegible] prepaired for the event, and if I should meet with
any further oppression I am capable of representing
matters and my hard fate to the King and even
to be heard by the great Assembly of the Na=
=tion, you know the generous part I acted in
withdrawing my Memorial and petition to the King,
offered to be backed by the Earl of Hilsborough
&c: thinking that Genl. ---- would rather incline
to be my friend and not my Enemy, the Sal=
=lary Lagoutiere received Earned at the Hazard of
my life is not less than £280. Therefore if the
person that was the cause of it, will further
oppress me under any pretence whatever I will

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make my case known to the publick and make some payment to the King in Parliament, and de-
-termine it to be impossible for both me and my Oppressor to exist. What is life if a Man is to be injured and insulted as for my own part I would rather run the risque of being Damned. I write you this as Secret and private knowing you to be of a good heart and my friend, there-
-fore I beg you to back My Interest with Lord Hilsborough for me to retire on my pay a that his Lordship will get me appointed on the half pay list of the Captains in the Army, as I have that Rank already or near it in the Artillery for recalling me, or if any intentions, if so I beg you to do me justice in demanding a refund ..... Secret .....
For the Sum of £280 / Sterling which is at least my due. Lacoutrie served the French King all the Last war, but it cannot intitle him to receive my Sallery as I served the King of England during the same periods of time in the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Blanshaw a For-
-eigner was here lately and was very impertinent I guessed the cause and made him a short re-
-ply, the fellow has Influence enough to get Rations of Provisions and even a Recommendation

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[p.102] to the Spanish Governor from a / person that refused me either the one or the other. I wish I could hear from you soon as it would be very Satisfactory as I have no encouragement to make my Situation comfortable in building a House making a Garden &c. I am now in a Hutt built by the Kings Troops and greatly improved at my expence, the Bearer Mr Harrison claims it for Mr. Bradley in justice it ought to be appointed for me the Indians and Interpreter; which would answer very well some repairs and a small ad: -ditional building. Therefore I request you to make application to the Governour for an order to keep possession in preference to a grant in favour of Mr Harrison who may think proper to petition for the Kings property and my Improvement on the Same. -

I well know the scarcity of provisions in Pensacola therefore I beg your Excuse in send: =ing you six Sheep by Dr. Urquart, and as you intend to Embark for England I have given di: =rections to my Correspondent to send you Six Sheep and One Dozen of Turkeys and Six small Dogs from New Orleans by the first opportunity, and beg your acceptance of them, I have a young Buffalo at the Natchez and a Deer, they

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will eate corn out of your hand and follow like a favourite dog. if it is possible to send them to you before your departer it shall be done. Lafleur will leave this place in a few days by my Permission to bring down his Wife and fami:-ly Buffalo &c. I shall be very attentive to Mr. Charles Stuarts request and I am truly sensible of Mr. Ogilvie's politeness and good instructions in my fa:-vour. If I should not have it in my Power to write them by this opportunity I beg it as a particular favour of you to plead my Excuse the Bearer being in a Hurry to Depart and my Situa-tion being in a Hutt with Savages &c. that daily surround me- Whenever you Sail I sincerely wish you your health a pleasant Voyage a speedy and happy meeting with Mrs. Stuart and all the good family. Mrs. Thomas joins me in respectfull Compliments

[p.206]

I am with Sincere Regard and with great Truth

Sir

your most Obed^{t}. and most hum^{l} Servant

(Signed) John Thomas.

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / John Thomas Esqr / 20 December 1771 / to / John Stuart Esq / No 8 / In Mr. Stuarts (No 43) of / 12th. June 1772. / (12.)

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Copy of a Letter to John Thomas Esqr. [f. 407]
Deputy Superintendant of Indian affairs on the
Mississippi—

Mobille 10th January 1772.

John Thomas Esqr.

I am favoured with your dispatch of the 12th Ultimate by Mr Harrison and being in the hight of Bussiness with the whole Chactaws and Chickasaws, have only time to assure you of my particular Attention to the contents and that Copies of the whole shall by the first opperteunity be Transmitted to my Lord Hilsborough.

I am extreamly glad that you found upon your arrival on the Mississippi your influence with the Indian Tribes in your district undiminished and I have not the least doubt of your Exerting it for the good of his Majestys Service At same time I must express my wish, that you had avoided any Literary Contest with the Governours of New Orleans, and that you had found means of Conciliating the Affections of the Indians without Exciteing the Jelousy of, or giving Umbrage to, your Neighbours. I cannot Ommit acquainting you that I do not at present think it Expedient to undertake any Negotiation with the

Arcansas and in general desire that you may avoid as much as possible any Transaction which may Excite a Suspicion that we want to De- bauch the minds of the Spanish Indians or alienate their Friendship from their present masters, all we have to do is to behave Civilly and in such a manner as not to incurr their Hatred and Resentment for any Insult or Injury.

The Chactaw Indians ought not to be encouraged to frequent the Settlements on the Mississippi, they have Licenced Traders in their Nation to which Traffick they ought to be confined if possible, and you will do well not to Accustom them to presents when they Visit you as a Proper Provision is made for gratifying them at Mobille.

I am at a loss to judge what you ground your Apprehensions of being recalled upon, you know best how far you put yourself under the Command of General Galdemand on your Arrival in West Florida, his power over you as an Artillery Officer I cannot determine.

[1408] My Conduct to you or any other Officers in my Department I hope will always be such as I can Answer; in the mean time I begg you will be as- -sured that I am at this Time intirely

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Ignorant of any such Intention
I am with Sincere Regard
Sir
Yours &c.a &c.a

(Sic)

Endorsed Copy of a Letter to John / Thomas Esqr. / 10 January 1772 / from / John Shaw Esq / No 9. / In Mr. Stuart's (No 43) of 12th. June 1772. / (13). [410]

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New Orleans Janʸ 24th 1772 [p.s.11]

Sir

I take this opportunety to acquaint yow that my old friend and acquaintance Mingo Whitto Towallamon the arkansa's principal Chief, ar=rived at fort Bute the 13th. Inst with ninety two men women & Children, who remained with me Six days they gave me the Eagle Tail dance, a very fine pipe and great professions of friend=ship for the English Having Received two Let=ters from the Spanish Governour, and not knowing his Excellencys Determination whether he would recall the Spanish medal and Colours from the Tonicas I Resolved to wait on him in Consequence I have been received with the utmost politeness. and I have the pleasure to acquaint yow that all matters are amicably adjusted intirely to my Satis=faction as it is agreed that no person is to meddle in Indian affairs but ~~myself~~ for the mississippie but his Excellency & myself for the time being and orders are given to the Spanish com=manding officers in Consequence, likewise the Spanish medal and Colours are Immediatly to be recalled and when any Indian nation may think proper to leave the Spaniards and Settle on the Eng=lish Side of the Mississippie. the Spanish medals

and bolours are to be recall'd Therefore I shall not give any English medal or bolours to the arkansas But it is the opinion of the Govern= =our and myself to Receive Spanish and English Indians in a Hospitable and friendly manner and give them presents to keep up a good under= =standing and peaceable Inclinations to the Subjects of both Crowns.- Yesterday the Governour desired me to wait on him at his house the arkansoo Chief was there. all three Joined hands in Friendship the Governour Seemed well pleased and Says that he is thoroughly well pleased with my Conduct among the Savages for which he Expressed him= =self much in my favour, in which the Bd. of the troops Joined him who has Received me in the politest manner on the occassion I guessed right in thinking that the french Commandant at point Coupee and Iberville were rather too busy. but I have prevented them from meddling with Indian affairs for the future I have sent you the Gov= =ernours two letters to me and beg you to Leave Coppys with Mr. Stuart I did not answer them all matters being Settled he informed me there was no occassion I have Received Intelli= =gence that the Kickapous kill a great many English men and that the french have been

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al great pains to perswade the / Arkansaws to [¶ 112]
Join them but as the arkansaws intend to have
a talk with me in whom they place great
confidence it is possible I may think it proper
to turn the Scales and Join them in war
with the Chickesaws + Cherokees against the Reka:
=pous. The Spanish Governour tells me he wold be
glad to Join his troops and Indians against any
Indians that would Dare kill any of his Bri:
=tanick Majestys Subjects and would be glad to
approve of any proposition for the peace of the
Subjects of both browns on the Missisippi Boundary.

I Received your Letter this moment and
you may be assured I shall be all attentive
in the Execution of my duty more Especially for
your approbation of my Conduct. I am to leave Town
Immediatly as the arkansas set out on their re:
=turn to morrow morning I am much in haste in
order to arrive at Fort Bute before them. I beg
my Compliments to Mr. Stuart and Mr. Ogilvie and
will do myself the pleasure of writing to them after
the arkansas have left the place of my resi:
=dence, I shall likewis write to General Haldiman on
the Subject he may be intitled to Receive —

I am with Great Respect / Sr
Your most Obdt. & most Humble Servt.
John Thomas.

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NB Mr. Ramsay from the Illonois begs me to inform you that he has sent you two Letters by a Chickesaw Express Relative to the arkansas and Kickepous in consequence of the Chickesaws and Cherokees who are charged with killing the French (only for appearing under arms in action with the Kickapous) power not existing in Fact and only Remaining as a thread bare bloack to the Spaniards I have meloid you an affidavit which should have been sent in my last but my Situation in a hut and being Surrounded by Savages I hope will plead my Excuse and appoligize for this ommission_

To the Honble John Stuart
His Majestys Superintendant of Indian affairs
for the Southern District of North America

[p 114] Endorsed John Thomas / New Orleans January / 27th 1772. / No. 10. / In Mr Stuarts (No 43) of / 12th June 1772. / (14.)

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Copy of a Letter to John Thomas Esqr: [p.115]

Mobille 19th February 1772

Sir

I am now to answer your Letter of 20th December which I receivd when I was extreamly busy with the Indians who attended the Congress, With regard to la Fleur's pallary he must submit to a deduction out of it to pay the person who was employed by you in his Absence, as he was not on the Kings Bussiness but his own, The money in your hands must answer the purposes for which it was drawn, and you may depend upon it, that the Estimated Fund for the Indians Establishment upon the Mississippi will not be augmented, at the same time I must inform you that it is absolutely out of my power to add one shilling to it, As this Matter is now explained to you, It will naturally occur that in justice to yourself and Family you ought not upon any account to exceed your Fund, for it is but fair to acquaint you that I cannot answer any draught of yours for any sum exceeding the Annual Estimated allowance;

I would with pleasure Contribute to your conveniency as far as I am empowered but as I before

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told you there is no provision made for Build-
-ing a House for the Deputy Superintendant and In-
=terpreter, I cannot take it upon me to answer any
Expence of that nature without orders.

I do not know where Lafleur had his
Information with respect to any design to your
prejudice but this I know that while you do
your Duty as an Officer in my Department you
have nothing of that Nature to apprehend, but I am not
satisfied with the Accounts which I have had of La-
[p 416] =fleur's behaviour in | the Chackasaw and Chactaw Nations

I must Confess I do not comprehend your
meaning where you point at General Haldimand
as your Oppressor and say that Mr La Gauterais
had received £ 280 Sterling earned at the Hazard
of your Life. If you are of opinion that your
Services in taking care of and Issuing the In-
=dian presents Deposited at Fort Bute, while
you was then upon Duty as an Artillery
Officer, were not sufficiently Recompenced by
the Allowance I made, I differ greatly from you.
It never was Intended that my Department
should be Burthened with Sallarys for keeping and
Issuing presents deposited for the Convenience and
Relief of Officers doing duty at out Posts. such pres-
=ents were always supposed to be at the disposal

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and in Charge of the Commanding Officers, and not one of them ever expected or received any pay or Sallary for taking care of them except yourself.

I however allowed you 5/. Sterling p day. which sum was continued to be paid you untill I appointed Mr. de La Fauterais Commissary to Superintend the affairs of the small Nations and the Six Villages of the Chactaws agreeable to the plan then Adopted for Management of Indians, and even after his appointment to the 31st Decem. -ber 1769. surely this was very handsome and equal to your Military pay, you had no appointment from me to Act in my Department, you was Stationed at Fort Bute by order as an Artillery Officer upon Duty as such it was contrary to the Idea of Government, that you should or could hold/ any Employment in the Indian De= [p 417] -partment and you had no prelence to the Allow= -ance I made except from a consideration of the Loss you sustain'd when Fort Bute was pillaged preferable to the officers at Natchez Tombeckby Fort Prince George Fort Augusta Saint Marks, and the Mesketos as well as the Officers who commanded at Fort Bute before and after you was there none of whom ever made the least demand or pretension to any any Allowance or Pay for

Issuing the Indian Presents, and they all thought themselves happy in having them to Issue. It is true that Captain de la Fauterais was at first employed by me to Negotiate Peace with the Missisippi Nations in Consequence of good Recommendations and after Justifying his Conduct at a Court of Inquiry, was again recommended by General Haldimand, and appointed Commissary by me which you had not the least cause to complain of, as you would have had no pretension to the pay of a Commissary and if I had not appointed him. I should without doubt have nominated some other Person to that office. Indeed Lieutennant Tayler had an appointment before Mr La Fauterais altho' he never appeared to his Station. I enclose you a Copy of the Letter which I gave you upon my settlement with you at Charlestown with which You appeared then to be satisfied the Terms of which were Punctually complyed with by me: But as you talk of an appeal to the Publick an application to the King in Parliament relative to a Transaction in my Department by which You think Injustice has been done you, and as you say that my Lord Hillsborough offered to back a memorial of yours to his Majesty upon said Transaction, I

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think it highly incumbent upon me to justify my Conduct towards you by submitting a true state of the case with your Accounts and Re-=ceipts to His Lordship, which I shall do im-=mediatly after my return to Carolina but as I know not what £200. you mean or con-=sider as due you if you have any such [p.410] Accompt be pleased to state it clearly and send it to me that I may Understand Your Claims and what they are founded upon. I am much obliged to you for the Sheep you was so good as to send me by Mr. Urquhart four of them died in the Passage, but I beg you'l not take the trouble of sending any more as I have supplied myself with the Stock necessary for my Voyage to Charles Town for which place I shall embark in Captain Clark's Packet expected in 20 Days. your proportion of Presents for the ensuing Six months are Deposited here with Mr. Charles Stuart and I shall leave your fund for Provisions Rum and Contingences compleat.- It will be necessary for you as well as your Interpreter to appoint Attornies in Charles-=town to receive your Sallary every Six months. and your Interpreter must send Certificates of his Services under your hand before his pay

can be received. I also expect that you punc=
=tually send Returns of your presents and pro=
=visions Issued signed by by you and having
reciepts signed by your Interpreter, at the Ex=
=piration of every Twelve months and an account
of the Application of your contingent Fund every
Six Months. all those sums paid you for the
Service of your District stand charged to you
as an imprest untill accounted for and proper
Vouchers shall be produced.— I cannot omit
acquainting you that Mr FitzPatrick has been
with me to complain of some hard usage
which he says he has Received from you the
matter as explained by him did not appear to
me to be within my Department I therefore took
no Cognizance of it. As my Deputy your Busi=
=ness is with the Indians depending on his
Majesty and their Traders agreeable to the Laws
of the Province, but as Superintendant I cannot
authorize you to interfere in the Police of the
Country or the Commerce carried on by the In=
=habitants on each side the River. [4 p 119] Mr FitzPatrick
is gone with his Complaint to Pensacola. your
Correspondence with the Spanish Governor &c. I have
Submitted to my Lord Shelburne by Captain Mc
Donogh's Packet. your beginning a Correspondence with

the Governor may not be thought well off, as it would have been Regular to have Reported and waited for Instructions, befor you took such a Step - I return you thanks for your Intention of sending me a Bufalo from Natchez but I beg you may not take that Trouble as I could not with any Convenience transport him to South Carolina. I have laid the Paragraph concerning the place you reside in before the Governor I wish our application may succeed as indeed it ought in pre-=ference to any other Person - I thought it neces-=sary to be full and explicit with you in writ-=ing the Above Letter, that you and I may throughly understand each other, Be assured that you are upon the same footing with the other officers in the Department all of whom are Limit-=ed as you are. I shall write you fully before I sail. I begg you'l offer my respectfull Com-=pliments to Mrs Thomas and I hope her Situa-=tion will every day grow more agreeable -

I am with Sincere Regard -

[p.422]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter to John / Thomas Esqr. 19 February / from / John Stuart Esqr / No 11. / Inn Mr Stuarts (No 43.) of / 12th June 1772 / (15.)

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Copy of a Letter to John Thomas Esqr. [p. 423]
Deputy Superintendant of Indian affairs on
the Mississippi

Mobille 24th. February 1772.

John Thomas Esqr.

Sir Having the opportunity by Mr. FitzPatrick I cannot ommit writing You a few Lines altho' I wrote you very fully by Mr. Jerome who sailed a few days ago, in which I told You that Mr. FitzPatrick had laid a Complaint against You before the Governor, Upon his Return here he showed me Letters acquainting him of some proceed-=ings by Mr Lifleur in your absence which I flatter myself you do not countenance. Our Business is with the Indians we have no man-=ner of Right to interfere with the Police or Government of the Country, far less to interfere in Preventing a Commerce between the Inhabitants on both sides the River, by Traffick for Deer Skins or any thing else, that being the Depart-=ment of the Revenue officers. In short Sir permit me to Caution you not to go out of your own Department in seeing Justice done to and manag-=ing the Concerns of the Small Tribes depending on the British Government on the Lakes and

Mississeppi for which Purpose only. You are Sta=
=tioned in your District. You suspect you have
Enemies that wish to Injure you; why will you
put it in their power by doing things which
(if Mr Fitz Patricks Account be true) You cannot
possibly Justify. I hope however for your own
sake that you can clear yourself of having act=
=ed Arbitrarily and without Authority, which will
give me pleasure, as I have reason to suspect
that Mr. Fitz Patrick's Complaints will go to Eng=
=land. people in general having only heard what
Mr Fitz Patrick had to say. Condemn your having
Lodged an Information with the Spanish Commander
against a Spanish Inhabitant for Trafficking on your
side the River, as a proceeding very prejudicial to
the Interest of the Young Province. But I sus=
=pend forming any Judgement of the Matter un=
=till I shall have heard from Yourself upon the
Subject. for I have too good an oppinion of
your principles and understanding to be able to
believe you Capable of any Imprudent and unge=
=rous Action such as that Matter is Represented
to be.

I propose sending you by Return of
Mr Mr Intoshes Boat your proportion of presents
[p. 224] for the ensuing twelve Months / before I Leave the

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Province will furnish You with Your Contingent
Fund Vca that you may have nothing to Draw
for but your Sallary at the stated time. My
Sincere Compliments to Mr. Thomas
I am —

(Sd)

Endorsed Copy of a Letter to John | Thomas [p. 426]
Esqr. 24 February | 1772. | from | John Stuart Esqr |
No 12. | In Mr. Stuarts (No. 43) of | 12th June 1772 |
(16)

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Fort Bute March 11th 1772 [p.027]

Sir

I have recived fresh Intelligence that the French have been very Busy to Perswade the Arkansas to join the Kickapoos in War against the English, the Talks have been given to the Indians in favor of the French King and I believe approved by the Spanish Governor as the out Posts are Commanded by French Officers. I have already informed you that the French & Spaniards have drawn over the following Nations or Tribes of Indians to Settle on their Side of the Mississippi Since the Conclusion of the Peace Viz.t Pauanas, Tansas, allibamous, Boloxaes, Parca-=gaulas, Choctaws, and Mobilleans, who have promised to Return to the English thro' my Influence; Not-=withstanding I have Strictly Adhered to the Spanish Punctilios agreeable to your Orders, but when I consider the Distance from you it is High time for me to be Active in Supporting the Honor & Interest of the British Nation concerning the Indians without waiting Your Answers or orders as no time should be lost as the Principal Arkan-=sa Chief & Head Warriors have been with me five days on their Return from New Orleans where they Received a Valuable quantity of Presents

not all from the Spanish Governor but by Pri-
=vate Subscriptions from the French Merchants +
Planters who have likewise Promised to send a
Batteau Loaded with Presents to the Arkansa
Town; I really think the Plan at first was to
join the Arkansas with the Kickapoos a Power-
=full Enemy who Kill the English on the Mis-
=sissippi + Ohio; in the Meantime the Osrages a
Powerfull Nation of Indians have Killed Several
Frenchmen; Therefore you may be assured that the
Osrages Arkansas have promised to make War against
the Osrages in Conjunction with the Chickesaws, Shaw-
=nese Cherokees &c The Spanish Governor Proposed
[p.428] a Similar Plan to me / and offered to join His
Forces and Indians against any Savages that Kill
the English or Spanish Subjects. I answered that
the Kickapoos Killed the English long before the
Osrages Killed the French Spanish Subjects therefore
they ought to be destroyed first, on which the
Subject was finished, and the Plan as above was
determined to be put in Execution as plainly
appears However I have the Pleasure + Satisfaction
to Acquaint you, that from Strong Arguments and
good Presents (I purchased for the good of His
Majestys Service) the Arkansas have determined in
a Council of War to join the Chickesaws Shawnese

+ Cherokees to[a] in War against the Kickapoos they have demanded English Medals + Colours having fixed a Voluntary Resolution to settle on the English Side of the Mississippi The Head Chief is my Old Acquaintance he Complains of Govern[r] Brown + Mr. Bradleys Breach of Promise in not Sending Traders + Presents; he forced me to make a firm + fixed Promise to be here in Six Months to meet all the Arkansa Principal Chiefs and Warriors agreeable to their Earnest Request this Agreement was made in the most Solemn Manner they left me last night and I am to Set of immediately for the Tonica Village and Point Coupee in order to Counteract any Proceedings I may be Entitled to A French Boat past by this Govr. giving out that the French are Immediately to take Possession of this Country, my being Present at Point Coupee and the Tonicas will Render the Report abortive with the Arkansas. I hope this will come Safe to you as the Particulars of my former Letter wherein I informed you of Pursuing a Plan I proposed to Lord Hillsborough it goes Smoothly on without giving any Just Cause of Offence to a Foreign Power I flatter myself that my Conduct will at all Times prove Satisfactory both

to his Lordship + you Sir
I am with Regard
Sir
your mo^t. Humble Servant
(signed) John Thomas.

Medals Arm Plates +
Colours are much Wanted.—

[f.429]

I do hereby Certify that the Principal Arkansas Chiefs did Lately Engage to make War against the Osages on the Spanish side of the River Mississippi and to gain over the Chickasaws Shawnese and Cherokees to Act in Conjunction agreeable to His Excellency Don Enzaga + Amezaga, Governor of Spanish Louisiana who has promised to give any of the paid Indians a Considerable Reward for every Scalp they take in War against the Osages, and I do further Certify that from Strong Arguments good Presents and former acquaintance of Lieut John Thomas Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs, the Principal Chief Hunga Chitto

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Towallomon and the other Chiefs with their War-
-riors have Engaged to join the Chickesaws Shaw-
-nese and Cherokees & in War against the Tika-
-poos who Kill the English on the Ohio & Mis-
-sissippi, and for Effectually putting their Plan
of Operation into Execution, they have determined
in a Council of War to Settle on the Eastern
Banks of the Mississippi (Therefore the Arkansa
Nation Request to have English Traders sent
among them with all sorts of Indean Neces-
-saries) as Volunteers for the English. Pass'd
in the Arkansa Council of War Held at Fort
Bute this 21 Day of February Anno Domini 1772.

I do hereby Swear that the above
is the Truth & nothing but the
Truth and I do declare the same
as Indean Interpreter.

Witness
Alex^r Mc Intosh

(signed) Henry Le fleur

Sworn before me

John Thomas
J. P.

Endorsed Copy John Thomas's | Letter 11 March
1772 | No. 13. | Inc. Mr. Stuarts (No. 43) of | 12th
June 1772. | (17)

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[p. 401]

At a Council held in the Council Chamber at Pensacola 7th April

Present

His Excellency Governor Chester

The Honble { William Clifton & / James Bruce / David Hodge / Charles Stuart / George Raincock / Pr Livingston Junr. } Esquires

His Excellency the Governor laid before the Board a Petition & several other Papers, which he had Lately Received from the Inhabitants at Manshac which are as follows [Vide Copy Petition herewith sent. Ordinance of 7 March Harrison & Monsants's Letter of 9 March, and Thomas's Answer which were Transmitted to you by Mr. Thomas]

His Excellency also laid before the Board three Letters from the said John Thomas Esqr. Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs on the River Mississippi to The Honorable John Stuart Esqr. which were this Day delivered to Him by the Superintendant, One of which contains the said John Thomas's order of 7 March, Harrison & Monsanto's Letter to the said John Thomas and his Answer above

Inserted, And the Other two are as follows to wit [Vide Original Letters of the 11th & 12 March transmitted to you by Mr. Thomas.]

After the Board had debated upon & fully Considered the subject Matter of these Papers and Letters His Excellency desired that they would give him their Advice and Opinion in Regard to the Measures that would be most Proper for him to take thereupon.

The Board are of opinion that Mr. Thomas's Conduct and Behaviour has been in every Respect highly Blameable both as a Magistrate and as De-
[p.332] =puty Superintendant it appearing by His own Let-=ters that he has entered into Negotiations with the Arkansas (a Nation of Indians who Reside within the Spanish Territories), which Negotiations they conceive may be Attended with the most dangerous Consequences to the Interests of this Pro-=vince Endanger us in an Indian War, and may tend to Create great Disputes and Jealousies be-=tween us & our Neighbours the Spaniards. That his Behavior as a Justice of the Peace has been most unwarrantable That his order or Ordinance of 7 March last was Illegal and highly des-=potic and they have great Reason to Believe that this Conduct will tend to impede the Settlement

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of that Part of the Province & destroy the Trade thereof which has Hitherto been uninterrupted.

The therefore Advise His Excellency to direct Mr. Thomas to be Superseded from Acting in the Commission of the Peace, and that he would recommend it to the Superintendant of Indean Affairs now here to take the most immediate and Effectual Measures to Prevent the ill Consequences they have great Reason to Apprehend will ensue from Mr. Thomas's past Behavior.

The Board also Advise that the Clerk of the Council transmitt a Copy of the Queries for Mr. Thomas to the Persons mentioned in the Petition & that Mr. George Harrison of Mansher be Added to the Commission of the Peace, And that a Dedimus Potestatem be sent to Lieutenant Governor Durnford to Qualify him.

a True Copy

(signed) Alexr. Macullagh

D. Clk. Con.

Endorsed Minutes of Council of / 7 April 1772. / No 14. / In Mr. Stuarts (No 43.) of / 12th June 1772. / (18.)

[B.4343] W.t Florida

Pensacola 8 April 1772. [p.135]

Sir

I begg leave to acquaint you that the Several Letters you had Received from Mr John Thomas the Deputy Superintendant on the Mis=sissippi, which you sent me yesterday, for my Perusal have been laid before the Members of His Majestys Council for this Province to=gether also with a Petition from Several of the Inhabitants at Manshac Respecting Mr Thomas's Conduct, and Behaviour, a Copy of which & of the Minutes of Council thereupon, I here inclose to you.

The Conduct of Mr. Thomas has been in my Opinion so unwarrantable, that I shall order him to be Superseded in his Powers as a Justice of the Peace agreable to the Advice of the Council.

And I also think it my Duty & for the Interest of the Province; to Recommend to you before you Leave us, to take the most immediate & Effectual measures to Prevent any Ill consequences which may Ensue from this Gentle=mans Behavior and Such as you may Think will be the most conducive to the Good of His Majesty's Service

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I have the Honor to be with great Regard.
Sir
your most Obedient
Humble Servant
(signed) Peter Chester

The Honble
John Stuart Esqr

[4358] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Governor Chester / 8 April 1772. / No 15. / Inc Mr Stuarts (No 43) of / 12th June 1772. / (19.)

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Copy.

West Florida
Manchac } ss.

In Council. { To His Excellency Peter Chester Esquire His Majestys Governor & Commander in Chief of the said Province & the Terr=itory's thereon depending. Chancellor & Vice Admiral of the same &c.a &c.a &c.a

The Petition of the Subscribers setteth forth viz.-

That the Conduct & despotic orders of Mr. John Thomas obliges us to make the follow=ing representation viz.-

Since the Departure of His Majestys Troops from the Port of Manchac our Business & Interest brought us to this said Port where we have Lodged in the Houses Abandoned by the Troops not only with a View to Shelter ourselves but to Preserve the same from Ruin during our Residence here we have been at the Expence of making many amendments and Re=-pairs upon the said Houses and lived in the greatest Tranquillity & friendship one with the other amongst ourselves as also with the Spanish & French our Neighbours. we always shewed that Hospi=-tality to Spanish and French Voyagers which was Reciprocally returned to all British Subjects by them.-

This great Tranquillity was immediatly in=
=terrupted on the Arrival of Mr. Thomas at Man=
=chac where he Pretends to have an Absolute
and Despotic Command saying that he is Com=
=mandant here and that he has as much Authori=
=ty as General Gage at this Port of Manchac, that
no Person ought to Trade neither at this Place
nor on the River without his Permission that no
one can come or or Depart from this Port with=
=out his Passport.-

He orders that no English Voyagers with=
=out his Permission shall make fast their Boats
or pass the Night on the Banks of the River.

[f. 220] /He threatens to Burn the Houses in
which we live saying he has express Orders for
that Purpose. The said Mr. Thomas hath thrown
down and Demolished a House where Mr. Mon=
=sonto Lodged his Domesticks & Negros & which served
him for Kitchen & Store.- The said Mr. Thomas
Demolished a House in which Captain Estardy
lived altho it was locked in his Absence and
was full of Movables and Merchandize which a
Negroe belonging to Mr. Monsonto gathered up and
put into another house that they might not be
exposed to pillage.

On the 4th Instant he fixed up an order

of which we inclose you a Copy, by which he Looks upon us as Vagabonds. he will not Suffer any Canoe or Batteau, Spanish or French that are going up or coming down the River to put a Shore at this Port the said Mr Thomas Presenting himself at the riverside with a Musket in one hand and a Stick in the other having two or three Persons along with him (executers of his Caprice) to oblige the said Voyagers to cast Loos and drive down in spite of the Inclem= =ency of the Weather or Lateness of the night insulting them with bad Language + threatning to cut their Cables.—

Amongst whome was one named Morill Inhabitant of Ks. Orleans who having put a Shore to pay a Debt to Mr John Fitz Patrick he caused him to cast Loose and sent for Spanish Troops to conduct him to the Spanish Port notwithstand= =ing the instant solicitations of the Credetor and the good intentions of the Debtor to pay— Another Barge of an Inhabitant of Appellousas under the Spanish protection named Hamilton having put a Shore here in the Night to pay the Ballance of an Account to said Fitz Patrick, the said Mr Thomas by his Interpreter Placed a Guard upon the Boat in a Military manner placing

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[p. 44] several Sentinals armed with loaded Muskets during the / whole night + calling out every quarter of an hour all's well and preventing from Depart-ing or going on Board the said Hamilton. the next morning he was obliged to pay (in peltry) the sum of Twenty Dolars under a pre-text of his owing to an Indian on the Span-ish side of the River as the price of a Canoe altho' the said Hamilton was ready to make oath that he never Purchased a Canoe from an Indian.-

Madam Tarrascon a very Respectable Woman an Inhabitant of New Orleans who was going up to Point Coupee having put a Shore here at ten oblock at night he obliged her immed-iately to embark in spite of the Terrible Wea-ther, threatning to ill treat her if she staid any Longer which rather than expose herself to, she Departed down to the Spanish Port.-

Besides all this every hunting Boat Loaded with meat or other Provisions which were allways accustomed to Stop here + supply us with the same for our Subsistance the said Mr Thomas obliges_ immediately to Depart as if with a Deter-mination to starve us with hunger.- If any Indians arrive with meat, Oil or Tallow the said

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Mr. Thomas orders them by his Interpreter to carry all the Provisions & Peltry to his House and trade them upon his own Account by one of his Servants or Domesticks named John: stop part in Rum & part in Merchandize even to the Peltry which the Savages bring to pay us for what we have advanced them, done under a pretence that we cannot Trade with the Indians without his permission.— The same Mr. Thomas ordered one named Jacob Leonard not to depart for Pensacola without his permission or Passport and if he Disobeyed that at his return even if he should come with a permission from His Excellency the Governor he would put him in Irons hands and feet.— He ordered Mr. Charles Blanchard not to Depart without his Passport & if he disobeyed He would stop him with a number of Savages.— [illegible] Mr. George Harrison (who shewed all the civilities in his power to Mr. Thomas giving him even a Lodgement in the House of Mr. Bradley— he ordered to quit the same House & if he did not do it quickly he would turn him out by force and pull the House down.—

Many such affairs have happened between Mr. Thomas & several other People, which

for Civilities sake and not to tire your Patience we pass over in Silence.

We therefore Humbly Petition your Ex= =cellency and the Honourable Council to Interpose your Authority, + take away the Oppressive + Arbitrary and Despotic Power which the said Mr. Thomas pretends to assume over us else we shall be obliged to Abandon Our Interests and the place, and Your Petitioners Shall ever pray

Vc: Vc: Vc:

Joseph Pave

Charles Blanchard
James Kelly
Jh. Monsanto
Jacob Leonard
George Harrison
Md. Monsanto
Wm. Epcott

Marque Ordinaire de [illegible]

Endorsed Memorial of the | Inhabitants at Man= =pack | To Governor Chester. | No. 16. | Sir Wm Stuarts (No. 43.) of | 12th June 1772. | (20.)

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[p. 444]

Pensacola 10 April 1772

Sir

This will be delivered you by Mr Charles Stuart who will also present you with a Paper Containing a Recital of the Several Particular Parts of your Conduct during your Residence on the Mississippi as my Deputy which I think culpable & therefore Expect you will Justify & Clear up, you will be Plain & Candid and Explicit in assigning your Reasons for Such Part of your Conduct as I think unauthorised and Contrary to Instructions. you will deliver the Whole of your Answer in your defence Signed to Mr Charles Stuart, who has my Directions to forward the Same to me by the Earliest Opportunity, that I may lay them before His Majesty's Secretary of State.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient

Servant.

(signed) John Stuart

John Thomas Esqr.

[Charges]

[f. 445]

Charges against John Thomas Esqr. Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs by the Honorable John Stuart Esqr. Superintendant.

1st By what Authority did Mr John Thomas act in matters and Indian concerns, with the Execution of which he was not charged by my Instructions & Deputation to him, without previously laying the Matter before me & Waiting for my Orders.

2. The Spanish Governor had certainly a Right to give Presents & send Goods to the Arkansas a Nation living within the Territories of & depending upon His Catholick Majesty, but what Right had Mr. Thomas to Enter into any Treaty or Agreement whatsoever with them or any Other Tribe depending on the King of Spain contrary to my Instructions.

3rdly By what Authority did Mr Thomas enter into any Agreement with the Spanish Governor for Engaging the Cherokees, Chickesaws, & Shawnese, with the Interest & Concern of which Nations he had not the least Right or Pretension to interfere in Joining the Arkansas to make War upon the Osages and Kickapoos & how will Mr. Thomas Vindicate his Entering into Agreements of any Sort with the Spanish Governor without previously consulting

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his Superiors.

4thly By what Authority did Mr. Thomas in the most Solemn manner promise & agree to meet the Arkansas at Fort Bute.

5ly Mr. Thomas will Explain in the fullest manner what Plan it is he mentions having proposed to Lord Hillsborough and was Actually pursuing in Consequence thereof.

[endorsed to include pp. 443-445.]

[p. 446] Endorsed Copy of a Letter to | John Thomas Esqr. | 10 April 1772. | & The Superintendants Charges against him for | Breach of Instructions. | No. 14. | In Mr Stuarts (No. 43.) of | 12th June 1772. | (21.)

Pensacola 10 April 1772. [p. 447]

Sir

I did myself the pleasure of writing your Excellency upon my first arrival in this Part of my Department a Copy of which I herewith Inclose & am extreamly obliged to you for the Civilities you was Pleased to Show Lieut. Thomas (my Deputy) and for the assistance you rendered him in Repairing to the Place of his Destination on the Mississippi.

I am sorry that that Gentleman's Conduct has been such of Late as has not only drawn upon him Complaints from the Subjects of his Britannick Majesty to the Governor of this Province but has laid me under the disagreeable neces-sity of Suspending him untill such time as he shall Answer for his Breach of my Posi-tive Instructions whereby he is directly forbid to interfere in any Respect with any Tribe or Nation of Indians residing on the Territories of his most Catholick otherwise than may be neces-sary for maintaining the Publick Tranquillity: by His Letters to me of 12 Ult. he acquaints me that he has agreed to meet the Arkansas in Six Months from that date at Manshack, but I assure Your Excellency that he has no Instructions

from me to Treat or Hold any Meetings with any other Indians than the Small Tribes who Resided on the Eastern Banks of the Missisippi, and the Lakes Pontchartrain + Maurepas at the last definitive Treaty between the Three Crowns with whom you can have no other object in View than to prevent their disturbing the new Settlements and to do them that Justice to which they are Entitled, but as Mr. Thomas [p. 460] has taken this Step without my Knowledge I will use my best Endeavors to Prevent their coming down but in case they should come your Excellency may be assured that no Stepp shall be taken or Measures Pursued with them without your Privity

I have the Honor of being with great Respect

Sir / Your Excellencys

Most Obt + mo Hble / Servant

(signed) John Stuart

Dn Luis Unzaga y Amezaga

Tc Tc Tc

[p. 460] Endorsed John Stuart Esqr. / to / Don Luis Unzaga y / Amezaga Governor of / New Orleans 10th April 1772 / No. 12 / Inw Mr. Stuarts (No. 43.) of / 12th June 1772. / (32)

[p.401]

Pensacola 10 April 1772.

Sir

The inclosed Copies of a Letter from Gov=ernor Chester Minutes of Council & Petition of the Inhabitants of Manshac were delivered to me this day. They contain Charges against you of such a Nature as Renders it my Duty to call upon you to Answer them without delay. I re=ceived Your despatches of 12 March. your Conduct in Stopping the Arkansas on their Return from New Orleans to Treat with them, your incurring a Considerable Expence as you acquaint me in Pur=chasing Presents for them, and your Engaging & Appointing a time to meet all the Chiefs & Warri=ors of said Nation. Your Attempting to form Con=federacies between them (a nation within the Span=ish Territory & Jurisdiction) and the Cherokees Chicka=saws & Shawnese, Tribes with whom you have not by my Warrant the least concern in order to make War on the Ossages far to the West=ward of the Mississippi & the Pickapoos in the Northern Department is not only unwarranted and unauthorised by my Approbation but in Several In=stances contrary to my Instructions by which you are Strictly forbid to give the least Umbrage to the Spanish Government by calling Meetings of or

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Treating with the Indians Depending on them.

From a Consideration of the Charges in the Petition of the Inhabitants of Manshac some of which Militate against you as an Officer in my Department. From His Excellcy Governor Chesters Letter to me, The necessity of Supporting proper Subordination in the Department, committed to my Charge Securing the Publick Tranquillity and maintaining good Faith with the Spanish Government. I am under the disagreable necessity of Suspending you from the Execution of your Office of Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs, divesting you of all Power & Authority Exercised by Virtue of my Deputation, to Interfere in or take Cognizance of any Indian Concern whatsoever from the Receipt hereof untill such Time as you shall have repaired to Pensacola [4 or] and have answered to & cleared yourself of the Several Charges against you Contained in the abovementioned Petition, and also untill you shall have Sent me Satisfactory Reasons for the Several Breaches of Instructions mentioned in this Letter and Recieve in Consequence my Ultimate Determination.

With Respect to the Presents in your Possession, you will Please take an Inventory which with them you will deliver to Mr Fitzpatrick

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taking his Receipts. I shall furnish him with
Directions to Receive & take care of them

I am with Regard

Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

(signed) John Stuart

John Thomas Esqr.

[p.451]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / John Stuart
Esqr to John Thomas Esqr 10 April 1772. / Nº 19 /
In Mr Stuarts (Nº 43.) of / 12th. June 1772. / (20.)

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The Illegal Proceedings of all Intruders on His Majestys Land at Manshack (or the Circum=facent bountry of Fort Bute) are become so Ro=torious and Obnoxious to the Salutary Laws of the Province of W Florida, that I am under an Absolute necessity of ordering all Persons without distinction to depart from the said Land in the Space of Six Days from the date Hereof, agreeable to an Act of Governor Chester, Council + Assembly dated the 30 July Anno Domini 1771 in order to Prevent Intruders + Idle disorderly Per=sons from residing or Seating him herself or them=selves on the said Land, Remarkable even by Foreigners as a Place as Respectable for Vagabonds of Various Nations, any Refusing to Comply with my Order will Suffer as the Law directs, except such Person or Persons that may be Authorised to Re=side on the said Land by His Excellency Genl. Gage or His Excellency Governor Chester or any other Impowered to give such Liberty or Indulgence.

Given under my Hand + Seal the
7 Day of March 1772..

Signed John Thomas

[Manshack]

Manshack 9th March 1772

Sir

As we agreed to give you an Answer in writing to your ordnance, we now have the Honor to acquaint you, that it is our Intention to Obey your order, which we think the most Prudent Step, and to depart for Pensacola in order to justify ourselves that we are not of that Class of People pointed out in Your Ordnance. [p.206] except you think Proper to give it us in Writing that you do not look upon us as such; in that Case we will Write to the Governor + Council of Pensacola to have a Title to Reside here without Interruption. If we had been Apprized before that you had Orders of such a Nature we Should have taken the necessary Precautions, We have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient
+ mo Hble Servants

signed { George Harrison
Jacob Monsanto

John Thomas Esqr.

[Fort]

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Fort Bute March 9th 1772

Messrs

Your Letter in Conjunction came to Hand this morning in Answer to the Contents, I thought the One the Definition of the English Language as Expressed in a Direct manner in my Orders, as to the Other I was doubtfull he being a foreigner lately adopted a British Subject; It is true I mentioned Intruders & other disorderly Persons that do or may Reside on His Majestys Land in and near the Fort without the least Authority, I can only tell you that the former may be a Gentleman or Gentlemen, a Lady or Ladies the Latter may be a Vagabond or Vaga:=bonds. Therefore every Male & Female may make the distinction accordingly to their Own Conscience. I am firmly of Opinion that no Person has a Right to Reside on the Kings Lands, specially on the Fort ground, destroying the Kings Timber Firewood &c which might be of great Utility to His Majestys Troops, who are every Moment expected, and If any of you have any Author:=ty to Reside on said Land, my Orders cannot in the least affect such Person or Persons, but if you are determined to proceed for Pensacola I wish you both a good & / Pleasant Voyage and [p.407]

that you may Return Safe & have all Justice done you. As to Mr Harrison he Keeps Pos=session of the Kings Barracks (or Stutts) by Force, by which means my Indian Interpreter is obliged to reside at a great Distance from my House to the Prejudice of His Majestys ser=vice & danger of my Person, being almost continually exposed to drunken Indians, who are Supplied with Rum at Pleasure both by day & Night if any good man Intended to Remain here, he would have applied for my Leave till further Orders

Messrs I am

Your most Humble

Servant

signed John Thomas

To Messrs Harrison & Monsanto

[4 lines] Endorsed John Thomas's / Ordinance and his / Correspondance with / Harrison & Monsanto. / No 20. / In Mr Stuart's (No 43.) of / 12th June 1772 / (24.)

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Copy of a Letter from John Thomas Esqr. [Jnor]

Fort Bute 12th March 1772.

To The Honble John Stuart
Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

Sir,

When I was at New Orleans at the time the Arkansas was there I desired His Ex=cellency the Spanish Governor to recall the Spanish Medal & Colours from the Tonicas, which was prom=ised to be put into execution immediately, provided I would not give the Arkansas English Medals & Colours on their way home, to which I agreed and have performed my Promise, on my arrival at Point Coupee I found Tattannash the Ton=ica Chief at the Commandants Table, and that the Spanish Governor had not Performed his prom=ise by the Recalling the Medal & Colours, and now may be assured Sr that every measure is Pursued to gain over our Indians to the Spanish Interest even the great Chactaw Nation; the Span=ish Commandant of Point Coupee said that if 500 Chactaws was to come over to the Spanish side they could not be turned back; The Span=ish Governor Don Unzage and Arreza and myself agreed that no other Person should have any

thing to do in the Indian Department but our
:selves and that he would give orders for that
purpose to all his Officers, Notwithstanding This
Excellency has either broke his promise or the
Commandant of Point Coupee disobey'd his orders
no man can be more Vigilent to gain the
esteem of the Savages the Tonicas Chief is half
of his time in his House, and has sent me
word that Mr. Bloomart has taken Possession of
Late Forgy's Land which is beyond all doubt the
Tonica's Property (tho' granted by the Governor of
[p.260] Pensacola to one Fairchild) / an extensive piece of this
ground has been cleared and Planted with Peach
Trees (now in perfection) by the Tonicas who say
they are not willing to hurt their Brothers the
English, at the same time are determined to
take Possession or to have some Consideration for
the purchase, but I think that piece of ground
should be purchased with all the Land usefull
to the Crown, that the Tonicas may be entitled
to & willing to Dispose of - Either The French or
Mr Bloomart's proceedings, I believe have urged on
this Demand probable the Latter who it seems sells
Rum by the Hogsheads which draws down the
Chactaws in Swarms, who will not trade for
any other thing when it is to be got) which

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may give Umbrage to the Soneicas- I beg your answer as soon as possible.- I am Sorry to acquaint you that it is impossible for me to do my duty and to be upon any tolerable foot= =ing with any Person. here, I am never free from Drunken Indians who get Rum at plea= =sure from Fitz Patrick, Monsanto, Masonge + prob= =able from Harrison (. their Counceller) Trading with= =out Licence. as soon as they have settled mat= =ters with the Savages they are thrown over to me as their Chief not only to Disturb my Peace and rest day + night, but an additional expence to Government Therefore no man should Trade in the Kings Fort or on the brown Land, Therefore I gave an order which I hope will be supported for the good of the Service, and that my Situation may be at a Distance from Indian Rum Traders. a man may sell Any quantity of Rum here without one Informer; my Interpreter Lafleur is of opinion that the Ohactaws will become so poor for the Rum Trade that the Consequence will be the ruin of the / Settle= =ments on the Mississippi. I think four Indian Traders sufficient from the River Yazoo to the Iberville + they to be Sworn not to sell Rum: Five Ohactaws are now here drunk they brought [p. 461]

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with them Sixteen Gallons of Rum which they say Mr Bloomart gave them for Bears Oill. Some Speedy method must be taken or the Consequence will follow; If General Haldimand would send me one Serjeant and twelve men I could keep good order having a Barge that would answer for the Service, I have inclosed my order dated the 7th Instant and I have taken care to keep to the windward of the Saw, and hope my Neighbours will be removed from me or I from them, or that the above number of Troops will be sent to Strengthen the hand of Justice. I am not well having a Violent pain in my Side therefore cannot write fully to the General and Governor, by which means I beg you to Say before them what you may think pro-per & necessary.-

The Indian Presents are arrived in good order and I have given Mr. Mc Intosh my note of hand for the freight (Governor Dunford is daily expected) When you consider the Different Con-gress of Indians and visiting Indians you will naturally conclude that the Fund received from you was not Sufficient, entertaining ninety two Ar-kansas eleven days with Provisions for their Voyage was very Expensive besides the Presents purchased at

New Orleans - I shall make you a Return so soon as Possible, I am now Settleing the Little Nations on our side of the River and have joined four Tribes into one Town (viz) The Ali=bamons, Paccanas, Tansas, + Mobileans. They gave me the united Dance and are now clearing a Spot of ground about three miles above this Place as pointed out by Governor Dumford; I shall settle the Little Nations above Point Coupee, when they return from [illegible] hunting; I hope my Conduct from time to time will be agreeable, and be supported by you Sr as I allways meen to act for the good of His Majestys Service. I have Eight Eagles Tails (and expect four or five more) and Several Pipes worked with Porcupine Quills the Arkan=sas is a very fine one - What I meen in Mr. Harrisons Letter his keeping Possession of the Kings Barracks by force is that they are full of Pelltry which obliged me to Build a House for my self + Stores, Fitz Patrick, Monsanto, Masong, and Harri=son have Land of their own on the River, there=fore they ought not to incumber the King's Ground destroying Timber and firewood &c.

I am with great Respect Sir

Your most Obedient

and most humble Servant

(signed) John Thomas

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Endorsed Copy of a Letter / from John Thomas Esqr. / to John Stuart Esqr. / 12th March 1772 / No 21. / In Mr Stuarts (No 43.) of / 12th June 1772 / (25.) / dr.

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(No. 24.) Whitehall 9th August 1772 [p.467]

Mr. Stuart

Sir,

I have received your Dispatches No. 42. and 43. & have laid them before the King.

As these Dispatches do not contain any matter of Moment except what regards the proposed Cession of Lands upon Savannah River, and as the Consideration of that Measure is now with the Board of Trade, I have but little to trouble you with by this Packet.

The Conduct of Lieutenant Thomas appears in the general View of it to have been very exceptionable, but as you have thought fit, (I conceive very properly) to subject that Conduct to Examination & Inquiry, I must decline committing myself in any positive opinion that may influence your Judgement in that Inquiry or direct a determination upon which that Gentleman's Removal from, or Continuance in Office, is to depend.

On any other Occasion where I am at Liberty to exercise my own Judgement, I shall be most happy & ready to give my Opinion; [p.468]
& I should do injustice to your Merit, if I

did not declare my entire Approbation of
your Conduct in every part of it, & my
Opinion that the whole of it in a very
delicate & difficult Situation, appears to me,
to have been without Reproach.

I am &c.

Hillsborough.

[470] Endorsed Draft to / Mr. Stuart / Whitehall 9th
Augt. 1772 / (No 27.) / Entd

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[p.247]

No 47 / Charles Town 24th. September 1772

My Lord

I have already submitted to your Lordship a great part of my Correspondence with Lieut Thomas with the Reasons which induced me to recall him from his Charge on the Mississippi. I have now the Honor of laying before your Lordship Copies of Letters from said Gentleman since his Arrival at Pensacola. His Answers the Charges against him, Several Affidavits in his Justification, and My Observations upon His Defence.

I hope your Lordship will Pardon the great trouble I give you by submitting so many & such Papers to your perusal; but my earnest Desire to acquit myself of having dealt harshly with a Gentleman who was honoured with your Lordship's Countenance and Recommendation; as well as the Apparent Character of the Man, will, I hope, plead my Excuse and induce your Lordship to forgive me

The Complaints of the Spanish Governor & British Inhabitants on the Mississippi; the Applic=ation of Governor Chester, the Minutes of his Council, the Opinion of General Haldimand & voice of all the Inhabitants / of West Florida, as well as the [p.248] Steps he took in direct Opposition to my Orders,

Militate strongly against him, and I am sorry to say that his Defence does not Operate strongly in his Justification. I however Submit the whole in the humblest manner in hopes of being honoured with Your Lordships Sentiments

I remain with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient and

most humble Servant

John Stuart

The Right hon^ble

The Earl of Thilsborough &c. &c. &c.

[p.050] Endorsed Charles Town 24th. Septr. 1772. / Mr. Stuart. /

(No. 47) / Rd 25th Nov^ber / Ent^d.

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Fort Bute Apriel 16th 1772

Sir

I have taken the Liberty to Inclose Some Affedavits which I could not in my last Letter, which I hope will be Satisfactory to Your Excellency in Council my situation Stands this) the Spaniards dislike me for my Influence among the Savages without giving the least Offence to Span. =ish Punctilios. The Spanish French are highly Of= =fended because I have Convinced the Savages of their Being Spanish Subjects and not the French Kings as Represented to them for Political Reasons + Sound Policy. The English Trading for Rum + without Licences are displeased with me for ac= =quainting the Indians with the Price of goods according to the Laws of the Province + my Orders.

I am never free from Drunken Indians, who disturb me in such a Manner, that I am Obliged to Turn out of Bed at all Hours of the night, a few Hours Past Several Drunk= =en Indians forced into my House with Bottles of Rum in their Hands in a Riotous manner after having been Turned out of Bed three dif= =ferent Times about 12 'Oclock at night I went to Fitzpatrick's House + found him in Company with Mr Waugh without One Indian to Disturb them,

I asked Fitzpatrick if he gave the Indians Rum he answered that he had Sold them 13 Bottles of Rum & further said, that if they would Return to his House immediately he would sell them 13 Bottles more, as to where they went after if was a Matter of no Consequence to him, I am truly Sensible that Fitzpatrick does every thing in his Power to Counteract my Proceedings with the Indians, my neighbour the Spanish Com-
[p602] =mandant / his Indian Interpreter & he are Extremely intimate and I sincerely wish he may not Re=
=ceive the Wages of Iniquity If I may believe his Own Words, he is a Spaniard in his Heart by Religion & Inclination. as I have heard him say If he could procure a Grant of the Land his House stands On, he would Sell the same & Endeavor & Endeavor to be a Spanish Subject, Quere if Mr Fitzpatrick was a Roman Catholick when Sworn as a Private Soldier or has he Com=
=menced Romanist since he obtained his discharge from the last Regiment or Company he Served in. Your Excellency has Convinced me that no Private Person has a Right to Reside on the Kings Fort Ground here without Leave & Authority given him. Such Liberty from Your Excellency & Council would be Superfluous; I am threatened to be Scourged with

the Stripes of the Law, as for the foundation for the Action to Commence, I am totally a Stranger to. Therefore I flatter Myself of having Friends in Power that will not Suffer me to be Injured by a few Pedlars, who Study their Own Interest in Opposition to the British Legisla:=tor & my Duty in the Execution of my Orders.

It may become a Question whether the English Trader on the Mississippi is in favour of the Mother Country or detrimental to the Revenue thereof I immagine & am firmly of Opinion that it would be highly Prudent to Encourage His Brittannick Majesty's Subjects in the Culture of In:=dico & Tobacco at New Orleans in Preferance to his Catholick Majestys who meet with Such En:=couragement from the English by purchasing their Indico & Tobacco at new Orleans, that the Inhabit:=ants seem to be Roused from a State of Poverty & Indolence, in Consequence the Settlements of Point Coupee, Natchitoche & apaloosa / are Opulent and Span:=ish Louisiana bids fair to be as flourishing a Col:=ony as any in North America; The Planters become Rich beyond their Sanguine Hopes in Con:=sequence from their Ignorance of men & Manners they assume their former French Vivacity or Impu:=dence and Set every Engine to work among the

[p. 003]

Indians to Attatch them to the Spanish Interest in the name of the French King, I have hitherto & I flatter myself shall at all Times be able to bounteract their Proceeding to the Entire Satisfaction of my Superiors

I am informed that the Majority of your Excellency's Honourable Council have ordered me out of the Kings Barracks repaired by me at a Considerable Expence for the Reception of myself, Interpreter & the Indians & Kings Stores in order to make Room for Mr Bentley and His Merchandize, I flatter myself that the great Wisdom and proceedings of such Honourable Gentlemen in this Matter will meet with a Proper Inspection & be a Convincing Proof of the Lenity One of His Majestys Officers is to Expect. If I am turned out of the said Barracks in favor of Mr Bentley I think it would be Prudent to Embark for England or New York as I think It would be inconsistent with the Rules of Oeconomy to Erect any Other House or Hutt on the Kings Land as I may be turned out the Second time with the Same Propriety as the First, However I flatter myself that your Excellencys mediation will amicably adjust the Matter, in granting me the narrow Spot of Land the said Barracks

stand on (according to promise) from Fitzpatricks House to the Point / in such case I will be [illegible] at the Expence in the Improvements as mentioned which will be a saving to Government.

The French & Spaniards have gained over from the English Since the Conclusion of the Peace Seven Tribes or Nations of Indians to Settle on the Western Banks of the Mississippi, but my Influence has prevailed with them to Return with their Old Friends the English in Opposition to all the Spanish Perswasion Presents & fair Promises. The Indians on the Eastern & Western Banks of the Mississippi from the River Ohio to the Conflux of the Sea have Voluntary adopted Me to be their Chief and are all equally Attentive to me as I am to my Duty, except when my Neighbours Intoxicate them with Rum.

I am with great Respect
Sir / Your Excellencys
Most Obedient &
most Humble servt.
(signed) John Thomas

To His Excellency Governor Chester. } Unanswered

Endorsed In Mr Stuarts (No 47) of / 24 Sept.r 1772. / (1)

[p.005]

New Orleans October 4th 1771.

I do hereby Certify that Lieut John Thomas of the Royal Regiment of Artillery informed His Excellency Don Unzaga & Amezaga that Some Indian Nations or Tribes of Indians had left their Settlements & gone to Settle on the Spanish Side of the Mississippi; The paid Lieut. John Thomas asked the Spanish Governor the measures to be pursued on the Occasion. His Excellency's Answer was, that it would be best for the Indians that traverse the River Mississippi; to Settle on either side as they thought proper. Witness my Hand as Interpreter –

(signed) Oliver Pollock

---

* On the Mississippi be it remembered that John Thomas Esqr. Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs & one of His Majestys Justices of the Peace for the Province of West Florida, was on the English Land, opposite the Indian Towns of the Biloxies and Pascagoulas the 25 October in the Year of our Lord 1771 in presence of Alexr. Mc Intosh & Wills Escott who are now duly Sworn & deposeth and Sayeth; That frequent bad Talks had been given to the Indians against the English, by John Ferrasco a Spanish Subject, and

* Compare page 411.

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that the above Indians meeting the said John Thomas informed him that the night before his Arrival the said Ignasco had sent him a Repeat=ed Message that the English Gun powder Sold by the Traders was like Bad Flower & of con=sequence would not Kill a Deer at any Tolerable [p 96b] Distance, as to the People of that Nation / that they were like Brutes as they went to Bed with their Mothers & Sisters, & took Pleasure to Inslave mankind, and that the Intention of the said John Thomas's Arrival Among the Mississippi Indians was to Persuade them by fair Promises to Return to Settle on the English side of the River with a View to take them Prisoners, and Send them to be Slaves in a foreign Land, there=fore It would be good to butt them off the face of the Earth & now was the Time, a White man that Talks the Savage & French Language was Present & the said John Thomas's Indian Inter=preter George Keyzer who is now Sworn & Sayeth the con=tents is the Truth & nothing but the Truth.

signed { W: Ercott
Alex^r Mc Intosh
George Keyzer
Ind^n Interpreter

Sworn this 20 November Anno Dominie 1772

signed John Thomas J.P.

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*Be it Remmembered that on the 21st Day of November in the Year of our Lord 1771. per:sonally appeared before me John Thomas one of His Majestys Justices of the Peace for the Province of West Florida William Richardson and being du:ly Sworn deposeth & sayeth that about the Latter End of June last that a great Feast was Held at the Tonica Village on the East side of the Mississippi & that the Spanish Commanding Officer of Point Coupée was Present in Company with Some of the Principal Inhabitants (viz.t) Mr. George Barrong, Mr. Dartlow, Mr. Lamathe, Mr. [1057] Debardow, Mr. Maurandeer & Several Others, and that the said Dartlow, was the Indian Interpreter, Well known to be the Indian Interpreter for the Tonicas when they fired on His Majestys 22 Regiment of Foot Commanded by Major Loftus (since the Peace) & forced him to Retreat. The said William Rich:ardson further deposeth & sayeth that the said feast was Held with an Intention to draw Over the Tonicas to the Spanish Side & Interest & to Perwade them to leave the English side of the Mississippi; & that the Savages cut themselves with the Teeth or Bones of a Fish till the Blood Ran in Streams to show their Warlike disposition under flying Spanish Colours on English Land. The

* see also p. 357.

deponent further deposeth & saith, that he has been frequently Informed, that the French Gentle=men followed the Barbarous Example of the Sa=vages, by Inviting themselves in the like manner.

(signed) William Richardson

Sworn before me this
21st November Anno Domini
1771.

(signed) John Thomas
Justice of the Peace

Be it Remmember'd that Personally ap=peared before me John Thomas Esqr. one of His Majestys Justices of the Peace, Henry Le fleur and deposeth & saith that Mrs Jarrasco a spanish Subject, who talks the Savage Language came here and Landed Six Spanish Barrels, about 30 gal=lons each which were filled with Spanish Rum according to the Information of Mrs Jarrascos White & Black Servants that Rowed the sd said Bar=rels to the Landing Place, being asked by the deponent how the Rum was to be disposed of. he was answered / by the Servants or People of the Barge, that the said Barrels of Rum was Intended as a Reward for Killing the Deponent & John Thomas Esqr. Deputy Superintendant of Indian

[f. 80v]

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Affairs on which the Deponent seized the said Barrels in the Kings name & lodged them in the House of Mr. Fitzpatrick and delivered the same into the Charge & Custody of Mr. Kelly who Trans= =acts the Bussiness of said Fitzpatrick in his Ab= =sence, the Deponent further deposeth & saith that immediately after such Legal Proceedings of the De= =ponent, the said Mrs Terrasco Spread a Well known Report of her being resolved to give the Value of One Thousand Dollars to any Indian or In= =dians that would take the said John Thomas's Scalp, Likewise Five Hundred for the Deponents Scalp, her Husband J. Terrasco a Spanish Indian Trader having been refused by the Spanish Govr. to Return among the Indians, by a Complaint of the said John Thomas Esqr. who sent His Excellency an Affidavit, that the said J Terrasco endeavoured to perswade the Savages to take his life, and Sweep the English from the Banks of the Mississippi The Deponent further deposeth & sayeth that He thinks he did his Duty in the Absence of the said John Thomas who had Authorised him for the Purpose On his Return he demanded the said Barrels of Rum or their Con= =tents from the said Mr. Kelly who refused to deliver the said Barrels given into his Charge and

Custody for the good of His Majestys Service;
and that Mrs Blane the Housekeeper Refused
the same; Therefore the Deponent further Deposeth
& sayeth that he is of Opinion that the said
Mr Terrasco has had Influence enough to procure
[p.2rq] the said Barrels / from Mr Kelly to the hazard
of his life & the said John Thomas's, The De-
=ponent further deposeth & Sayeth that the said
J. Terrasco has given frequent Bad Talks to the
Savages against the English and is well known
to be the Man that perswaded the Biloxies,
Pascagoulas, Choctos and Mobilians to Leave the Eng-
=lish, and Settle on the Spanish Side of the
Mississippi;

(signed) Henry Lefleur

Sworn before me at Fort Bute this 10 Day of
January Anno Domini 1772.

(signed) John Thomas.
Justice of the Peace

West Florida
Charlotte County }

Personally appeared before me Michael Grant
Esqr. One of His Majestys Justices of the Peace for
the said County John Fitzpatrick who made oath
on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that on

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Custody for the good of His Majestys Service;
and that Mrs Blane the Housekeeper Refused
the Same; Therefore the Deponent further Deposeth
& sayeth that he is of Opinion that the said
Mr Terrasco has had Influence enough to procure
[4.109] the said Barrels / from Mr Kelly to the hazard
of his life & the said John Thomas's, The De-
=ponent further deposeth & Sayeth that the said
J. Terrasco has given frequent Bad Talks to the
Savages against the English and is well known
to be the Man that perswaded the Bilosies,
Pascagoulas, Choctos and Mobilians to Leave the Eng-
=lish, and Settle on the Spanish Side of the
Mississippi;

(signed) Henry Lefleur

Sworn before me at Fort Bute this 10 Day of
January Anno Domini 1772.

(signed) John Thomas.
Justice of the Peace

West Florida
Charlotte County }

Personally appeared before me Michael Grant
Esqr. One of His Majesty Justices of the Peace for
the said County John Fitzpatrick who made oath
on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that on

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the Twelfth Day of January last about the Hour of Three in the Afternoon, One Monsieur Morell Stopped with his Boat at the Landing Place at Manshaque with an Intent to Return to this Deponent Some goods unsold, and also to Pay him the Ballance of His Acco^t that Immediate-ly John Thomas Esqr Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs Sent his Interpreter to order the Boat & People from the Landing & finding they did not depart by that Orders, said John Thomas came in Person & desired them to quit the Place [p.96] immediately otherwise he would Cause a Spanish Guard to take them Prisoners, upon this Deponents Refusing to Let them depart untill he had Settled his Account with Morell the aforesaid John Thomas went himself over to the Spanish Post nearly Opposite & Applied to the Officer Command-ing for a Guard to take Morell into Custody, the Officer told him he could by no means send a Guard to take any Prisoner in His Britannick Majestys Territories, but that if Mr Tho-mas would force them from thence he would order a Guard to be Ready to take them Pri-soners & that in Consequence a Guard came in a Spanish Boat near to the Landing but did not attempt to Land, whereupon Mr Thomas faced

Morell to go into his Boat without giving him time to settle with this Deponent and also caused Morells People to Cast their Boat Loose from the shore when Immediately the Spanish guard made the said Morell Prisoner. This De=ponent further saith that the said John Thomas did Oftentimes say in his & also in the Presence of James Kelly that if any Boats came to the Shore & they did not immediately acquaint him of their Arrival, that with a Stick in One Hand an a Gun in the Other he would make them leave the Place

signed J Fitzpatrick

Sworn before me at
Mobille the 12 Day of
February 1772
(signed) W Grant J: P:

[p 061]

Be it Remmemberd, That Personally appeared before me John Thomas Esqr one of His Majestys Justices of the Peace James Kelly, and deposeth & sayeth, that some time in January last the Spanish Party of Soldiers were in a Canoe near the Banks of Fort Bute, in which were at the Same time some French men in Presence of John Thomas who asked

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them if they were Spanish or English Subjects, they Answered Spanish on which the said John Thomas said that he had nothing to do with them, they being a people he had no Jurisdiction Over, and the said John Thomas called the Deponent as an Evidence.

(signed) James Kelly

Sworn Before me
20 Day of March 1772
(signed) John Thomas
Justice of the Peace

May 5th 1772

I do hereby Certify that John Thomas Esqr. Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs to the best of my Knowledge since my Arrival at this Place behaved with the Greatest Lenity & Generosity to all People French & Spaniards as well as English I never knew Mr Thomas to Hinder any Boats from Landing here after or Before Morells affair, to me in every Respect Mr. Thomas Behaved as a friend & a Gentleman and to all strangers to my Knowledge

Given under my Hand
at Manshaque the Day &
date above mentioned.

(signed) James Kelly

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[p.012]

Be it Remmembered that Personally ap=
=peard before me John Thomas, One of His
Majestys Justices of the Peace, Pierce Castillo and
deposeth & sayeth, that he arrived at Fort Bute
about the Latter End of October last & from
that time to this Day he never knew the said
John Thomas to cause his most Catholic Majestys
Subjects to be prevented from Trading with His
Brittannick Majesty's Subjects the Deponent further
Saith that on or about the 12 Day of January
last a Frenchman by name Morell landed Several
Packs of Skins which he helped to Carry to
Mr. Fitzpatricks House with Some Bbeck and Oz=
=naburgh which Mr. Fitzpatrick said were his goods
and he Recewed them as Such

(signed) Pierce Castillo

Sworn before me this
26 Day of March 1772.
signed

John Thomas
J.P.

Be it Remmemberd that Personally appeared
before me John Thomas one of His Majestys Justices
of the Peace Christopher Long and Sayeth, that he
came to Fort Bute sometime in October last and

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Remained there, and Some of the Time in the Service of John Thomas till about the 20 January last & he never knew him to Stop or Prevent any Spaniards from Trading with the English the deponent further deposeth & payeth, that about or On the 12 Day of January last One Morell a Frenchman Landed Several / Packs of Skins which [p. 862] he assisted in Carrying to Mr Fitzpatricks in Com=pany with Pierce Bastillo & that the said Skins were Lodged in the said Fitzpatricks House Some time Before the Spanish Soldiers made their Ap=pearance in a Canoe on the Mississippi

signed

Christ Long

Sworn before me
the 26 Day of march
Anno Domini 1772

Signed

John Thomas

J: P: who landed at Fort Bute the Same time the above deponent did.

West Florida ss

Personally appeared before me George Urqu=hart His Majestys Justice of the Peace for the said Province, George Kayzer of Manshaque in the

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said Province late Indian Interpreter to John Thomas Esqr. Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs on the Mississippi, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God; that during the Time he was Interpreter as aforesaid he was almost entirely with the said John Thomas and lived in a House near him, and further that the said John Thomas never ordered him to give any Talk that could possibly give the least Offence to the Spaniards, and this deponent [p.061v] further deposeth / and sayeth, that the said John Thomas never traded with the Savages On his Own Account or any Person for him to the Best of His Knowledge, that he always informed the Savages of the Value of their Skins and Recommended them to dispose of them as they thought Proper to any Indifferent Person & further the Deponent Saith not only that when the said John Thomas was upon a Route up at Natchez, the Chactaws Offered the said John Thomas a Present of skins but that he would not accept of them

signed George Keyzer

Sworn Before me
this 11 Day of May 1772

signed Geo Urquhart / J.P.

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Fort Bute May the 10th. 1772.

I do hereby certify and declare, that I was every day with John Thomas Esqr. Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs as His Indian Interpreter during his Residence here after my Arri=val & Employed by him as Such & never knew him to Trade with the Indians or Employ any Person to Trade for him neither did I ever know the said John Thomas to Handle a fuzee or a Stick to Prevent any Spanish Boats or Canoes to Land or Trade with the Eng.=lish, neither did the said John Thomas [p.060] at any Time give me a Talk to be given to the Savages that could give the least just Cause of Offence or Umbrage to the Spanish Punctilios and I further do declare that the said John Thomas never did Attempt to Prevent the Spanish Boats from Landing here or Trading with the English during the Time of my Residence in this Place, but I am firmly of Opinion, that the Malice & prejudice of the People Proceeds from the Occasion of Mr. Thomas having told the In=dians of the Prices of goods in the Indian Trade agreable to the Laws of the Province and His Orders

(signed) Henry Lefleur

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West Florida Ss

Personally appeared before me John Allen Martin Esqr one of His Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the Peace for the Province aforesaid, John Thomas Esqr Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Mississippi; The Lakes Maurepas & Pontchartrain who being duly Sworen maketh Oath & Saith, that during his Residence on the Mississippi after His Appointment by John Stuart Esqr Superintendant of Indian Affairs, agreeable to His orders This deponent never did give any Orders or directions to his Indian Interpreter to give a Talk to them that could possibly give Offence to Spanish Punctilios Notwithstanding this Deponent further sayeth, that he has great Reason to think that the Spaniards did not Adhere to the English Punctilios,
[p.66] Relative to the Savage Affairs / as they actually seem to do every thing in their Power to form a Confederacy of Savages from the Eastern & Western Banks of the Mississippi; Thro' the Influence of the French as a preparative to a War, or Such Consequences, that may Effect & prevent the forming of an Infant Colony on the Banks thereof which the Spaniards seem extreamly Jealous of, This Deponent further deposeth

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+ saith that the Spaniards give their Medals + Colours to such approved of Indian Chiefs that were (now) as English Indians on the Eastern Banks of the Mississippi + this deponent further saith that he never gave any English Medals or Colours to His Knowledge to any Spanish In=dian Chief, neither did he give Presents to them further than to Keep up a good Under=standing according to His Orders and Agreement with the Spanish Governor

(signed)

John Thomas

Sworn Before me
8 August 1772
signed
John Allen Martin
J: P.

West Florida Ss

Personally appeared before me John Allen Martin Esqr: one of the Justices of our Lord the King assign'd to Keep the Peace for the said Province, William Johnstone who being duly Sworn maketh Oath + saith that he sailed [p.96] from Pensacola with John Thomas Esqr: Deputy Superin=tendant of Indian Affairs and Resided with him

near his House at Fort Bute during his Resi=
=dence there, or when with him on his Majestys
Service; and Returned with the said John
Thomas to Pensacola, and this Deponent further Saith
that he never Traded on Account of Profiting in
Purchasing Skins for the use or on Behalf of
the said John Thomas, and that the whole
Amount of His Skins Sold to Phillip Cummins
Esqr did not Exceed two Hundred & Eight Dol.
=lars, which was all he Purchased without giv.
=ing the Savages any Rum for their Peltry.
and this deponent further saith that he
never knew the said John Thomas to hinder
or Cause to be Hindered the Spaniards from Trad=
=ing with the English or preventing their Boats
from Landing at fort Bute and this Depon=
=ent further Saith, that the Savages appeared to
be Extreamly dissatisfied on Account of the said
John Thomas being Ordered to Pensacola, paying
that the Indian Traders would not do them
Justice in Trade to which they said the said
John Thomas was always Attentive, and further
Requested to have a Positive Answer to know
his Return & this deponent further Saith that
When, Hamilton & Mr. Ferrasco Spanish Subjects
were at Fort Bute, the said John Thomas was

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Absent & gone down to Orleans, and this De=
=ponent further Saith, that the paid John Thomas [916]
sent him to the Spanish Officer on the River
Iberville to desire him to Permitt the Buffaloe
Boats to Put in from time to Time, the said
Officer made Answer, that he had Received di=
=rections from the Commandant of Point Coupee
that the said Boats Should Stop and supply
the English with Provisions in Compliance with
the said John Thomas's Request

signed

his
William W I Johnstone
mark

Sworn before me
the 10 of August 1772
signed John Allen Martin
J: P:

Personally appeared before me John Allen
Martin Esqr. one of the Justices of our Lord
the King assigned to Keep the Peace of the
Said Province Thomas Fisher and William English
Labourers, & John Buxton Servant to John Thomas
Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the
River Mississippi; & Jane Johnstone the Wife of
William Johnstone of the same Place Mariner, who
being Solemnly Sworn Deposeth and Saith, that about

the Latter End of Jan.y or Beginning of Febru=
=ary last, One Hamilton & Mrs Terrasco Spanish
Subjects were at Fort Bute, the said John Thomas
was then absent & gone to Orleans and these
deponents further say, that they resided at the
said fort for the Space of several Months, and
that they or any Of them never knew the
said John Thomas to prevent the Spaniards from
Landing or Trading with the English, and the said
[p.6b] Jane Johnstone further / sayeth that she was a
Servant to the said John Thomas during the
Time of his Residence on the Mississippi, that
he Behaved with great Politeness to the Spanish
Subjects and these deponents also say that they
never Traded for his Profit

sign'd Thomas Fisher
William English
John his + mark Bruxton
Jane Johnstone

Sworn Before me
this 10 Day of August 1772
sign'd John Allen Martin
J P

West Florida

Personally appeared before me John Allen
Martin Esqr. one of His Majesty's Justices of the
Peace John Thomas Esqr. Deputy Superintendant of

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Indian Affairs for the River Mississippi who being duly Sworn maketh Oath & Saith that to the Best of his Knowledge, that he never Saw — Hamilton or Mrs Jurrasco & that no Indian Trader can justly accuse or Say any thing to His Charge concerning them as he was Absent at that time at New Orleans & this deponent further Saith that all the Articles of Complaints against him are false (except one) which was in taking down & Removing two Old Huts of the Kings for the good of His Majestys Service vizt split Boards & Nails, Value about 3 Dollars, and this deponent also Saith that he never gave his Indian Interpreter Orders to give the least Offence to the Spanish Subjects; but that he did frequently acquaint the Indians with the Value of their Peltry as ordered agreeable to the Legislature of this Province, which [p.870] was against the Interest of the Indian Traders, who made a Common Practice of giving the Savages Cause to Complain according to their Information.

(signed) John Thomas

Sworn Before me this
10 Day of August 1772
signed John Allen Martin
J: P:

Paragraph of a Letter from Alexr Mc Intosh, the most principal Settler on the Mississippi, addressed to John Thomas Esqr Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

I am extreamly Sorry for what has happend between You & Mr Harrison & if you to Pensacola this Country will Suffer in your Absence. I have still a good Opinion that you will conquer all your Enemies for some time Past there Seems to be nothing but Spite & Malice without foundation. I am very Sorry you are Obliged to Leave us So soon, as we shall live in uncertainty untill you Return when I Hope the Savages will be Satisfied

signed Alexr Mc Intosh

I do Certify that the above is a True Copy Received at Pensacola July 16th 1772

(signd) John Thomas

The whole of the foregoing Affidavits, Certificates, &c faithfully Transcribed from a Copy in Mr Thomas's Own Hand writing, transmitted the Superintendant.

Willm Ogilvy

[f.972] Endorsed Affedavits & Certificates / in favor / John Thomas Esqr / Inn Mr. Stuarts (No 44) of / 24 Septr 1772. — / (2)

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Pensacola July 13, 1772 [f. 67]

To the Honble John Stuart Esqr
Superintendant of Indian Affairs
Sir

My Situation is Such that I have not time to write fully by this Opportunity. Mr. Harrison is no more in my Own defence, I am walking about on my Parole of Honor since my Late Arrival which circumstance will I Hope Ap= =pear more favourable than agreeable to the Pro= =pagators of Artfull designing & Malicious Reports; I have not wrote to the Ministry on any occasion but apply for a candid & fair hearing Rela= =tive to my conduct in your Department.

Report says you are my Enemy in favor of a certain Person to succeed me in my present Appointment I have not dishonoured it, I will not be perswaded without a convincing Proof of such a Nature that would Oblige me in Justice to myself & charater to Apply for Jus= =tice to Higher Powers. I am with Truth & Regard.

Sir/ Your most Obedient &
most Humble servant
signed) John Thomas

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from/John Thomas Esqr./13th [f. 67v]
July 1772/ In Mr Stuarts (No 44) of/ 24 Sept.r 1772/(3)

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Pensacola July 24th 1772 [p.077]

Sir

I am truly Sorry that the Remains of the Kings Barracks at Fort Bute have been contested by a Malicious Set of People who have & continue to destroy the Kings Timber and Fire-wood &c. and have been daring enough to fly in the Face of Justice with unparralelled Vio-lence, Bently the Principal, had the Effrontery to turn me (when Sick) and His Majestys Stores out of my Quarters Repaired at a Considerable Expence, he was aided & assisted in Breaking Open & Entering into my Room by a Spanish Officer, and other Subjects of his Catholick Majestys, my Character has been Aspersed for Vile Purposes, in the Execution of my Duty, therefore I am un-der a necessity of applying to You Sir, as an Officer on full Pay, sent by His Majestys Pleasure to be employed in the Indian depart-ment on the Mississippi & to Reside at said Fort on Actual Service and as I imagined to Occupy the Kings Huts there in Preferance to any of the Inhabitants in favor of Oeconomy for which I am threatened to be Scourged with the Stripes of the Law for taking Possession only of Part of the Huts; Therefore for those and many

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Other Reasons I request + Particularly desire You to Order a Court of Enquiry into my Conduct as the Character of a Gentleman of the Army ought to Stand fair more Especially in my Pres-=ent Situation, Prior to my Tryal Relative to the Unfortunate + Rash Mr. Harrison. I flatter myself
[f.070] that my Application is | by no means imprudent or Inconsistent as an Officer on Half Pay may Act for the good of His Majestys Service even without Orders on many Occasions

I am with due Respect

Sir

Your most Obedient +

mo Hble Servant

(signed) John Thomas

Brigr General Haldimand

[f.000] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from | John Thomas Esqr. | Brigadier General | Haldimand 2d July | 1772 | In Mr. Stuarts (No 47) of | 2d Septr. 1772. | (4)

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Pensacola August the 18th. 1772 [p.001]

Sir

I have inclosed my Answers to Your Charges which I Hope will be Satisfactory; and I flatter myself & Request, that you will be so good as to order immediate Payment, to prevent Consequences that would distress me very much, for the Amount of the Inclosed Articles, The good of His Majestys Service forced me to be at the Expence: In my present Situation I should be much Obliged to you if you will likewise Remitt my Sallary to the 31 December next, your Having said you would not Answer my Bills, is the Consiquence of my being in debt & without Cash, I make no manner of Doubt but my Enemies have Prejudiced you against me, but I flatter myself that we shall be as good Friends as usual, I often drank your Health in the Excellent wine you sent me, which Comforted the Heart of your Well wisher at the same time I must Confess it was Something extraordinary that you should order Fitzpatrick to Receive the Indian Presents from me. I have no Cash in Hand & will be answerable for Expending the Sum Impressed against me.

About Three or four months after an

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Artfull Vindictive + Interested Combination of wretchs, had petitioned against me to His Excellency Govern:
=or Chester in Council. I received the Articles which you Request me to Answer, in Com:
=pliance I am Innocent. The subscribers are two french Jews a disbanded soldier and Roman Catholick all Indian Traders + dram Shop Keepers and their Hirelings; I am sorry your Friend + Old Soldier Fitzpatr.k is among the Number I will do him the Justice to say that he will
[p.502] do any/thing in Opposition to me as ordered or desired from Mobille. I have in Several of my Letters mentioned him to You as a Man Strong:
=ly Suspected to be in the Spanish Interest. he was Imprudent enough to Request a Spanish Priest to say Mass at Fort Bute which I could not think of Granting: However agreeable to your Orders I delivered him the Kings Stores + the fellow now Passes, and is looked upon by the Spaniards, to be your depty Superintendant of In:
=dian Affairs for the Time Being. to the Satis:
=faction of the Spanish Governor His great Friend: Mr Mc. Intosh beg the favour to Sell a Little Bears Oyl in New Orleans, but he was Refused the Governor saying he was my Friend in Talk:
=ing to the English Savages, as Private Gentlemen

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His Excellency is Particularly Polite to me, as to Fitz. – he would not hesitate to Swallow an Oath to be of the least Service to my Enemies; he makes a Common Practice to Intoxicate the Indians, one night in Particular he gave them 13 Bottles of Rum in Consequence they forced into my Room, the Chief had a dirk in his Hand but he was So very drunk that he did not know me for he made an Attempt to Stab my Servant and miss'd him + the Suspected Plan proved Abortive; The Old Soldiers Impudence is Increased greatly since he Received orders to Proceed Express to Receive the Indian Presents from me, he was Honoured with a fine Barge + Eight Oars; the fellow desired me to acquaint you that he would take Care of your Indico Machines, believe me Sir during the Time of my Being in Your Department it never was in my Power to save money Sufficient to purchase a single [p.003] Negro to work one, by Pillage Plunder, and Money advanced for the good of His Majestys Service I am Several Hundred Pounds out of Pocket which prudence itself could not prevent; when you Con=sider you will not Blame me for making use of Fitz his name, as he is the Author of all my Misfortunes for divers Causes + Reasons

many of them well known to the Publick, the Fool + R— gave out that a most agreeable man would Soon take the Charge of Indian Affairs — Mrs Thomas joins me in Compliments to Mrs Stuart who I am certain wishes us Both Better days

I am with Respect

Sir

Your most Obedient

most Humble Servant

signed John Thomas

The Honble John Stuart Esqr. &c

[Page 4] Endorsed John Thomas | August 13th 1772 | In Mr Stuart's (No 47) of | 24 Septr 1772 | (5)

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Copy of a Letter from the Governor of New Orleans to Mr Thomas — [2006]

Mui S.r: mio En consequencia de haverle yo dicho a vm.d: en mi anterior, de que no esta: =ba en derecho de atraher los Salvages que se hallaban pstablecidos oy entre nosotros me dize vm.d por la de 12 del mes pasado mes y año que espiro, jusgar que yo no pstoy bien in: =formado sobre el asumpto y para que lo esté me remite vm.d a su antesedente

Mi Resolucion, amos de que yo pstoy instruido de todo lo relativo al Govierno de la Provincia es fundado en los mismos Informes que vm.d me comunica, esta bien, que los Sal: =vages de que hablamos huviessen demorado de tiempo inmemorial en Territorio presentamente Ing: =lez como vm.d dize, porque antes y quando el: =los estavan era Frances, y assi evacuandolo esta Nacion en Vertud de Tratados de paz, los Salvages los siguieron como sus Antiguos Amigos, retirandose al Nuestro; si esto es assi, como vm.d: vm.d: no puede negar es menester que vm.d: que assi como no esta con derecho de atraher los Franceses que se han establecido aqui, tampoco los Salvages que siguieron este Partido,

unos y otros tenian y tienen la Libertad de escojer Domicilio, como que cedido el Territorio por una Nacion a otra no es visto tratar sobre los Sujestos, que por derecho de las [f. 006] Gentes son Libres: en este supuesto / y al estar ya entre nosotros los Salvages de que se hab: =la, se les dio por el Govno señor mi ante= =cesor Pavillones medallas y Regalos de que re= =sulta deque estos agasajos son afectos de la gen= =erosidad con que su Mt: c: premia el merito de sus Aliados y no causa de su eleccion como vmd supone, bajo estas circunstancias tan ciertas como vmd las tiene, y me confiesa no havra alguna Nacion que Autorise de mesclarse en Territorio de Otra con fin de atraher los que alli se huviessen domiciliado como vmd lo ve practicado en la Europa, el Ingles domiciliado ya en España no se consacra por otro Ing: =les a que se regresse al Sugar de su Origen ni el Espanol que esta a Londres se pretende estraher por medio alguno, para que se buelva a España y esto se tiene como un agravio hec= =ho a todas las Gentes; Pero como el asunto de Salvages es De tan poca consideracion para que el solo pueda alterar la Amistad que tene= =mos, y Yo deseo positivamente conservar quanto

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este de mi parte con los Individuos de S:M: B principalmente con vm^d como hombre de honor y Juicio, tome el temperamento que vio vm^d en mi anterior que me parecio el mas cum:-plido que vm^d podia desear, y el testimonio que yo puede darle de la buena fée con que deseo la perpetuidad de la paz que gozamos en obsequio de nuestros reciprocos Intéreses a que [f. 007] /devemos propender, sin que pequeñas dificultades embarasen las atenciones de tan importante pus-blico Objeto.

Dios N^ro Sor Guarde a vm^d. m^s a^s

Nueva Orleans 8 de enero de 1772

B. l: m. de vm^d su mas atento Servidor

Signed Luis de Unzaga y Amezaga

Sr D^n Juan Thomas

[f. 008] Endorsed Copy of a Letter / from Don Luis Unzaga / Govr of New Orleans to / Mr Thomas / Inv Mr Stuarts (N° 47.) of / 24 Septr 1772. / (6)

[Sept. 24. 1772.]

Bharges against John Thomas Esqr Deputy Superin:
-tendant of Indian Affairs by the Honble. John Stuart. [Q. esq.]

1 By what Authority did Mr Thomas act in Matters and Concerns with the Execution of which, he was not charg-
-ed by my Instructions and Deputation to him without previously Laying the Matter before me.

2dly The Spanish Governor had certainly a Right to give Presents and send goods to the Arkansas living within the Territorys of and depending upon His Catholick Majesty, but what Right had Mr Thomas to Enter into any Treaty or agreement with any Nation of Indians, whatever depending on the King of Spain Contrary to my Instructions.

3dly By what Authority did Mr. Thomas enter into any agreement with the Spanish Governor for Engaging the Cherokees Chickasaws and Shawnese with the Interest & Con-
-cern of which Nations he had not the least Right or Preten-
-tion to Interfere in joining the Arkansas to make war upon the Osages & Kickapoos and how will Mr Thomas Vindicate his Entering into Agreements of any sort with the Spanish Governor without previously Consulting his Superiors.

4. By what Authority did Mr. Thomas in the most Solemn Man-
-ner Promise & agree to meet the Arkansas at Fort Bute.

5. Mr. Thomas will explain in the fullest Manner what Plan it is he mentions having Proposed to Lord Shelsborough & was actually Pursuing in Consequence thereof

signed John Stuart
Superintendt of Indn. Affairs So District

for answer / Turn Over

[p 290] / Answers by John Thomas to the within Charges of the Honble John Stuart Superintendant of Indian Affairs Sc District.

Answer 1th Art. I have not disobeyed your Orders or directions except Mr Stuart means the Purchasing of some Indian Presents to the Amount of Seven Hundred & Fifty One Dollars, which I was under an Absolute necessity of doing for the Safety of the Settlers on the Mississippi; for the Actual good of His Majestys Service and my Own Preservation, as I had intelligence from a Gentleman of the Illinois, that great Pains had been taken by the French to join them in War with the Tichapoos, against the English. besides I was Surrounded with a Multitude of Savages of other Nations who expected my arrival for a long time Past with a Valuable Quantity of Presents as Informed by Governor Durnford. and others, the Savages all knew of the Congress at Mobille & Pensacola which increased their Demands, upon the whole I was Obliged to Purchase the Presents, whither you will be Pleased to order Payment or not, which would be Extremely hard, as upon the Honor of my Profession, I have Expended my Pay as an Officer of Artillery and more than my Sallary as your Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the

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good of His Majestys Service, as I found your Proportion of Indian Presents to be Trifling & Inadequate for the Grand Intention of Government.-

2dly I never disputed the Spanish Governors having a Right to give Presents to the Indians on the Western Banks of the Mississippi, but his Excellency Continues to give very Valuable Presents thro the French Commandants to the Indians on both sides of the River; I never entered into any Further Treaty than to keep up a good Understanding agreeable to your Orders: if any word is mention=ed thro mistake in my [p.991] Letters it ought to be Considered as I was Continually surrounded with Sa=vages, but I dont know of any: I could not possible enter into any Treaty. depending on the King of Spain will knowing that the man dar=ing to Betray his King will not hesitate to Betray a good Subject & deserve a Halter.

3 I never did Enter into any agreement with the Spanish Governor to Engage the Cherokees Chicka=saws & Shawnese to join the Arkansas in War against the Osages. The Spanish Governor did Say" he would be glad to join his Forces to Act in Conjunction with the English to destroy all Indians as Enemies to either Power" I told his Excellency I was not invested with such Authority,

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and if I had such Power I should be for Having the Chickapoos destroyed first, as they Killed the English a long time before the Osages Killed the Spaniards, on which the Subject was at an End. on the Return of the Arkansas from N.Or= =leans they did Inform me (as appears on Oath), that the Spanish Governor did Treat with them to gain Over the Chickasaws Cherokees and Shawnese to make war upon the Osages, Sound Policy of the Spaniards; Therefore knowing the Arkansas Im= =fluence with the Chickasaws I thought it my duty to perswade them from the Attempt your Charges Reverse the True Intent & meaning as express'd in my Letters, and my Conduct, and how will Mr. Stuart Support his Charges exhibited against me for Reasons best known to Himself. I acknowledged Mr. Stuart to be my Superior in the Indian Depart= =ment, as will at all Times appear in the Obedi= =ence of his Orders; If I had been favoured with Medals, Colours and Orders to Countract the Spaniards. I might probable have prevented the Con= =sequence that may Prove dreadfull [2 qr] On the Back of an Indian Congress. If I have done any thing wrong, I Request a Court of Enquiry one of your former Foreign Deputy was favoured with. [4 lr] I did not know at that Time you had

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intentions to discharge or recall me from the Mis=
=sissippi; where my Presence is so very necessary the
Spaniards know I am the only English Gentleman
of the least Influence with the Indians. I
could have no Objections to the Arkansas Solemn
Voluntary Promise to meet me at Fort Bute in
the Space of Six Months as during that time
I was in Hopes of Receiving Your Orders in Con=
=sequence, having often Times informed You, that
the Spaniards Pay no Respect to English Punctu=
=lios, concerning the Savages (on the Eastern Banks
of the Mississippi) without your taking the least
notice to me in your Letters.—

5. If I did at any Time propose a Secret
Plan to Lord Hillsborough it ought to Remain
as such. But I will tell you in the Plainest
manner, that his Lordship means, to have the
Honor & Interest of his Country Supported on the
Mississippi, and certainly expects that the English
& Spanish Punctilios are Strictly adhered too, however
the Spaniards had gained Seven Nations or Tribes
of Indians from the English and I gained them
Back. If I was properly Supported and Au=
=thorised The Spaniards would not have one Single
Nation or Tribe of Indians in their Interest from
the River Ohio, to the Conflux over the Sea, our

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Jonica Indians have Received more Spanish Res=
=ents in Value than you gave me for all the
[4 copi] Mississippi / Indians, they are so much disgusted
at my Recal as may Occasion, their going to
Reside on the spanish Side of the River. I
must confess that I was in Hopes from the
Arkansas meeting me according to their appoint=
=ment that Indian Affairs would go smoothly
on, as I expected to have Received your Orders
to have formed the very Barrier of Savages
of great Consiquence, The Spaniards are Actually
attempting to Execute; you Recalled me you sent a
Messenger not to meet me at Fort Bute; I dread
the Consiquence, I know their Influence with the
Chickesaws, who have already attacked & killed the
English, Their Interest seems now like a Nodding
Tower if the Arkansas & Chickasaws should join
Contrary to my wished for Plan, their united In=
=fluence amongst various Savage Nations, would form a
Confederacy that much Blood & Treasure would be Ex=
=pended and. probable the destruction of Two Infant
Colonies before a sufficient Body of His Majestys
Troops could be Collected to take the Field, give
me Colours medals Support & Orders, I will pursue
the Plan in my Countrys Cause in Consiquence
thereof.

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You Blame me for Entertaining the Su=
=perior Arkansa Chiefs & Warriors, who forced them=
=selves On me. Governor Chester, Jeneral Haldemand,
and your Deputy Mr. Charles Stuart, were at great
Pains & Expence to entertain Inferior Warriors of
the Same Nation I was not impowered to Ex= [Nequi]
=ert my Superiour Influence, I refused them Eng=
=lish Colours & Medals, I Had neither ___, when
the Good of His Majestys Service is Considered, my
Letters & Affidavits examined, I cannot see the least
foundation for your Articles of Charges: Whatever
your Ultimate determination may be, I begg leave to
be of Lord Hillsboroughs just Opinion that your de=
=puty Superintendants Should be Officers of the Army
If you should dissapprove of me, I wish you may
fix on one of more Influence among the Mississipe
=pi Indians. but I expect a Hearing I must
be heard if you persist in Charges; I have the
Honor to be an Officer of the Royal Artillery,
and an Old one too, I cannot join the Regi=
=ment with a Doubtfull Character.

John Thomas
Dep.y Superintendant of
Ind.n Affairs for the River
Mississippi, The Lakes Mauri=
=pas & Ponchartrain

signed

Endorsed Charges against John / Thomas Esqr.
by John / Stuart Esqr. + his Answers.

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Observations on Mr. Thomas's Answers to [illegible]
The Superintendants Charges.—

Obser.ns 1st. It appears plainly, that Mr Thomas acted in Matters with the Execution of which he was not Entrusted, from His Letter of 11th March, wherein he Says "that from Strong Arguments, and "good presents (purchased by him) The Arkansas "had determined in a Council of War, to join "the Chickasaws, Cherokees & Shawnese against the "Kickapous." Certainly Mr Thomas never had it in Charge to form Confederacies of Indian Nations, to make War on each other, how could he know, or Engage, that the Cherokees would join the Ar.=kansas, against the Kickapous? for he Certainly is an Utter Stranger to the Cherokees, and was not in any Shape Authorised to Engage them in such an Alliance, especially with the Arkansas, a Nation to the Westward of the Mississippi, de:=pending on the Spaniards, with whom they the Cherokees never had any Communication or Connec=tion, what is Still more Extraordinary is his pre:=vailing on the Arkansas to Join the Shawnese against the Kickapoos, The Shawnese are in the Northern District, they are considered as the Head of the great Western Confederacy, Yet they were to be joined with the Arkansas; & Chickesaws (with the

Latter of whom they are at Variance) to Ex=
=tirpate the Kickapoos their own Allies. This was
Certainly taking upon him to Act in Matters be=
=longing to my Department, with which by my
Deputation & Instructions to him, he had not
the least Connection, and to engage for Nations,
[p 096] to whose Situations, Interests/and Dispositions, he
appears to be an Utter Stranger.

2d In Mr Thomas's Treating with the Ar=
=kansas to form Confederacies, his accepting their
Voluntary Promise to come & Settle on our Side
of the Mississippi all which appear by his above
Recited Letter to have been the Effects of Strong
Arguments, & good Presents purchased (contrary to
orders) for that purpose, he manifestly departed from
his Instructions & Admonitions in my Letters. Mr.
Thomas certainly knew not where to place the
Arkansa Nation if they had come over. If they
were to have Settled within the Limits & Juris=
=diction of West Florida, The Governor Should have
been Consulted; for Mr Thomas could not have al=
=lotted them any Land; If they were to have
Settled above the Mouth of Yasoo River, the
Land there belongs to the Chickesaws, whose Consent
was to have been Obtained; and Mr. Thomas had
no Power to Treat with them any more than

with the Arkansas. whatever Mr Thomas's Ideas were, or whither they were Right or Wrong, he had no Authority to Carry them into Execution, not only without the Approbation of the Super=intendant, but Contrary to his orders Contained in his Letter of 10th Janr.y 1771 viz.r

"I cannot omitt acquainting You, that I
" do not at present think it Expedient, to under=
"=take any Negotiation with the Arkansas, and in
" general desire you may avoid as much as Pos=
"=sible any Transaction which may Excite a Sus=
"=picion that / we want to debauch the Minds of [p.097]
" the Spanish Indians or alienate their Friendship
" from their Present Masters"

and in Her Instructions Viz.r

"But you are not to undertake any
" Service by which an Extraordinary Expence may
" be Created, untill a Fund be pointed out for dis=
"=charging the Same, as I Shall not Approve of
" or Defray any Expence exceeding the Estimated Fund"
as The Superintendant is Responsible for all Trans=
=actions within his Department.

3.d Mr. Thomas says in his Letter of 11.th March
"I really think that the Plan was at First to
" join the Arkansas with the Tickapoos a power=
=full Enemy, who kill the English on the Ohio

"and the Mississippi, in the mean time the Os-
"sages, a Powerfull Nation of Indians have Kill-
"ed Several French men; therefore you may be as-
"sured that the Arkansas have promised to make
War against the Ossages, in Conjunction with the
Chickesaws, Shawnese, Cherokees &c The Spanish Gov-
"ernor proposed a similar Plan to me, and offer-
"ed to join his Forces & Indians against any
Savages that Kill the English or Spanish Sub-
"jects! I answered that the Kickapoos killed the
English long before the Ossages Killed the French
Spanish Subjects, therefore they ought to be destroy-
"ed first: on which the subject was finished
and the Plan as above was determined to be
put in Execution as plainly appears"

From Mr. Thomas's Expression, viz[t] the
Plan as above was determined to be put in Execu-
[290] tion / I understood that it was a Matter agreed
upon & Settled by the Governor of New Orleans
& him, that the Confederacy of Arkansas, Chicka-
saws Cherokees & Shawnese were to Attack the Kicka-
poos first, and afterwards the Ossages; It is very
possible I may have mistaken his meaning, for the
Paragraph is not at all plear, I therefore shall
not Urge this Point.

4th It was Mr. Thomas's Indispensible Duty to

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have objected to the Solemn Voluntary promise of the Arkansas to meet him at Fort Bute, for First he could have no Object in View by such a Meeting consistent with his Instructions & the Pow-ers vested in him 2dly The Arkansas are a Na-tion Depending on the King of Spain, living on the Western Side of the Mississippi, not within the Superintendants District, who is not by his Commission or Instructions empowered or provided with any Fund to hold and pay the Expence of a Congress with them; If the Principal then could not have An-swered taking such a step, how can the Deputy? how could Mr Thomas Imagine that the Superin-tendant would become Responsible at the Treasury, for the great Expence that must have been Incurred by a Congress with the Whole Arkansa Nation, af-ter he had Positively told Mr Thomas that he did not think it Expedient to Enter into any Negotiation with them? 3rdly Mr Thomas says he was in Hopes of Receiving the Superintendants Or-ders in / Consequence of the Agreement made with the [p.099] Arkansas Pray what Orders could he Expect? he had no Instructions to hold a Congress with said Indians, but the Reverse, Yet he made a firm & fixed Promise to be at Fort Bute in Six Months to meet all the Arkansa Chiefs & Warriors

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agreeable to their Earnest Request. Had he waited for the Superintendants Orders before he made such a Promise he would have done his duty but to Expect orders after was not Reasonable. This very Step had great weight in Inducing Mr. Stuart to Recall Mr Thomas as he could not & cannot Think of Employing any Person to manage the Bussiness of a Department Committed to Her Care & for which he is Responsible who will not be governed by His Instructions & Limited in his Expences; and Mr. Thomas's whole Conduct as well as his Declaration in his Letter of 11th March 1772 viz.t "But when I consider the Distance from "you, it is high time for me to be Active in "supporting the Honor and Interest of the Brit- "ish Nation concerning the Indians without waiting "your Answer or orders, as no Time should be Lost "&c" shows that he was determined to Submitt to neither.

5th Mr Thomas says in His Letter of 11 March 1772. "I hope this will come Safe to you as the "Particulars of my former Letter wherein I informed "You of my Pursuing a Plan I proposed to Lord "Hillsborough it goes Smoothly on without giving any "just Cause of Offence to a foreign Power wherin [490] the Superintendant asks Mr Thomas/for an Explanation

of this Plan he Answers.—

"If I did at any time propose a Secret Plan to Lord Hillsborough it ought to Remain as such." Certainly no Person can Continue to Act as Deputy Superintendant who professes to carry on a Plan in Mr Stuarts Department which is to be kept a Secret from him. And Mr. Stuart must begg leave to think my Lord Hillsborough would not Entrust Mr. Thomas with the Execution of any such Plan as would in his Lordship's Opinion be Improper to be Entrusted to the Superintendants Knowledge.

Upon the whole it is Certain that the Arkansas have already Shown a Disposition to be upon good terms with the English, and Received Mr. Sinnot in the most Friendly Manner when he went up the Mississippi the Beginning of the Year 1765 in 1769 they applied to the Chickesaws for Peace, which was granted them upon Condition of their Taking the English by the Hand. The disadvantageous footing upon which they are Supplied with necessaries by the Spaniards, and the Prices of goods in the Chickesaw Nation induces them to wish for a Trade from the English, to Solicit which a Deputation from them accompanied by the Chickasaw Principal Leader went to

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Pensacola in May 1771 in Hopes of Meeting the
Superintendant there; they were well Received by
[p 901] Governor Chester, General Haldim.d: /and the Deputy,
but acquainted that while they Remained on
the Spanish Territory they could expect no Trade
from us: There was then an Idea of their
Incorporating with the Chickesaws who proposed
to Settle them on Exuma Old Fields. but this
was a Matter to have been Conducted between
themselves without our Appearing in it & Mr. Mc.
Intosh had his Instructions Relative to it. Had
it proved agreeable to Government it might have
been Effected without Mr. Thomas's Interposition, or
Holding Congresses of them immediately under the Span-
-ish Governors Nose. The Superintendant could not
Approve of such a Step and therefore sent to
Hinder the Arkansas from coming down according
to Mr Thomas's Appointment. The disappointment may
be unpleasing to the Arkansas but the Superin-
-tendant Apprehends no dangerous Consequence
from it. but if any Should Happen the Blame
must lye on Mr. Thomas's unwarranted proceed-
-ings. As the Evidence of the Misconduct imputed
to Mr Thomas in the Superintendants Charges
against him are Contained in Mr Thomas's Letters
Mr Stuart thinks it needless to make any Observations

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on the Affidavits sent by Mr. Thomas in his Justification

John Stuart
Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Southern District of North America.

[p.902]

Endorsed Observations on Mr. / Thomas's Answers to / the Superintendants / Charges — / Inn Mr Stuart's (No 44) of / 24 Sept.r 1772. / (7) / dr

N:44) Charles Town 19th July 1772 [p 513]

My Lord

I have the Honour of submitting to your Lordship Particular Accounts of the extraordinary Expences incurred in West Florida in my Department.

Upon my first meeting the Schactaws after the Cession of Louisiana to His Majesty: such Numbers of them attended, that I found it necessary upon that as well as many other Considerations, to Adopt the french Method of selecting a certain Number of Warriours in each Village amongst whom a proportion of presents should be devided by their ruling Cheifs. I now lay before your Lordship a particular list of the Villages with the Number of Warriors receiving and the presents distributed to each; by which a just Estimate may be formed of the quantities & species of Goods which upon any future occasion will be absolutely necessary for such a meeting. which with the Accounts of Provisions and other contingent Expences will enable your Lordship to Judge of the whole, and whether in future any Object in View may be worth pursuing at such an Expence. At the same time I beg leave to represent to Your Lordship that the Situation

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of the Chactaw Country which exposes them to the Intrigues & Machinations of the Spaniards
[p.511] at New orleans, and the renewing/that Sort of Police established amongst them, will in my humble Opinion, render it necessary to call them together at the Expiration of certain Periods of time; for such a numerous Body of Savages as form the Chactaw Nation have it in their Power to Obstruct the Settlement of West Florida & would be very dangerous Instruments in the Hands of our Neighbours if they entertained Hostile Intentions, which Consideration, will I hope, Justify the Measure of holding the late Congress.

I likewise submit to your Lordship Mr Taitt's Journals of his Journey through & proceedings in the Upper & Lower Creek Nations as well as copies of His Letters to me from thence; by which the Licentious behaviour of the Traders as well as the Temper of the Indians will appear to your Lordship In the present situation of Affairs I think it necessary to send Mr Taitt again to the Nation, His presence will be some restraint upon the white People there and by his Means the necessary Information respecting the Views & Machinations of the Indians can be obtained.

Your Lordship will perceive that the Intercourse

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between the Lower Creeks & the Spaniards at the Havannah, is carried on by means of Fishing Vessells from the Island of Cuba who constantly frequent the Bays and Harbors on the Western coast of the Peninsula of East Florida.

[p. 515]

The Map of West Florida is too bulky to send by the Packet. I therefor have determined to send it by a ship now ready to sail for London directly. I hope it will prove satisfactory and acceptable to your Lordship which will make me very happy

I have the Honour of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

most obedient and most

humble Servant

John Stuart

To the Right Honble
The Earl of Hillsborough
Vc^a. Tc^a.

[p. 516]

Endorsed Charles Town, So. Carolina | 19th July 1772. |
Mr. Stuart. | (No. 44) | R^d 7th Sept^r. | Ent^d

112.

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Copy of a Letter from Mr David Taitt Tuckabatchie 16th March 1772. [p.517]

Sir

I arrived in this Nation the 12th of Last Month and on the 14th sent a Messenger to the little Tallassies for Emistisiguo and the 2d man; the 2d man sent an answer by the Messenger that Emistisiguo was gone to the Upper Towns and as soon as he returned they would come and see me; the Day after I had Received this Answer, a Mr Vanden Velden a brach brained dutchman; Clerk to Mr Mackay came from the little Tallassies with a message from the big fellow: wherein he said that when he had a Talk to Deliver to You He went with it himself and if I had any Talk from You he Expected the same Compliment paid to him and that he was going to war in a few Days.

I looked upon this Message to be Veldens own as he was very Solicitous to know my Bussiness here; on Account of some Talks which the Merchants in Augusta has sent to the Upper and Lower Towns, about the Lands which the Cherokees gave to their Traders; this man is Employed in Rideing about the nation with an Interpreter; On the 22d I went to the little Tallassies

where I met the 2d. man with whome I went next morning to the Hickory ground about four miles Lower down the Coosa River where the big fellow lives; I stayed with him most part of the day but could not give him your Talk on Account of the people present, He Acquainted me that he was going to war in four days and as soon as he returned he would appoint a meeting of all the Upper Creeks, he likewise desired that I would give him a letter desiring the Inhabitants on Mobile River to use him Kindly in case he should have Oc=casion to go that way. In the Evening I set out with Mr. Cornell and 2d man and went to the Coolimies a Small Town upon the Talla=pusa River about Twelve miles distant from the Hickory ground; at and near this Town lives most of the Idle people and Hunters which Complaints were made against at last meeting at Pensacola, which was the reason of the 2d mans Coming here to speak to them, Next Morning the Wolf King and a head man call=ed the Setter came to this Town and made
[p.510] /a Complaint against one. John Pigg a Trader for Stealing five Horses, Pigg acknowledged to be concerned with four other persons in Stealing four

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of the horses, I ordered him to restore the horses that was in any of their possessions and to pay for what might have been sold or lost by him or his accomplices; As I have no authority to punish ofenders of this kind I cannot oblige them to pay the Indeians unless they please, but shall do all I can to per-swade them as Indeians will certainly make reprizals if they cannot get their own, in the evening the 2d man returned to the little Fal-lassies as did Mr Fornell and self to this Town. On the 25th I received a letter from the Morter for a meeting to be at the Oak bhoys the Eight of this Month, the Morter had heard of my be-ing here after he had appointed the meeting: therefore desired if I had any Talks to give them that I would come there as he papected the lower Creeks: I sent a Messenger to Emistisiguo with a letter desireing him to stay till this meeting was over before he went to War; He sent for answer that I now had an opportunity of delivering the Talks which I had brought from you without giving myself much Trouble or waiting long for his return which was uncer-tain. He was now pursuing his Steps in the same manner as white people who never begin

a work and leave it half finished, He was going after a single life at which he would be satisfied, He likewise Observed that the fighter was not yet come that when he came and they went to run the line the Weather would be very hote so that a great allowance of Rum must be given them such as six Hogs-heads three or four would not do; He said there would be Capers and White people present at the meeting and no doubt but his Intentions would be oposed but said he should hear every thing if he returned alive.

On the 1st Inst the 2d man came here and acquainted me that Emistisiguo was gon to war and had left the Talks &c which he brought from Pensacola with his speaker and desired that they might be first read at the meeting; I set out on the 6th with Mr Bornell the 2d man and Captain Tanahopaya of Hoch-tawella Town for the Oak Whoys, we waited there four days before the Morter came; on the 11th Inst after they had settled the Bussiness which they met upon which was in regard of giving Satisfaction to pacify those familys who had lost their Relations; the Fort Merchant ac-quainted me that they had finished their bussiness

[p 519]

that the path was clear and the White people might now pass and repass in safety, The Mor=ter then desired that if I had any Talks I might read them_ same time the Gun Merchant asked the Traders for the paper from Augusta but they denyed knowing any thing about it, I delivered your letter which Emistisiguo brought and then Governor Chesters about the Scamdria or Ionica Lands as likewise what I brought from you ex=cepting the one for satisfaction as the Mortar and Gun Merchant assured me that that busi=ness was already agreed upon and that they did not want it made publick for fear of the Offenders being too much upon their guard or make their escape, On the 12th I received the answers which is here inclosed the whole Chiefs of the Abeckas or Upper Towns were present five of the Tallapuses and five Alibamons but none of the lower Creeks, You will plainly observe by these answers that the Nation is divided one part part against another which is caused by a jelousy subsisting between the Abeckas and Talla=puses in regard of the respect that has been of late showed to Emistisiguo, who unfortunately is of a Slave race; but I suppose when he and the fighter comes in the scale may turn as

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the Tallapusses and Alibamons seem inclined to give up the Land that you have asked from them, on the other hand the Merchants and Traders in this nation does all in their power to make every measure you propose prove abortive; the Interpreter seems to know very few head men above the Town in which he lives, although in my opinion those in the Upper Towns carry the greatest authority I have not as yet been able to compleat the Bussiness which I came upon into this nation as I found the Indians in such a Situation by the Idle speeches of some unworthy hirelings to whom the Merchants in Augusta had made known some of their Intentions that if I had been observed in doing the smallest matter I must have run a very great risk for what the Indians does not understand themselves the Traders will assist them and you know the Indians jelous disposition; I hope to compleat every thing before the [p.220] Express returns which I shall wait for in this Nation, as I have no authority to make any demands of Land from the lower Creeks.

Mr Mackays Clerk has been gone to them some time to try what he can do for the Merchants, their meeting in the upper Creeks is proposed to be on the 10th. April and in the Lower pow

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the 20th of same months, Mr Golphin has taken upon himself to get the Consent of the Lower Creeks, and they are to ask for som- more Land than what the Cherokees gave to pay the Debts due by the Creeks to the Traders, and in case of a Refusal to stop sending any Goods amongst them this summer which some of the Traders has already acquainted the Indians with, some of the Merchants Letters I have seen, and par:=ticularly one to Mr. Cornell from a Mr. Grierson in Augusta acquainting him with their letter which they had sent into the Nation by a Mr. Rea a Trader in a small Village belonging to the Oakfuskies, whose speech the White Lieutinant de:=livers; Mr. Grierson first desires Mr. Cornell to give them all the assistance in his power withall threat:=ning him with the heavy debt which hangs over his head then promising the forgiveness of all his Debts besides a pecuniary Emolument in case he succeeds, this Mr. Grierson says is the conditions on which Mr Forester is to go to the lower Towns; whether Cornell may take the bait I cannot tell he has already refused to go to the Lower Towns because I told him that I would not allow him to give out the Merchants talk, after he had prom:=ised Mr. Rea; I should not have Exposed Mr.

...TION OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LI... OF CONGRESS

Greersons letter till I had the pleasure of seeing
you had not his brother advised some of the
head men whom I had asked to the meeting.
not to go, telling them that I was not a be-
=loved man but some runaway he took care not
to make his appearance after that he found that
I had heard his talk: The traders in this Na-
=tion excepting a very few are composed of Deserte-
=rs, Horse thieves half breeds and Negroes they
all trade without any Licences or permits the
Merchants fits out some Traders with goods on
their own Acco^{t} and others they hire to trade
in opposition to the Traders; these hirelings fits
out others which they find Idleing about the
Nation so that in some Towns there is three
and four Stores where one would be Suffisient, all
Trade without any Regulations whatsoever and under-
[p.92] -sell one another to that degree that goods / are
sold at first cost or rather given away some in-
=deed will give a Kegg of Rum to every fel-
=low that will sell his Skins to them. Some
of these hirelings after getting a few Skins with
the Goods which the Merchant has intrusted him
with; Carrys them to Pensacola where they Barter
them with the Merchants for Rum; with which
they buy the Horses which the Indeians steal from

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the Settlements of the Different Provinces unless there is a Stop put to sending Rum in such large quantities amongst these Indians no man will be safe amongst them for after one Trader has made them Drunk he will send them to his Neighbours to break his Doors and plunder him which has been attempted to be done in this Town since my comeing here, one Francis Lewis a Stroling of Mr Golphins had near thirty Kegs in his house at my Arrival which has keept this Town Continually Drunk, there is many others in the Nation of the same Stamp as this man, Some Carry on no other Trade than buying of Horses with Rum; These men I think should be sent to some other place as the Indians are Continually Complaining against them.-

There was a talk from the Quapas with a White Skin a pipe and some Tobacco delivered to the head men at this Meeting about Thirteen Chickasaws were at the Abicouchies lately wanting to settle in this Nation: the Head man of that Town gave them leave to settle the Ground they formerly Possessed on Condition of their Continuing in this Land they returned to their own land and it is uncertain whether they come back. There has been Complaints made to me by the Head

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men of some Towns on this River against their having to many Traders, particularly the Capt.n of Stocktawella Complains of having three Traders in his Town where there is only about Seventy Gun men he says that when the last Trader came there which is about two months ago, the head men advised him not to open his Goods but go some where else, but their advise was to no purpose, he says that the Young Fellows will have the Goods when they are brought amongst them and will never be able to pay for them:

I have made the Observations recommended by you in respect to the Country from Pensacola [p. 532] to this place and likewise taken the / Latitudes of Different places; about two miles N.b.E. from crossing little Scambia I observed in Latitude 31. 14 This Town is in Latitude 32. 26. and is the farthest any Boat or Canoe can go up this River on account of falls which begin at the upper end of the Town and at 1½ miles above the Town is one about one hundred feet high. My Quadrant is now of no use the Sun being got too far to the North=ward for observing by Land;

The King of this Town desires that you will be so good as (sic) send a a small drink by the Bearer, as he says by the time that he

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returnes Emustisigues will be come in and we shall have more talks which will be more agreeable to you than these you now receive:. I was obliged to give a Kegg of Rum in lieu of the wine which was promised in the talk that Emis: =tiguo carried.

The bearer is Mr. Fall who the complaints was made against for hunting he has delivered himself up and promises not to hunt any more, as to Horse Stealing I do not find that ever he has brought any into this part. if you have any Letters to send I shall be obliged to you to dis. =patch him as soon as possible, any bussiness you think proper to entrust me with while in this nation shall be punctually executed by giving me proper Authority. One of the Lower Creeks killed a man down at Ogeechie some time ago I hear that Mr. Habersham had desired Mr. Golphin to send and demand Satisfaction whether it has been done or not I cannot say but the Murd= -derer still lives-

I remain with the greatest Esteem
Sir your Most Obed.t & most humb.l St.

Sign.d David Taitt

[p.524]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from Mr./ David Taitt 16th March/ 1772/ In Mr Stuarts of the / 19 July No 44/ (1)

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Copy of a Letter from Mr David Taitt

Sir,

I received your letter and Talk of the 25th March which I delivered on the 16th April at the Oak Choys to the Upper Creeks, Emistisigue and the fighter were present but I received much the answer as before only they agreed to give leave to people at Pensacola to plant on the lands as far as the Spanish Boropen as Land lent, and the Islands in the Coosa River if the Governour would accept of them; Emistisigue was as much against giving any Lands as any man present, but said that he would go and run the line when the Mulberries were red, they have agreed to let what Cattle the Traders have in this nation Remain alive, but no more to be brought amongst them and no plantations to be made by the Traders they would give me no answer about the Boy which was Killed, as that was done by the people of the Lower Eufallas, The Abeckas desired that no more than ten Keggs of Rum might be brought to each Town by their Traders and the Tallapeuses desired only four, as some of their men had been lately killed in Rum drinking and others greatly burnt, after I sent the Express to Pensacola and went to the Upper Towns I received

the Morters Commission and Medal from a Robert French to whom the Morter gave it near. two years ago. Saying that you had throwed him away in not sending him the rifle and Black drink Cups you had promised him, I could not see him when I went to his Village as he was gone ahunting but at the Meeting I talked to him about it, when he gave me the same reason as he had done to the Trader I however got him to accept of his Commission &c. again on promising him what you had done should be performed the riffle he has since got from Bornal in very bad order so that he expects another in its place, he came to the Tuckatchie the day after the last meeting, where he received his riffle from Bornal I also gave him a Stroud Blanket flap and Boots and a Shirt on purpose to satisfy him, I came down here the 22d last month and delivered your Talk on the 26th but could obtain no Satisfactory answer as neither the Eufalla nor Tamatly people were present, the Eufalla people say that they have done no wrong as the house they burnt was [p.926] on their own land / but this I shall talk to them about in a few days - when I go to their Town, I intended to go down the River to Tamatley

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and had prepared a Canoe for that purpose by permission of the Indians here, since which they have raised many objections aledging that there is several dangerous whirlpools in the rivers and the people there are a pet of runagadoes from every Town in the Nation, but I believe their care of me arrises more from jelousy than any other thing, this day I shall send two head men from this Town to Tamatly for the two Slaves which are alive, although the Boy is sold to a Trader there, the Man and Girl they murdered at the place where they took them. I expect the Messenger will be back in ten days when I shall set out for Augusta I have sent down a John Pigg a Trader in care of Mr. Brown to Mr. Golphins, when I have the pleasure of seeing you at Charlestown I shall let you know the reason of it, which I believe you will be satisfyed with. I wrote to Mr Stuart at Mobile the Indians Answer in re:-gard to the Scambia Lands. I have drawn on you for the following Sums viz.-

a Draft in favour of Robert Anderson 12th March £5. - - - sterling
a Ditto in favour of Nicolas Black .... 19th April 35. - - - Do
a Ditto in favour of Francis Lewis ... 21. do. 10. 16. 3. Do
a Ditto in favour of James McQueen ..... Do. 68. 5. 6 Do

Which I hope you will be pleased to honour

The Merchants petitions to the Indians has been read but no Satisfactory answer given as yet, they intend to send for some of the Cherokees to be here in August next when they propose meeting with some of the head men at Augusta, who gave the grant, and there decide the affair in presence of the white people. I have received some information about the Spainyards which I shall communicate to you when I see you

I am with the greatest respect

Sir Your Most Obed^{t} humble Servt

Sign'd David Taitt

Ycchaws 4th May 1772.

P.S. I just now received a Letter from Emistisigue wherein he says that the Northward Indians had sent a white Skin with Red Borders into the Cherokees that they were for war but he did not believe their Talk

[p 528] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / David Taitt, dated Creek Nation 4 May 1772 / In Mr. Stuarts of the 19th / July No 44 / (2)

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General Account of Expences Incurred by the Congresses Held in West Florida in the Years 1771 & 1772. By John Stuart Esqr. Superintendant of Indian Affairs —

Vouchers	Particulars Viz.t —	£ York	s. d. Burk.y
N.o	1. To William Ogilby for Sundry Goods purchased & Shipped from Carolina by order of the Superintendant & Acco.t	£ 3009.	7. 11¼
	2. To ditto ... for ditto purchased at Mobile & acco.t Stg £1534. 19. 7½	2686.	4. 4.
	3. To Mess.rs John Faloner & Co. for Sundry Provisions furnished by them for the Use of the Congress & Visiting Indians at Pensacola as & Account. Dollars 1532. 6 R.s	613.	— 9.
	4. To Dougald Campbell for Sundry Provisions Supplied for the use of the Chickesaw & Chactaw Indians at the Congress Held at Mobille & Returns £2352. 1.. 3.d Sterling & a 75 & c.t	4116.	2. 2¼
	5. To Francis Gottier for Sundry Silver Work Supplied by Him for the use of the Indians as & Account Curr.y. £ 286	121.	10. —
	6. To Mess.rs John Faloner & Co. for Sundries Supplied & Freights from Pensacola & Mobille ... Dollars 503 1½ R.s	201.	5. 6.
	7. To Robert Ross for Wine Supplied for the Congress at Pensacola as & Acco.t ..... Dollars 203. 4 R.s ...	81.	7. 2.
	8. To William Allbone for the Superintendants & Domesticks Passage & the Freight of Baggage from Jamaica Jam.a Curr.t £60 ..	75	. .

Carried forward

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[Vouchers]	[Particulars Viz.t]	[£	S	d]
	[Brought forward]	[N.Y. Curr.y]		
——	9. To Mess.rs Hood & Underwood for Cartage of Sundry Indian Presents pr Receipts .. Dollars 6. 4 Rs	.... 2.	14.	-.
——	10. To John Simpson for Attendance as Interpreter & Boat Hire as pr Account & Receipts ..... D.rs 26	.. 10.	8.	-.
——	11. To Terence Mc Donogh for Freight of Indian Presents from Charlestown to Pensacola Dollars 13	.. 5.	4.	-.
——	12. To Mulatre Jacob for an Express From Mobille to Pensacola concerning the Invitation sent to the Chactaws from New Orleans. as pr Receipt ..... 12 d.s	.. 4.	16	-.
——	13. To Catharine Battison for mending Sundry Visiting Indians guns as pr Account .. Dollars 11. 4 Rs	... 4.	13.	2
——	14. To John Anderson for mending Indians Saddles pr Receipt at Pensacola ..... Dollars 27. 4 Rs.	... 10.	19.	2
——	15. To Catharine Battison for Armourers done for the Creek Indians at the Congress held at Pensacola pr Acco.t 28. 4 Rs	... 11.	7.	2
——	16. To David Hodge for Wharfage of Sundry Indian Presents & Stor.s of Provisions pr Receipt .... Dollars 71. 8 Rs	28.	14.	9½
——	17. To James Sutton Cooper for Empty Kegs for the use of the Indians pr Account & Receipt ..... Dollars 155. 2 Rs	62.	1.	7

Carried forward

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Vouchers		Particulars Viz^{t}			
		Brought forward			
____	18.	To William Smith for an Express to meet the Indians on their Way to Mobille to the Congress ..... Dollars 20	8.	-.	-
____	19.	To Messrs Benjamin & Daniel Ward for House Rent p^{r} Acc^{t} & Receipt .... Dollars 300..	120.	-.	-
____	20.	To Charles Stuart Esqr for Hire of an Express to Pearl River for Favre the Interpreter as p^{r} Receipt ... Dollars 20 ...	8.	-.	-
____	21.	To Philip Ramon for Acting as Extraordinary Interpreter & Assisting in the Indian House in booking for the Indians p^{r} Receipts ..... Dollars 37	14.	16.	-
____	22.	To Jean Favre Indian Interpreter for the Chactaw & Chickesaw Languages at the Congress at Mobille for Interpreting during the Congress as p^{r} Agreement .. 300 Dollars	120.	-.	-
____	23.	To Orbanne Demoy For Acting as Extra Interpreter during the Congress at Mobille p^{r} Receipt. ..... Dollars 114	45.	12.	-
____	24.	To Rene Girard for mending Indians Guns as p^{r} Acc^{t} & Receipt ..... Dollars 76.6 R^{s}.	30.	12.	9
____	25.	To Barthelomy Egelot for Cooperage p^{r} Account Doll^{rs} 23.5	9.	8.	-
____	26.	To Antonio Garcon for Freight of Sundry Indian Presents from Pensacola to Mobille p^{r} Account 118 D^{rs} 8	47.	10.	4½
		[Carried forward]			

[£030]

Vouchers	Particulars	£	s	d
	[Brought forward]			
—— 27	To Evan + James Jones for ditto .. Dollars 48.8	19.	8.	9½
—— 28	To Messrs Godley + Raincock for Transporting the Creek Indians across the Bay of Pensacola .... 19 Dollars	7.	12.	--
—— 29	To Labourers There in West Florida from 9th July 1771 to 13 April 1772.... Dollars 223 _	89.	4.	-
—— 30	To Charles Parent for Wood Supplied by Him at Mobille, for the use of The Indians as pr Account	8.	--	-
—— 31	To Donald Mc Donald for Acting as Storekeeper of Indean Presents from 1 July 1771. to 29 February 1772 @ 6/3. Sterling pr day £96.5 Sterling	133.	8.	9
—— 32	To L: Lusser for Fire Wood + Carting pr Receipts ....18 Dollars	7.	4.	-
—— 33.	To Capt.n Arthur Blanke for Sundry Passages of the Superintendant + Domesticks with Baggage &c.a pr Receipt	101.	12.	-
	Total Amount in York Currency.... £	11,815.	4.	5

Charles Town 23d May 1772.

John Stuart

List

List of Bills drawn upon His Excellency The Honble Thomas Gage Esqr General & Commander in Chief &c. on Account of the Congresses—

Dates—		No	In whose favour—	N. York Cury L.	s.	d.
1771 March	23.	1	In favor of Reade & Yates ..... Stg £500.—			
———	"	2	In favor of Reade & Yates ..... 300.—			
———	"	3	In favor of Reade & Yates ..... 200.—			
			@ 75 pr Ct. 1,000 Sterg	1750	"	"
August	31.	4	In favor of Nathaniel Russell	290	"	"
———	"	5	In favor of ditto .... dr	290	"	"
Decr	20.	6	In favor of William Ogilvy	1400	"	"
1772 Janua	13.	7	In favor of Alexander Solomons	120	"	"
February	17.	8	In favr of Dougald Campbell	875	"	"
———	20.	9	In favor of ditto .... dr	120	"	"
———	"	10	In favor of ditto ..... do	80	"	"
———	"	11	In favor of ditto .... do	80	"	"
———	"	12	In favor of ditto ..... do	80	"	"
———	"	13	In favor of ditto ..... do	175	"	"
———	"	14	In favor of ditto .... do	175	"	"
———	"	15	In favor of ditto ..... do	145	"	"
———	"	16	In favor of ditto .... do	175	"	"
———	"	17	In favor of ditto .... do	175	"	"
———	24.	18	In favor of ditto .... do pay Alexr Mc Intosh ..	155	"	"
———	28.	19	In favor of Dougald Campbell	200	"	"
———	"	20	In favor of ditto ..... do	1400	"	"
———	"	21	In favor of ditto ..... do	300	"	"
———	"	22	In favor of ditto .... do	106	2	2½

Carried forward

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List of Bills drawn upon His Excellency The Honble Thomas Gage Esqr. By John Stuart Esqr. On Account of the Congresses in 1771 & 2.

Dates		No.	In whose favor	New York Curr.t		
			Brought forward			
———	30.	23	In favor of Messrs. John Falconer & Co.	240	..	..
April	6.	24	In favor of Charles Stuart	176	..	..
———	8.	25	In favor of Benjamin & Daniel Ward	160	..	..
———	..	26	In favor of John Falconer & Co.	200	..	..
May	18.	27	In favor of Jacob Oak	180	..	2
———	22.	28	In favor of John Gordon	560	..	..
———	..	29	In favor of Michie & Robertson	350	..	..
———	..	30	In favor of Radcliffe & Shepheard	350	..	..
June	21.	31	In favor of John James	350	..	..
———	..	32	In favor of ditto	175	..	..
———	..	33	In favor of William Ogilvy	525	..	..
[p.532] June	27.	34	In favor of Archibald Mc. Neil	175	..	..
———	29.	35	In favor of William Ogilvy	60	..	..
———	..	36	In favor of ditto	60	..	..
———	..	37	In favor of ditto	133	2	-3/4
			New York Currency £	11815.	4.	5

Charlestown 23 May 1772.

John Stuart

Endorsed Copy/ Account of Extraordinary/ Expences Incurred by the/ Congresses Held in West/ Florida in 1771 & 1772./ In Mr Stuarts of the/ 19 July No 44/ (3)

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[p.533]

Yochaws 26th April 1772

Friend and Brother

As I hear that the Eufalla people have done wrong I take upon myself to speak to them as they are my Young people and I will tell them their faults, when this moon is gon my Nephew is going to the Eufallas and to the Towns on the Chactaw hatchie River to forewarn them from doing any more Misschief, this is but short but I hope that Capt.n Stuart will take it as a Talk from me

by David Taitt

Scutchabee,
The Young Lieut. of
the Towetas.

To the Honble John Stuart Esqr.

[p.534]

Endorsed Escotchabys Talk to | John Stuart Esqr | Copied | 26 April 1772 | In Mr Stuarts of the | 19 July No 44 | (4.)

[4 515]

At a meeting held at Oakbhoys 19th April 1772
Mico Tucko, to the Hond.le John Stuart Esq.r

We are Indians and have a long time been friends with the English and in all our Talks have Endeavoured to keep peace with them; and we mean Nothing but peace and friendships, as for the Talks we before made we cannot alter as we meant them as a Talk to stand by, We had a meeting at Augusta with the Gov.=ernors and Captain Stuart and Settled the bound.=ary there never to be altered, and we never will give more;

We were allways told that we were not to have any Traders in the woods nor any Stores in out villages since such things has happened it is the Merchants faults and we never promised to give our Lands for debts, In the next place there was a meeting at Pensacola then our head men and warriours gave them a piece of Land, at same time I thought that nigh enough our Nation for being nigher our young people would be killing the Stocks and plundering the planta=tions, I have not forgot the Talks and agree=ments which were made, the white people prom=ised that the Traders should bring goods into our Nation and that we shoud be supplyed with

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them we have performed our part and Expect the while people to do the same,

My Talks to my Young is where ever they see people coming into our Nation, to look on them as friends and use them well but they are mad and go astray and plunder the people on the path, There is another thing which we desire that no Traders may bring above ten Keggs of Rum into his Town, In regard of the battle which the Traders bring into our
[f 036] nation if they do any Mischief /amongst the Corn and get killed the owners onust not Expect to be paid for, or Say any thing about it;

I desire that there may be no plantia=tions settled by the Traders in this Sand;

We have been asked two or three times for the Sands as far as the Weoka which we cannot nor will not give as we want that for our hunting Sands the former boundary must stand but as far as the Old Spanish Cowpen they may plant as land lent, The Sand is ours and we have given what we think we can Spare and we hope there will be no difference between us about it: by too many demands of this kind may cause friends to lean one from another I Speak for

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The Abeckas Tallapusses and Alibamas

by David Taitt

To My Friend and Brother
The Honble John Stuart Esqr

[p.030]

Endorsed Mico Lukkos Talk / 1772 / Copied

Also Endorsed Mico Lukkos Talk / 19 April 1772 / In
Mr Stuarts of the / 19 July No 44 / (5)

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[Dr. John Stuart]

Pallachocola 18th May 1772 [p.059]

Tomachichi

I heard that the boy which we killed was brought from a Spanish Island a great way off and that the person who had him stole him without giving any thing for him. I did not intend to go on purpose to Kill him, but went with some young men who wanted to be prefered by going to war against the Chactaws our Enemy but we had stayed so long out that we were obliged to return home to plant, and as we understood the boy lost nothing we made a prey of him, as I did not know the line and understood that this plantation was beyond the Line which was mentioned by us but as I was not there when the line was mentiond the white King who was there will go this Summer and mark it and shew whether he was without the line or not; we were told that who ever we found without the line to look upon them as people not belonging to any Governor, I Remember very well the Talk at the Congress where Emis-sisigwo desired the white people to Keep within the line and not to Cross it nevertheless I did not Kill any white person and should be very Sorry to make the white Children poor, but I hope

to go to Pensacola and hold my friends by the Hand.

As to useing the white man in my Town ill, I am very Sensible that we cannot live without one and do no_ want to put the white [p.2.a] man · from my Town / for if another come it will still be the same, and this man has been so long amongst us that our Children are all grown big since he came, and would rather have him then any other, we would not use him ill but it is on Account of Liquor and the young people mus: =mer that he did not give them the Town Regg but they will not use him ill when we are Sober, I and the Headmen take to our young people not to use him ill but when they are in Liquor we cannot rule them as they are bad themselves, formerly the Old people had more Sense then we have and could manage their young men better then we can I do not put myself on a par with the Old men for Sense but will do my Endeavour to manage my people as well as I can for the futter, I shall not throw your Talk away but will remember it and hold it fast.

by David Tait

[Endorsed]

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Endorsed Tomatchichi's Talk / Relative to the [4.512]
Indian / Slave Killed by the Lower / Creeks at
Pensacola / 18 April 1772. / In Mr Stuarts of the /
19 July 1772 44 / (6)

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[p.643]

At a Meeting held at Oak bhoys Upper Creek Nation April 19th 1772.

Emistisigue: to My friends Fathers (sic) and Brothers

This is the Day that I am going to speak under the Man that made us all

My Friend and Father sent his boat over to Pensacola, when it came Captain Stuart was in it there we saw and talked together: we took one another not as a grasp by the hand but as an Iron bhain never to be broken, at the same time I told him that our friend: =ship was like a vine newly planted beside a great tree that when it grow up would twist round the Tree and bould not be easily broken. I Likewise told the Governor that he might build his fire at Pensacola. but go no further and if ever his people went beyond the line we would tell them their Error which we have done; there was some french as well as English at that Meet. =ing with our Brothers the Abeekas Tallapuesas and Alibamas we told you that that path should be your boundary like a Stone wall or a Tree which you are not to climb over, At same time the Governor and Captain Stuart told us that if ever we found any people settled without the line to look upon them as people having no

Governor + plunder them and burn their houses
which I have not forgot, As for the boundary
it is true it is not run, but the Days are
not all gon yet; It is at the Tansa Old fields
and we mean to run it there + no further,
As for the Lands on Escambia we cannot give
[p.588] it, for as soon as we have peace with the Chac-
=taws we mean to settle that ourselves, they told
us that the Land was ours and all the Deer
and Beaver upon it which we think very Right
and they gave us Liberty to Rob the Hunters
+ beaver catchers on our Land. In the nexct
place. we have granted a great gift in giving
the white people Trees to make benches Tables
&c. off at same time we granted the Islands
in the Coosa River if they like to accept of
them; At our former talks the Chactaws gave
Capt.n Stuart, the Lands in the forks of Tom-
=becbe and Coosa Rivers, at which time he prom-
=ised that there should be no plantation for
Nine years or till there was a peace with them
and as Captain Stuart told me to make any
Complaint against any of the white people in
this Nation I am now going to make one, James
Yarmany is still Continuing his plantation notwith-
=standing Captain Stuart Talks; I have always

heard that there was no plantations or out villages to be settled by a Trader;

I have Long promised Captain Stuart to go and run the line when the Mulberrys are Ripe I will go, I had once some Talk with Governor Wright about battle he told me to Kill all that I found in the nation and eat them and promised that no more should be brought in, I do not talk for myself alone I Speak for others as well as myself

[Ross] Emistisiguo took up a white Flag and held in his Right hand while he Spoke

I brought this Flag from the Chickasaws they told me that they were friends and bro= =thers with the English and that this was a peace talk from Charlestown throughout our nation and desired that it should be kept clear and free from Moss at same time they sent some of their Earth with this flag and desired me to plant it in the Oak Shoys and to look on the English as our friends brothers and not throw them away. When they gave me this talk they desired not to forget to ask the white people for Powder Ball and flints &c. which I have not forgot, As for the path to Augusta it is an Old and beloved path but the path to

Pensacola and Mobile - I do not know much about it, It is true since the Congress at Augusta the Chickasaws has got another path for their goods but still I hold my Old friends by the hand, as for any more I wish you well and when we die we may die as friends together, As for the people settled on Cherokee River we have not seen them to be certain of it when I find it out I have not forgot the Talks, I will Remember them.

by David Taitt

[p. 546] Endorsed Emistisiguo's Talk to | John Stuart Esqr. | Relative to the Boundary | of West Florida | 19 April 1772. | Inv Mr Stuarts of the | 19 July No 44 | (7)

Taleachays Answer, to Captain Stuarts Letter of [1767]
26th Janry 1772. Iswin in the Cherokee Square 26th April

My Friend and Brother

We see one another at Picolate; I am neither a King nor a great man but am ap:=pointed a Speaker, and I agreed on the Talks at that place. My desire is that the path may still be straight and white; but I cannot help what is done by those people who are out at the Lower part of the Nation and have done amiss as they are a pett of Runagadoes from every Town in the Nation; we do not do any harm here and are Surprized these people should Commit such things, we had no mistrust that they would do any harm, but they may go hereafter by Land as well as by water and do Mischief also; but their headmen is to blame; In case that they should go to war for the futter we will send a Talk to them that they must ask the white people for Provisions or any thing they may want and not to rob them;

I desire that the traders may be always amongst us and no Stope put to the Trade, I beg you will Excuse me for when I Received your Talk my people were all gon out and I could not send you an Answer,

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As for the Kings that I hear has been made by the 2d man of the little Talassies there never was any such thing before, and I do not like it, as even a boy may use them ill, I hope that when my friend and brother sees this he will be very well satisfyed

by David Taitt

[Fo 550] Endorsed Talleachies Talk to / John Stuart Esqr / Relative to the Robberies / committed in W Florida / by the Lower Creeks / 26 April 1772. / Inr Mr Stuarts / of the / 19 July No 44 / (8)

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[p.551]

A Journal

to & through

The Lower Creek Nation

Chavaceyhatchie, or Half wayhouse 21st April 1772

This Morning I set out from Tuckabatchie Leaving the Morter at the Interpreters waiting for the Return of Pretor, from Silver Bluff, that he may get paid for the horses which Pretor Stole from him, I took the bearings and distance of the path to this place which is twenty five Miles E½S from the Tuckabatchie situated on a Creek Called Chavaceyhatchie being the North branch of Chufabee Creek; which emptys itself into the Talla-pusa River at the great Tallassies, in this vil-lage which belongs to the Tallassies are about 20 Gun Men and one Trader

Cheehaws 22d April 1772

I set out this morning from Chavaceyhat-chie taking the bourse and disstance of the path &ca to this place, which is Nearley East about forty five miles, about nine OClock I arrived at Mr. Rees Store where I Stayed all this Night.

Cheehaws 23d April 1772

This Morning Mr. Roe sent to the Eutihe Town (about three miles up the Chatahutchie river) for Stephen Forest the Interpreter, who came to me about Eight OClock; when we went to the Square and Appointed a meeting to be at this place on the 26th Inst. Mr. Forest acquainted me that he

had already given the Merchants Letter to the Ind=
=dians who had assembled together and insisted on
hearing it; but that he had asked the Land
in his Majestys name and not for the Merchants.

Yeehaws 24th April 1772.

This Morning I went to the Cutchies in
Company with Messrs Robert + James Rae and stay=
=ed about two hours at the Traders house, and
then went to a Ball ground at the upper End
of the worsitas where the Cutchie and Yeehaw peo=
=ple were playing Ball, after Ball play, Tubahathee
or white Cabin, invited me to his house to eat
and in our way thither Shewed me the place
where the Indian was Killed who had Murdered
the white man at Ogechee. there was a little piece
of ground hoed over to Cover the blood.

[p.m.] / Yeehaws 25th April 1772

I went this morning in Company with Mr
Robert Rae and Survey'd the point where this vil=
=lage Stands, which is a very fine level peece of
ground from 30 to 60 feet above the common Sur=
=face of the River, but about two years ago was all
overflowed by the rising of the River which did con=
=siderable damage to the houses &c.

Yeehaws 26th April 1772

This forenoon I delivered Captain Stuarts letters

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to the Indians that were met in this Square, but neither the Euffalla nor Tamatly people who had done the Murders and Robed the plantations did appear, so that I could not Receive any Satisfactory Answer from these that were present.

Yeehaws 24th April 1772

This Day I went in Company with Messrs. Robert & James Rae, to the Ithichitas a village about three miles SSW from this and one the East side of Chatahutchie River, the village is situated on the bank of the River and Surrounded by hills on the East, at the distance of half a mile, there is about Ninety Gun men, and two white Traders and three Indian factors in the village.

Cowetas 28th April 1772

I set out this morning and took the Course and distance from the Yeehaws to the Eut=chies where I met the Interpreter; and then went with him to Claybatskee a village about six miles further up, on the west side of the River, here I met with Scutchabe the Young Lieut. of the Cowetas to whose house I went, and after Smoking &c. he informed me that his son with some others had been Over at Havannah about a Year ago; where they were very kindly received, and Intertained, but he did not think that the Spanish Governor had

taken so much Notice of his son, as of the others, although he had sent his Commission with him, he says that his son brought over two Keggs of Rum one Kegg of wine some Snuff, and some other little triffles, and the Governor desired he, viz the Lieut. might go to Havannah as he wanted much to see him there; He says that he had held the french English and Spaniards by the hand at the same time; and when the latter was at St Augustine and St Marks, he Received presents from them, which he says were of little value, and not equal to what he receives from the English; but as the
[p.000] Spanish Govr. / had such a desire to see him, he intended going to Havannah this Summer, Although he had been informed that the sea is very Mountainous making the boat go from the Top of a high hill into a very Deep valley with great Swiftnes; but as some of their Women had gon abross these waters; he being a man was not afraid; besides he was now Old and in case he should be drowned all his Troubles would then be over, he therefore determined to go and if he returns alive will let Captain Stuart know every thing that passes between him and the Governor, and will hide nothing from his Father. He says that there

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is always vessels fishing and Cutting Lumber amongst the Keys about Cape Florida where he will go and meet with one to Carry him over -
from Playbatskee I went to the Little Cowetas and in the Evening came to this place after taking the Course and distance of the path and Creeks &ca, in Playbatskee are Sixty Gun men and three Indian factors, in the Cowetas, Little Cowetas, and Bigskin Creek, are two Hundred and twenty Gun men, two Traders and two Indian factors.

Geehaws 29th April 1772

This Morning I went to the Coweta Square where Scutchabee, Sempoyeffa, and some other head men were present, after drinking Black drink with them, I went with Scutchabee and Sempoyeffa, to a half Breed, named Abraham, at whose house we breakfasted on Coffee, Tea and fowles &ca after breakfast the Young Lieut. Ordered Two young men to go to the Cherokees and Bring Two of their head men to the Cowetas about the Time of their Busk or Green Corn dance (which will be about the Beginning of August) that they might Enquire of them whether they had given the Land above little River to the white people or not, Sempoyeffa paid that if his sons had not been gone to war he would have accompanyed me in the

Canoe to Tamatley, but as he Expected them in soon, he could not be absent, about twelve Oclock we set out for the Cussitas a village about five miles down the River from the Coweta and one the East side, as soon as I had Crossed the River and Entering into the Cussita Kings yard, he caused a Cow horn to be fired, and one when I went into his house where I Smoked and sat with him, and then went to his Square where his beloved men and Warriours were present, after smok-
[p 556]
-ing | with them I went with the head warriour to his house on the Top of a high hill and from thence veiwed the Town which Stands on a fine plain Extending along the side of the River and about half a mile back, is bounded by high hills; the flood two years ago overflowed all this Town, but at present the banks are fifty feet above the Surface of the water; in the Cussita is one Hundred gun Men and two Traders.

Geehaws 30th April 1772

I went this Morning to the Coosita Square (adjoining this Town) in Company with a Mr Scot from the Hillabies after Staying a little in the Square, Salegee with the Interpreter and a John Miller a Trader from the Ritchies came into the Square, Miller read a Letter from Mr Galphin being an

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Answer to one which the Indians had sent him after Killing the Murderer at this Town, Mr. Galphin tells them that they did very Right in giving Satisfaction and that he had sent their Letter to the Governor of Savannah, he likewise says that he had turned some of his Cattle over Ogeechee on the Indian Land; but was now hunting them up to put on his own again, the Grass being now grown up after being burnt at the time of puting his Cattle over Ogeechee, Mr. Galphin had desired Stephen Forest to ask for a piece of Land on the west side of Ogechee for his Childdren and their Mother to live upon, this the Indians with some dificulty granted upon condition that only one white man should remain on the plantation to take care of the Negroes this Afternoon the Interpreter went to the Oakmulgeys to purchase a Canoe for me to go to Tamatley and in the Evening he returned and acquainted me that he had purchased a neat one.

Yeehaws 1st May 1772

I went this Morning to the Cutchies Square and after some Conversation with the Headmen I found that they were not guilty of Robing the plantations along shore as Mentioned in Captain Stuarts letter to them, as they never go that way

but they blamed the Euffalla and Okoney people for it, after I left the Square I went to a Mr Millers where I met with some Yeehaw people [p 109] who desired me not to go down the River in a Canoe as they alledged there was some dangerous Whirlpools in the river which they said would sink the Canoe, in the afternoon I returned to the Yeehaws.

Yeehaws May 2d 1772

Early this morning Taleachey came to me and told me of the danger of the River and seemed very much against my going to Tamatley, I went with him to the Square and after he had smoked with me he went to the head war Cabin where he called two warriours to him and talked very much against my going to Tamatley by water, when the Interpreter came into the Square they acquainted me that the Land where the Euffalla people had Killed the Slave and burned the House was theirs and not belonging to the English being on the south side of Yellow water bay, and not where the Yamasee Indians formerly lived; they also denyed knowing any thing of the grant given to Stephen Forest of two miles Square on the bay of St Rosa, in the afternoon Taleachey and Sale=
=gee came to me and proposed to send two head

men to Tamatley for the slaves, and insisted on my not going alledging the danger of the River and badnes of the people there, in the Evening Mr. Richard Brown came here with John Pigg in his way to Augusta.

Yeehaws 3d May 1772

This Morning I went to the Worsita Square where I agreed with Taleachey and Salegee to send two head men to Tamatley for the Slaves; they wanted me to send for Emistisigue and another head man from the Upper Creeks to know of them what Lands were given on the south side of Pensacola bay in 1765 this I did not agree to, as I was certain that Emistisigue would not come. In the afternoon I went to the Cutchies to see a ball play which Ended in favour of the Yeehaw peo= =ple who played against the Cutchies.

Yeehaws May 4th 1772

I went this Morning with the Interpreter, to the Square but the Head men who were appointed to go to Tamatley did not come, they afterward came to me at Mr Rae's where I agreed with them about going and gave them a letter to one Bur= =ges a Trader there; desiring him to assist them in geting the Slaves and likewise [4.000] a White woman who causes great disturbance amongst the Indians

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and Traders, by telling the first that the goods are sent amongst them by the King, and the Traders deceive them by selling the goods whereas they are intended to be given to them.

Topahathee one of the men Appointed to go Tamatley acquainted the other head men present that he was at the Congress at Pensacola in 1765 and remembered the boundary that was then settled, and declared that the plantation where the Cuffalla people had Killed the boy, was within the line granted to the white people:

Yeehaws 5th May 1772

This Morning Topahathee came and acquainted me that he could not go to Tamatley to Day the Creeks being greatly swelled with the rains which fell last night and this Morning.

Yeehaws 6th May 1772

This afternoon Topahathee and Chimhuchi, set out for Tamatley; in the Evening Mr. Richard Brown set out for Silver Bluff in South Carolina I sent a letter by him to Capt Stuart

Yeehaws 7 May 1772

Last night and this Day it continued rain=ing so that the River Rose about four feet;

Yeehaws 8th May 1772

This afternoon John Miller Trader in the

Eutchies came and acquainted me that he should set out to morrow for Silver Bluff-

Yeehaws 9th May 1772

This Day Stephen Forest came and acquainted me that he should go from the Eutchies to the Pallachocolas (sic) to morrow and there wait the return of the Messengers from Tamatley

Yeehaws 10th May 1772

In the afternoon I went with ony pervant and Surveyed the path from the Eutchie Creek about six Miles from this place having left it undone on the first night which I came here:

[554]

Pallachocola 11th May 1772

This Morning Benjamin Stedham the Trader in this Town sent a Servant with a packhorse to the Yeehaws to Carry my baggage to this place and in the afternoon I sett out with ony Servant and took the Course and distance of the River & path from the Yeehaws which lays six miles to the E from this

Pallachocola 12th May 1772

This afternoon Salegee came from the Yee-haws to go with me in the morning, to the Lower Euffallas:

Lower Euffalla 13th May 1772

This Morning I set out from the Pallachocolas

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with Messrs Stedham and Forest, and Salegee, for this place, which is about twenty three miles South from the other; and one the west side of Chatahutchie River; when I arrived at the Town Edward Harris; the Trader, acquainted me that the Indians were all very drunk, the boosa Kings brother having brought five Keggs of Rum from Pensacola, to buy horses and corn &ca to carry to his peo=ple at Chactahatchie River; soon after the Indians came to the Traders house, they were all very drunk but behaved very well for some time, but while the White King and some other Chiefs were Smoking and talking with me on a Cornhouse Scaf=fold; a young fellow run against one of the Traders doors and broke it in pieces by a thrust with his foot, he turned to the store and broke it likewise, some other Indians then took him away, and prevented any more mischief being done at this time: at night Messrs Stedham & Forest went with me to the pine barren about 300 yards from Town where we Encamped and Stayed all this night, as did Likewise the Trader & his family: about twelve Oblock at night the Indians returned to the Traders house and broke his doors again but carryed no goods off.

[p. 560]

Pallachocola 12 May 1772

This morning I sent Mr Forest for the White

King of the Lower Cuffallas and Tomachichi the Leader of the party who Killed Mr Bonyns's. boy, and Robed the plantation in Pensacola bay, but when they came they were so much in Liquor that that they were unfitt to do any kind of Bussines, I therefore desired them to come to this place to morrow which they promised to do I left Salegee on pretence of staying for them but on purpose to get the Course and distance of the path along the River Side thro the different vil=
=leges between the Cuffalla and this Town:

Pallachocola 15th May 1742

I went this morning with Mr Stidham to the Square to Black drink, the Interpreter being In=
=disposed with a fever, could not go with me, in the afternoon Monjoy, and and another head man came here from the Swaglehutchie: Monjoy showed me a Commission which his father Tomeche, Received from Governor Middleton in the year 1726 they stayed here all night waiting for Salegee with the head men from the Lower Cuffallas but they did not arrive this night.

Pallachocola 16th May 1742

This Day Monjoy and the other headman Returned to the Swaglehatchies and in the Even=
=ing Salegee came from the Lower Cuffallas and

acquainted me that the white King and Tomachi-
-chi would come here tomorrow.

Pallachocola 17th May 1772

This Day a John Dunn with his wife and Servant boy came here on their way to Pensa-
-cola from Sundbury in Georgia and in the Even-
-ing Tomachichi and the white King arrived from the Lower Cuffallas:

Pallachocola 18th May 1772

I went this Morning to the Square where I read Captain Stuarts Letter to the Cuffalla head men, Salegee, and some of the Headmen of this Town, Tomachichi who headed the party that Kill-
-ed the boy and plundered the plantation, gave me an answer to the Talk, and promised to take better Care for the futter, and agreed to go and run the
[p.561] line to prevent any more Mistakes happening / as they alledged that the house was without the Bound-
-ary: after that I had received an Answer in the Square, The white King and Tomachichi came to me at the Traders house, and desired a letter to Mr. Charles Stuart which they promised to deliver to him when they went to run the line, and prom-
-ised to give more land then what they had agreed to at the Congress in 1765 on purpose to regain their Honour; which they said they had lost by Killing a Slave boy.

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Pallachocola 19th May 1772

This Morning John Dun with his wife and boy set out from this place, for the Tuckabat-chies in their way to Pensacola, I sent a Letter by Dun, to be forewarded by Mr Cornal the Interpreter to Mr Charles Stuart at Mobile, acquainting him with the Answer which Tomachichi, gave me for his Killing Mr Bonnys's Slave boy I went this forenoon to view the point where the Palla-chocola Town formerly stood about a mile and half below this, but could not get an Opertunity to Survey any part of it, on Account of ten or Twelve Eutchis Women who where gathering Strawberries all over the Old Town;

Pallachocola 20th May 1772

This Morning Salegee came to me from the Yeahaws, and said that his daughter loved a little pacing horse of mine, and had sent a little Stallion by him; to give me in Exchange, this I excused myself from doing by telling him that I was going a long Journey in a few Days which the Stallion would not be able to perform but gave him a Shirt and some Ribbon for his Trouble in going to Cuffalla with me;

Pallachocola 22d May 1772

This morning the Coweta people Returned

from War and brought a Shadaw Scalp into their Town;

Pallachocola 22d May 1742

I went this Morning to the Old Pallachocola Town below this, and Surveyed it and the River round the point where the Town stood; about one Oclock Chimhuchi and Topahatkee whom I had sent to Tamatley returned with the Slave wench which I sent them for, her Husband and daugh-
[p.562] -ter were Killed | when first taken, and the boy sold to John Mealy a Trader who has since sold him to Mr Galphin at Silver Bluff The white woman run off with an Indian who is her husband, so that they could not find her.

Chimhutchi informed me that when he went first to Tamatley and Demanded the Slave two of their head men viz the Tallassee and Ochussie Kings raised a Quarrel amongst the people, and asked him how he could think of asking any Satisfaction for the white people: as they Supposed that he and the Upper Creeks must have heard what had passed between some of the Tamatley people and some Spaniards at Talaga-chapcapapea, or Pea Creek. (on the west side of Cape Florida) lately the Tamatley people carryed one of their Women who speaks Spanish with

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them, to be Interpreter between the Spaniards and them, the former told them that the Kings of England and Spain had laid a considerable wager whereby the former was to Kill all the Indians of this nation in a certain time, which if he did perform was to be paid the wager by the King of Spain and in case of failure was to pay him the wager, they likewise said that the time was now at hand that they had agreed upon to decide the wager, and the English would fall upon them soon, Chinihutchie perswaded them that what the Spaniard told them could not be true upon which they gave him the Slave wench and sent me a letter desiring a pass to go to war against the Chactaws by Water;

Pallachocola 23d may 1772

This Morning I sent an Indian to the Euffalla for the white King desiring him to come here on purpose to carry the Slave wench to Pensacola with him; I likewise sent Mr. Forest to the Coweta to see if he could learn any thing more from Seutchabee about the Spaniards, in the Evening the Indian whom I had sent to the white King, arrived and told me that he would be here tomorrow;

[p. 56.]

/Pallachocola 24th May 1792

I went this Morning to the Square to black drink, where Mr. Forest came from the Coweta about Eight Oclock. He had seen Scut=
=chabee, who informed him that a Shawnee or Savannah who had been lately at New Orleans, came to him with a Message from thence; where=
=in he told him that he viz Scutchabee would be sent for to a meeting at the Red Bluff Op=
=posite Mobile, where he Supposed some French be=
=loved man would be present, and he would like=
=wise be sent for to a meeting with some Spa=
=iards to be at the Mouth of Appalachacola Ri=
=ver, or somewhere there abouts, this he was desired by the Shawnee to eat down into his Belley and keep Secret untill the time came, as no person was to be acqeainted with it but him, He de=
=sired the Interpreter to do the same; and Told him that he should hear every thing about it when next he came into the Nation; and said that he looked upon him as one of themselves and beged of him not to speak of it to any person whatsoever, he desired to be Remembered to his Friend and father Captain Stuart, and said that he had once promised him a pair of Arm plates but Supposed that he had forgot them,

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and desired that he might be put in Mind again, In the Evening the white King came from the Cuffallas.

Pallachocola 25th May 1772

This Morning I agreed with the white King to pay him a Sadle for Carrying the Slave wench to pensacola with him, and gave him a Letter for Governor Chester and one for Mr. Charles Stuart;

May 26th 1772

I went this Morning to the Pallachocola Square to black Drink where most of the head of the Town were present; I informed them that I was going off this Day for Augusta, and desired that if they had any talks to send to Captain Stuart, that they would now acquaint me with them; they said that I had been in their Town but a short time but had seen Nothing amiss in their [p. 664] behaviour to me, they were but a poor people and had but very little to Entertain me with as they Could wish, but any thing which they had to spare I was wellcome to; and Likewise to stay in their Town as long as I pleased, they desired me to acquaint Captain Stuart that they had used me well and desired that the Trade might not be stoped, they were now planting their Corn and as soon as that

was over they would go and hunt to pay their debts; after black drink I set out with Mr Forest and my Servant to the Worcitas, where I went to the Square where Salegee and some others were at black drink we Stayed with them untill our horses and baggage were got across the Chatahutchie River, and about Eleven Oblock proceeded on our Journey taking the Course & distance of the path as we went along: at a Branch of a Creek (which joins the River opposite the Eutchie) called the twelve mile branch we came up to one Howarth a half breed Indian who was waiting for us on purpose to go to Charles Town to see his Father. we proceeded on to another Branch of this Creek where we Encamped all night:

Flint River Spring 27th May 1772

This Day we Travelled mostly W & to this place which is ten miles to westward of Flint River we met with two Indians with four horses Loaded with Rum &c from Augusta

May 28th 1772

About Eight oblock this morning we crossed Flint River which is about 200 feet across and very Rockey; at present the water is low so that we rode over it, but it often rises twenty feet above its present Surface, which Obliges the

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Traders to Carry leather Canoes along with them, the River runs nearly S E and joins the Chata-hutchie River, about one Hundred miles below this path, these two Rivers make the Appalachacola River 4 proceeded from this river taking the Course and distance of the Path which goes mostley E & N E this Day;

[p 565]

May 29th 1792

We set out this morning taking the Course and distance of the path T.ca to the Oakmulgey River, which is the western branch of the Allama-ha, the River at present is not above three feet Deep and 100 feet wide at Crossing, having a firm gravelly bottom, but is seldom fordable except in very Dry Seasons, it runs mostley S E till it joins the Okone River, I Stayed at the East side of the River waiting for an Observation to assertain the Latitude, But the Day turned very Dark and Cloudy which prevented one; after two Oclock we proceeded on our Journey taking the Course and Distance T.ca

May 30th 1792

About Eleven Oclock this Morning we came to the Okone River where a Robert Tool and James Mc. Queen (two Traders from the Cowetas) with their Packhorses, were just going to set out; Mr Queen

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stayed and sent me over a Canoe to Carry my baggage &c.a here we were Obliged to swime the Horses the River being twenty feet Deep at the Landing, and about 50 yards wide, about half a mile above this, there is a place Sometimes fordable; I Stayed on the East side of the River to rest my horses and view the Land where the Old Okone Town formerly stood and then proceeded to Little Buffloe Creek where Messrs. Tool and Mc Queen were Encamped; they informed me that William Simory, and three others had passed by them on their way to the Upper Creek Nation, having a few horses Loaded with salt, Amunition, and Rum, but turned out of the path on hearing of me being behind, as they were Conscious of their own bad behaviour while in the Nation

May 31st 1792

Having lost four horses in the night detain= =ed me till near one Oclock this Day before I could find them to set out with, after finding them I proceeded to Ogechee where I found, a Is= =rael Folesum, with his wife and six Children Em= =camped, he had thirty three head of Cattle with him, and some horses which he intended going to Pensacola with; but meeting with some Traders at

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the Okono River, they advised him to turn back, [p 566]
telling him that the Indeians would Kill his
Cattle and Steal his horses &c., upon which
information he was returning back and intended
to go to Mississippi by the way of Holston River;

June 1st 1792

Sett out this morning from Ogeches taking
the bourse and distance of the path to Briar
creek, where we rested the horses &c and pro-
ceeded to Sandy run where we Encamped this
night in the afternoon while I was taking the
bourse of the path my Horse started forward
and broke my Compass in pieces with one of
his feet, but I luckily having another Compass
did not prevent me from proceeding in the Survey

Augusta 2d June 1792

I set out this morning from Sandy run
with Howarth and my Servant; (Mr. Forest turning
off to his plantation at Mc bean River) and Arrived
in Augusta about two Oblock after Taking the bourse
and distance of the path &c

Augusta 3d June 1792

This Day I went & viewed the Town and
plantations at Augusta, which Extends about five
miles along the west side of Savannah River;

[Augusta]

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Augusta 4th June 1772

This being His Majestys Birth Day, I went to see the Malitia of this place Reviewed by their Officers, the men made a very Sorry Appearance; some having Old rusty firelocks, others Rifles, and some being well Clothed and Others with Osnaburgh Shirts & Trowsers; they fired platoons as ununiformly as their Accuttrements and dress. after the Review I went to Drink his Majestys Health with the Officers; where a Mr Greersons who is Captain of this banditti, came to me to make an Appology for his brothers behaviour in the Creek nation, al= =ledging that it was a passionate Zeal for Ob= =taining the grant of Lands from the Indians that prompt him to so undecent behaviour as he Supposed that I was come there on purpose to prevent the Indians making any Cession of Lands to them,

[p 69]

/Augusta 5th June 1772

Rested all Day at this place.

Silver Bluff South Carolina 6th June 1772

I Crosed Savannah River at the Lower End of Augusta and took the Bearings and distance of the path to this place, a Dr Mc Lean accompanied me as far as this and returned in the Even= =ing to Augusta;

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Silver bluff 7th June 1772

This Day being Sunday I Stayed at this place

June 8th 1772

I Sett out this morning with Howarth and my Sowant having a man from Mr. Galphin for my guide, and took the Bearings and distance of the path &ca as far as a Mr. Youngs plan: =tation about thirty miles to Eastward of Silver bluff the road from thence to this plantation be: =ing very bad and difficult for a Stranger to find,

June 9th 1772

Sett out this morning from Mr Youngs Plan: =tation taking the Course and distance of the path &ca to Brane Savannah where I mistooke the path and went too much to the Northward which Obliged me to go to a plantation on a Branch of Saltbatcher Creek where I Stayed all night,

June 10th 1772

Sett out this morning taking the Course and distance &ca to Georges hill about one mile & a half N E from Salt batcher Bridge, where I was Obliged to stay all night one of Howarths Horses having tired was not able to go any further, the River at Salt batcher bridge is 250 feet abross runing S E & S

June 11th 1772

Sett out from Georges Hill taking the Course

and distance from about four miles from it, I left the horse that tired last night; at a Doctor Days, and then proceeded to Jacksons borrough where I stoped at a Mrs Collets to dine and feed my horses, after dinner I set from Jacksons
[466] borrough and / Travelled Eleven miles when all my horses tired so that I was Obliged to walk them at a very Slow pace for six miles further where I Called at a plantation belonging to a Mr Smith, where I told him the Situation I was in with respect to my horses, and desired him to let them Stay at his plantation all night, but without ever giving himself the Trouble to get from his Chair, he told me that he had not any provision or food for my horses, and said that there was a Tavern about a mile further which was the properest place for to put up, I then set out and walked my horses three miles before I came to the Tavern, and when I lighted off my horse the Landlord informed me that his house was al=ready full and that he had nothing to give my horses, without I would trust them in an Open pasture, he informed me that there was another Tavern about a mile further at next Bridge, I then proceeded abross the bridge and along a Marsh to next Tavern which was shut up; it being

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now between Nine and Ten Oblock at night, I went about 2 miles further where met with an Open field where I put my horses to feed and Stayed here all night

Charlestown South Carolina 12 June

I sett out this morning at four Oblock, about four miles to the westward of Ashley ferry, and Arrived here about nine Oblock, it Continued to rain all this Morning which prevented me from taking any Survey of the path [illegible]

David Taitt

[illegible]

[p 570]

Endorsed In Mr Stuarts (No 44) of 19 July 1772

[also endorsed the same as above in two places on p. 552]

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[679]

A Journal

To and Through

The Upper Creek Nation

[p. 000]

A Journal from Pensacola, in West Florida
to and thro the Upper Creek Nation
by David Taitt

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Ps 501 p1 paragr 2.

1772
January 30th I Left Pensacola about five Oblock this after=noon and went to the six mile Creek; where a Mr Cameron and two Hirelings (who came to Pensacola with Mr Joseph Cornal his Majestys Interpretor for the Upper Creeks) were Encamped; about 12 Mr Cornal came out of Pensacola and rested at this place all Night.

31st I sett out this Morning in Company with the four persons before mentioned to the deviding paths going to Mobile and the Upper Creek Nation, and from thence took the bearings and distance of the Creek path which runs mostley North and be West along the south side of the Bonica or Scambia River, in the Evening we Encamped at a Cane Branch about 26 Miles from Pensacola.

Febry 1st I sett out this Morning four minutes before Eight and took the Course and distance of the path untill ½ past two when we Encamped at a Cane Branch, we Travelled about Nineteen Miles this Day mostly North west and by west Crossing Several little runs and Bogey Branch's of the Scam=bia River; about seven Oblock at night it began to rain and Continued to rain very hard all night;

2d We set out this morning fourteen minutes after Eight and Continued our Course W W b W

about Eight miles, and then W W E Nine Miles + Sixty Eight Chains further, Crossing several small Creeks and Boggy runs, which fall into Escambia River; it Continued raining all this Day.

5 This morning we had some Snow and a very hard frost, we set out Seven minutes after Eight and Arrived at the little Escambia or We=:oka Twenty minutes past ten being six miles + Sixty Chains W E from last Camp: the River was greatly swelled with the rains that fell the two preceeding days, which Obliged the peo=:ple to Carry over the Baggage and provision on their backs; walking on a Logg that lay three feet under water and across the Channells of the River The River is devided into 2 Channells by a small Island about fifty yards Long and thirty yards broad, each Channell being [4.002 p2.] Channell being | forty feet broad, and Six feet and a half water in them at this time, but in dry Seasons the river is fordable at the South East End of the Island; on Each Side this River is a Low Swampey thicket all=:most two hundred yards broad and very dif=:ficult to pass through in wet weather, after Crossing the River we Travelled about 3/4 mile W b W to a little run where we Encamped about

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half past one and in the Evening Mr. Gornel Shote a Large Buck, the Land from Pensacola to this place is all a pine barren, and in Severall places a brown Gravley Soil, With a number of little Breeks and bare branches which cross the path and fall into the River Seambia.

Feb.y 4th We set out this Morning twenty Minutes past nine the Horses having Strayed off in the night detained us latter than usual, we went along the path W W & one mile and a Quarter, where we came up with Mr. Gornall who went off before us and had Shote another Buck; here we Stoped at the Side of a run (being the same where we were Encamped last night) to Dry the venison and wait for an Observation which I took at twelve Oblock and found to be in Latitude 31 ° 14 minutes North; being 43 miles to the Northward of Pensacola Answering to 49 3/4 English Statue miles. we stayed at this place all night.

5th We sett out this morning two Minutes after Eight and took the Course and distance of the path untill fourteen minutes past two when we Encamped at a bare branch Running N W b W into Weoka or Little Seambia we went this Day mostly North and be East 18 miles along a

Ridge between the Branches of the Weoka and Scambia Rivers. this Day Mr. Bornall shote two young bucks and brought the Stanches to Camp leaving the body in the woods.

Feb 7th We set out this Morning Nine Minutes past Eight and Travelled till Twenty Nine Minutes past three mostly N W & Twenty three Miles Twenty Chains, to a Cane branch Runing N W b N into Coosa River, This Day we passed through some Oak and Hickory Land of a Light Sandy Soil. In the Evening Mr Bornall shot a Turkey hen and brought to Camp.

8th. We sett out this Morning fifteen Minutes past Eight and Travelled Mostly N N E Twenty one Miles & a half to a Small Branch of Coosa River; where we Encamped in a Strong Clay ground having very little Mould on its Surface the path in this Days March is on a Ridge between the branches of Scambia and Coosa Rivers, and mostley thro a pine Barren.

8th We set out this Morning a quarter before Eight and Travelled North East Twenty Eight Miles. & three Quarters between the branches of Coosa and Scambia Rivers and mostley Pine Barren.

9th Last Night three Horses Strayed off and Could not be found till Eleven Oclock this forenoon;

when I sent off the packhorses, but stayed with Mr. Fornall and Observed in Latitude 31 de: grees 54 Minutes North, I then set out & Trav: velled W & N near Twelve miles to a hill where a hurricane has broke down and blown up by the Roots, great Numbers of Large Oak Trees; for the disstance of a mile and a half in a Strong Clay ground, we Travelled on, Sixe miles further, W & N to a small run, going into a branch of Coosa River. about a mile from last Camp we left the pine barren; and four miles from this crossed the last branch of Seambia which this path crosses; the ground here is of a very Strong Red Clay having about three Inches of black Mould on its Surface.

Book. p. 43

Feby 10th We set out this Morning ten Minutes be: -fore Eight, and went W N W & Thirteen miles and a Quarter to a riseing ground Clear of Trees or brush wood, for the disstance of ¼ mile in length, from East to West, and half a Quarter from North to South, here I Observed in Latitude 32 Degrees 3 minutes North, after tak: -ing this Observation I went about W S W & Eight miles to a Large Creek forty feet broad and Nine feet two Inches deep; runing W N W into Coosa River; here we were obliged to Unpack

the Horses and Swime them over; we walked upon a Log that lay abross the Creek, and then went N. E. & N. three miles and a half to another Large Creek 30 feet broad and Nine feet Deep, running N. N. E into Coosa River, we were Obliged to Swime our horses here also, one of the Packhorsemen fell from the Log Laying abross the River and lost two Kegs of Rum which he was Carrying on his Shoulder; but was taken out himself by another man who went to his assistance, we Encamped on the North East side of the Creek in a Large Cane Swamp and Continued here all this night.

11th. The Creek having fell Considerably since last night the man went in Search of his Rum and found it (about ¼ mile from the place it was Lost) hanging to a Raft of Wood under water, we then went on our Journey N. N. E about Eleven Miles to a Large Creek Called Barthoma Running W. N. W into Coosa River, and is about 50 feet broad and fifteen feet Deep at present, but is fordable in Dry Seasons, between this Creek and last Camp we passed thro several little Savannahs entirely Clear of Trees or underwood in the Middle, and Surrounded with rows of

trees between Each Savannah making a very pleasant prospect for a considerable distance and appearing more like the works of Art than of Nature, about a mile from Pathoma Creek on the South west side of it, we met some Shawnees, and one Mr Tall a Virginia man, go=ing out to hunt Deer we went N N E about Six miles further to the side of a bleak Sa=vannah where we Encamped all this Night. Mr Connall the Interpreter having got Drunk with (the Indians which we met) set out for the Nation by himself and left us without any guide. [p.505 p.5]

Tuesday 12th I sett out this morning with the three peo=ple that remained with me, and went mostley N N E Thirteen Miles to the Coolamie Old Town on the south side of the Tallapuse River, it was with a good deal of difficulty that we could find out the proper fording place, as the River was considerably Swelled with the late rains, and overflowed several places where the principal path crosses we however at last arrived at a James Germanys, plantation whose Negroes carryed over my baggage &c. in a Canoe and Swame the Horses over the Tallapuse River which is about 200 yards abross and about Twenty feet Deep at this time but is fordable in the Summer Season,

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after geting every thing over, I set out for the Tuckabatchie Town, about 16 miles North from this and on the North West side of the same River, and arrived there at ten Oblock at Night.

Tuckabatchie 13th Febry 1772

I went this Day and viewed this Town which Stands upon a point of Land on the North west pide of the River, the Town, or vil:=lage is Scattered along the banks of the River for the Space of three Miles round Each pide of the point; which is from ¼ to 2 miles broad and nearley but off from the main by a Creek Called Wallhatchie which falls into the Tallapoose River about tuo miles and a half below the point, the Land here is in Several places, Sixty feet, above the Common Surface of the River, but was Overflowed about two years ago and did Con:=siderable damage to several villages and planta:==tions on the sides of this River, the soil is of a Dark brown Colour, and produces Indian Corn Extreemly well; and would answer for any kind of European Grain; in the Spring all the fields are Covered over with Strawberries and wild Onions but the good Lands do not Extend above two miles back from the side of the River in any place Excepting at some particular points;

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in this Town | are about 120 Gun men and two [B.606. p.v.] Traders on the South East side of the River round the point of Tuckabatchie stands the great Tallassie Village which formerly contained about one hundred men but now not above thirty the rest having settled two other villages one at the dis= =tance of Eight the other Twenty five miles from the Tallassies.

Tuckabatchie 11th Febry 1772

I went this morning to the Town hot House where was only a few Old Men sitting and smok= =ing Tobacco when I went in the men present came a_ shook hands with me and offered me their Tobacco to smoke afterwards they presented me with a Calabash filled with black drink made from the leaves of Casina which they parch in an Earthen pot till they are of a Dark brown colour, they then put water upon them and boil it up till it is very Strong they afterwards put a Strainer made of Split Canes into the pot and so take the drink out of the Strenner with a Callabash, entirely free from any leaves, they cool it in a Large Earthen bowle by heaving it up with gourds or Callabashes till they raise a froth on the Top as Strong as that on porter, when it is cool enough they fill some gourds with and

Carry it into the hot house in winter or Square in Summer, and present it to the head man or King of the Town first and likewise to any Stranger that is present two or three men Singing while the others Drink as soon as they have done Singing, they Receive the Callabashes from head man + Stranger and Exchange them that they may drink together then it is handed all round to every person present without the Ceremony of Singing or Exchanging Cups. The Square is formed by foure houses about forty feet in Length and ten wide Open in front and devided into three different Cabins each, the seats are made of Canes Split and worked together raised about three feet off the Ground; and half the width of the House the back half being raised above the other about one foot: these Cabins serve / for beds as well as seats in Summer, The hot house is generally built at the north west Corner of the Square having the door fronting the South East, The one in this Town is a Square building about 30 feet diameter rounded a little at the Corners; the walls are about foure feet high; from these walls the roof rises about twelve feet, terminating in a point at top, the door is the only Opening in this house for they have no window nor

[f. 69: p. 7]

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funnell for the smoke to go out at, there is a small entry about ten feet long built at the out side of the door and turned a little round the side of the house to keep out the cold and prevent the wind blowing the fire about the House; they make a circle of pitch pine Split small; or in lieu of the pitch pine they use small dry canes, leaving a small space of the circle Open where the fire is lighted, still keeping some person Employed to add pitch pine or canes to one part of the circle while the fire consumes the other. In this house the Indians consult about the affairs of their Nation in the Winter Season and in their Square in Summer.

Tuckabatchie 15th Febry 1772

I went this Morning to the Hot house and Stayed there about two hours Smoking and drinking black drink in the usual Manner, and about Twelve Oblock I went abross the River to the great Tallassie Town which Stands on a fine plain along the bank of the River, and Surrounded by Little hills which begin to rise about half a mile from the River; in the Tallassies and Tuckabatchie there is about one hundred and fifty battle, While I was at the

Tallassies the Dog Lieut of the Ottesey Town came to me, and wanted to give up a Commission which he had Received from Capt Stuart at last Meeting at pensacola, he said that his Uncle wanted to have the Commission given to his son which Caused Severall disputes be-=tween them and as he Received it from Capt Stuart he desired that I would take it for him again as he did not Like to be at variance with his Uncle, I desired him to keep it till
Ap.580. P.03 I Could have an Opportunity of Seeing his Uncle, in the Evening I went back to the Tucka-=batchies.

Tuckabatchie 16th Feby 1772

This day I went down to the River side under the bank on the south side of the point and Observed for the Latitude of this Town which I found to be in 32 Degrees 26 minutes North Lat

17th This Morning I went to Survey part of the River round this Town taking a Mr Cameron with me to watch the Indians while I took the Course of the River and made the neces-=sary Remarks, which I did partly from a Small Mount near the Interpretors house, this Mount as well as Severall others is of a Cir-=cular form being about one hundred feet diameter

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at bottom rising about 20 feet Sloaping towards the top till it is about 50 feet diameter this mount has lost great part of the North side by the River, these Mounts are Artificial but the Indians cannot give any Account of the Reasons of their being made, I was prevented going up the side of the River so far as I intented having met with a party of Indians who were all very drunk they were accompany-ed by one Francis Lewis, who was in the Same Condition as themselves, this Lewis who is a hireling to Mr. George Galphin at Silver bluff. According to his usual Custom had met with the Indians (last night as they came into Town with their Skins from hunting) and Supplyed them plentifully with rum on purpose to get what Skins they had brought in, and deprive the other Trader of any part of them this man makes it a common practice to give Rum to his wench for to purchase back the goods from the Indians, which he has before sold or Trust-ed them with, so that he is Obliged to sett them out a Second time on Credit, which greatly increases their Debts to his Employer, but is a great profit to himself as the Skins that he purchases with Rum or goods bought with it, he

Blains as his own; this I have been informed is
a common practice with hirelings in this Country
[p.209 p.9.] / Tuckabatchie 18th Febry 1742

I went this Day with Mr Leonall to the Ottesey Town about five Miles down this River and on the South side of it, here I met with the Dog Leiut but as soon as his Uncle saw me come into the Town; he went and hid himself being ashamed of the dispute between them I desired the Leiut to Keep the Commission as he is the only good man that can be depended upon in this Town; in the Evening I returned to Tuckabatchie where a young man who I had sent two Days ago with a Message to Emistisiguo and 2d Man of the Little Tallassies was Returned with a Message from the later desiring me to stay where I was untill Emistisiguo returned from the Upper Towns, when they would come & see me.

Febry 19th

This Morning a Mr Vanden Velden a Clerk belonging to a Mr Mackay of Pensacola came from the Little Tallassies with a Message from Emistisiguo for me wherein he said that when he had any talks to deliver to his Father Capt. Stuart he went and delivered them himself and if I had

any from his father to him, he Expected that I should go to him, this Message being very dif:=ferent from what I Received from the 2d man last night, I supposed it to be Mr Veldens own as he seems to be a man that loves to hear himself speak and would wish to be thought of Consequence amongst the Indians, I desired him to acquaint Amistisigue that I should be at the little Tallassies in two Days.

Febry 20th

This Morning I sent to the half way house about twenty five Miles from this, for the King of the great Tallassies desiring him to come in to his Town that I might Talk to him there before that I went to the Little Tallassies as there was so much rain last night which swelled the breeks so much that I could not cross them to Day.

[Tuckabatchee 21st Febry 1742 Ps 590 p. 10]

This Morning I went to cross the River at the great Tallassies but could not get a Canoe and was told that the Tallassie King was not come into the Town, I returned to the Square in this Town and after black drink sent a man for my horses that I might go to the little Tallassies in the Morning.

[Little]

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Little Tallassie 22d Febry

I sett out in Company with the Interpre=
=tor for this place which lays about west north
west Twenty five miles from Tuckabatchie. about
two Miles from the Interpreters house in Tucka=
=batchie came to a Creek Called Wallhatchie
which was so much Swelled with the late rain
that we could not Cross it; but were Obliged
to go Round almost to its head I took the
Course and distance of the path as we went
along till I arrived at this place which is
a small village on the East side of Coosa
River about ten Miles above its Confluence with
the Tallapuse River. I went to a house of Mr.
Mackays where I was met by the 2d man of
this Town and Mr Velden Mr Mackays Clerk,
who Intertained me very well with some fresh
pork and fowles, but in the Evening when the
grog began to Operate in his brain he was
Exceeding Troublesome in his discourse which was
Chiefly about the Indians afirming that he Could
make them as Obedient and Submissive as any
Civilized Nation in the world; and that only in
the Space of Six Months: without any Expence to
government, a thing impossible to be done, the 2d
Man Observed that Mr. Velden talked a great deal

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too much and that he wrote all his own talks for he never gave any other person Opportunity to Speak, this Evening the 2d Man Sent a Runner for Emistisiguo who lives about four Miles from this, but he did not come this Night.

Little Tallassies 23d Febry 1792

This Morning the Messenger Returned from Emistisiguo desiring me to go to the Hickory Ground about four Miles Lower down this River: the 2d. man and Mr Bonal went with me and when we Arrived there Emistisiguo who was sitting [Engl. p. 11.] in the Square rose from his seat and took one by the hand telling me that he had caused his Square to be sweept Clean to Receive me & that it was now white as well as his heart. after the usual Ceremony of Smoking Tobacco & drinking black drink I informed Emistisiguo that I had brought some talks from His father Captain Stuart, for him and the other Headmen of the Upper Creeks. He Observed that Several Talks had met together in the Nation at this time and hoped that the Day would come when he shou'd hear them all, but he was now going to war and at his Return would appt a meet= =ing for that purpose, he said that there was a Talk from the Merchants of August, which

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one of their Traders had brought into the nation, desiring the Creeks to Confirm the Lands granted by the Cherokees to their Traders, and promising them a very good Trade if they agreed to their demands, viz a Blanket which is Commonly sold for six pound of dress deer Skins they would sell for a buck skin in the Stair, this he said was just like a man telling a fine storey to his Childdren to make them Merry at Night but in the Morning would be forgot, He said that one of his people had lately been to the westward of Mississippi and Observed some French people there very poor for something to cover themselves with and what little Necessaries they had were Obliged to purchase them from the English in the same manner as Indians viz with Skins. he desired to know the Reason of their poverty and likewise said that there was some Indians near these people who had only a little moss to cover their nakedness, He then made a Complaint against a James Leslie a Trader in the Abricouchies who he says had given him a very great affront some time ago, the manner of it was this, Emistiniquo being in the Town house in the Abricouches was complaining to his people that the Traders had got a good many cattle in the Country Contrary to the

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Govr of Georgia's promise, to him, and said that as the Govr had given him / Liberty to Kill any [pogs pic.] Battle brought into his nation by the Traders without his Consent he would not foreget the talk; Lesslie asked him who or what is the Governor he is no King for we white people have but one King but in this nation we Obey none but the Merchants that Supply us with goods, Emis= =tisiguo said that he was always told that the Governors were great beloved men, and desired that I should ask Lessie his Reasons for despiseing them and Affronting him before his own people; which I promised to do at first meeting when they were both present. About two Oclock I went to Emistisiguo's House where he had caused Din= =ner to be provided for me and the people with me, after Dinner I desired that he and the 2d man might go with me to the Coolamies a vil= =lage about 12 miles from the Hickory Ground on the Tallapuse River. this I did on pretence of giving them a private letter from Captain Steuart; but on purpose to remove any Suspicion that might arise from my going to the different Towns to make the Survey which I intend; Emis= =tisiguo Excused himself as he was going to war in a few Days and must prepare for that

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purpose but desired the 2d man to go with me, He then desired that I would give him a letter desiring the Inhabitants about Mobile + Tansa Rivers to use him and his people well in case he should be Obliged to go that way and be in want of any thing; this I promised to give him, telling him not to let his people take any In=dian Slaves or Kill any Cattle or Steal horses from the plantations which he promised to Observe, in the Evening I set out with the 2d man and the Interpretor for the Coolamies where we Arrived after Dark and Stayed at a James Germanys a Trader in this village, The Indians in this Town were all very Drunk but not any way Trouble=some to me this Night.

Tuckabatchie 24th Febry 1772

This morning a little before Day Mrs. Ger=many + Cornall and 2d Man of the Little Tal=lassies went with me into the Coolamie Square, where the Indians were at Black Drink, the Head men [Pg 9; p. 93] Received me after their usual manner by Shakeing hands Exchanging Tobacco and giving black drink, and after Day Light they fired a few horn in the Square, I then sent to the Muchlasses for some of the Head men of that Town and some white men who were Idleing about, against whome Complaints were made

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by the Indians at last meeting at Pensacola: about ten Oblock the Wolf King and a John Adam Tapley came from the Mucklasses; after the Wolf had rested himself a little; He made a Complaint against a John Pigg a Trader in the Coolamies, accuseing him with having stole two horses from him, Pigg denyed the charge but accused one Aaron Whey a Hireling of Mr. Richard Browns in the Coosadas, who lived at Piggs house, when he stole one of the horses, the other horse the Wolf King had sent with a James Gray, about two years ago to Pensacola to Carrey some presents from the Governor which the Wolf King had sent for, Gray sold the Horse to Captain Edward Grafton of the 31st Regt for Seven Guineas, and told the Wolf King that his horse had but one of his feet almost off by some broken bottles in the Streets but gave him two three Gallon Kegs of Rum for him; some time after the horse Re:=turned to the Mucklasses when the Wolf King took him again into possession, but Pigg hired a person to steal him, and Carryed him down towards. Augusta and there sold him, and sent the wolf King a Kegg of Mixed Rum; I told the Wolf King that I should make Whey Return the horse which was in his possession but as he

had Received pay for the other already and the horse being gon, I could not get him restored, I Expected he would be satisfyed Immediately after the Wolf King had don, a head man from the Tushatchies a small village about ¼ mile further up the River came and Complained against John Pigg for Stealing four horses from his Nephew, about three years ago, Pigg Acknowledged himself guilty and Accused three others with being Concernd with him I Ordered Pigg to pay the Indian im= =mediatly for his horses but he pleaded his un= =ability and beged that the others might be Obliged to pay a part as they Received part of the proceeds / I acquainted the Indian that I should Oblige them that had Stoln his horses to pay him for them at which he was very well satisfyed I then acquainted the Head men what Bussiness I was come upon into their Nation and desired their Attendance when a meeting should be Called which they promised to do about twelve OClock I left the Square and went with the Wolf King and 2d man of the Little Tallassies to Mr Germaneys where we dined after which the wolf said that he wanted to Speak to me in favour of the Traders who had got plantations in the Nation, I desired him to wait untill

[page p.14.]

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the meeting when all the Head men would be present which would be the properest time for that Subject I then took leave of him and the 2d Man and set out with the Interpretor for the Tuckabatchies where we arrived before Dark When we entered the Town an Old man told the Interpretor that there was a meeting apoint:=ed by the Mortar, Gun Merchant and Paya Tucko, to be at the Oak Choys in fifteen Days

Tuckabatchie 25th Febry 1772

This Day I Received a Letter from the Mortar with fourteen pieces of cane for a meet:=ing to be at the Oak Choys, and desireing me to send him a small drink by the return of the Messenger and if I had any talks for them this would be a very good Opportunity at their Meeting, the Messenger haveing returned last Night I bould not send any Answer.

Tuckabatchie 26th Febry 1772

This Morning I sent Emistisigue the Letter which I had promised him Likewise desireing him to stay untill the Meeting with the Mortar and Gun Merchant was over, as I thought his pres:=ence Necessary at this time.

Tuckabatchie 27th Febry 1772

I went this Morning to the Square to Black

drink and after breakfast went with a Mr. Cameron and Surveyed the River as far as the great fall which is about a mile and half above the Up=
=permost part of this Town, the fall is about one hundred feet high over Rocks which devid
[p. 595 / p. 16] the River into three Channels / when the River is high and two when Low, below this fall there is Several little falls and Rapides for the Space of a mile & half so that a boat cannot go further up then the Uppermost part of the Town I caused Mr. Cameron to watch while I took the Course and distance of the River &c.

Tuckabatchie 28th Feb.y 1772

This forenoon a Richard Baillie, a hireling Trading for Mr Mackay in the Oltesey Town, came here from Pensacola where he and Some others had been to purchase Rum with Skins, this practice is Carryed on by Several hirelings to the great damage of their Employers as they Carry off the Skins which they have purchased with goods and barter them at Pensacola for Rum, with which they purchase more Skins or the Horses which are Stolen from Indian Traders, and from the different provinces, but for fear of being detected in this practice themselves they give the Rum to their Wenches who purchase these things as their own property

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thereby depriveing the Merchant of his just Right and preventing any Recovery of Stolen horses except paying them a very good price for them; Wil:=liam Simory another hireling for Mr Mackay in the Stockhawella Town came here, this man is ac=cused with telling the Indians that the white people was going to war with them this Spring; and that the Trade would be stoped; that cap:=tain Stuart had been Sailing round their Land making Observations of their Country; and by and by will send Troops to their Country to take their wives & children for a proof of what he had said, he and the traders for some time past, had been Ordered to Carry very little Amunition amongst them this every trader knew tho no one would tell them of it but himself for he was a Dead man altho yet alive amongst them: as he had been formerly a Soldier to the great King and run away from him and would now live and die amongst them, when he came to me he behaved in a very insolent manner Riding up to one in a very threatening posture I made him dismount from his horse and Ordered him to stand at the Meeting at the Oakchoys there to Answer before the Traders and Indians, to what was aledged against him which he promised to do, [Book 96, p. 163]

this Evening Messrs Brown and Velden came here the latter brought me a letter from Emistisigua ac= =quainting me that he was going to war next Day; and that the 2d Man of the little Tallassies would be with me soon Days before the Meet= =ing; with the letters which they had brought from Pensacola.

Tuckabatchie 29th Febry 1772

I went this Morning with Messrs Brown, Velden, & Cornall the Interpretor over to the Great Tallassies where the King of the Town & head men were in the Square at black drink) after the usual Ceremoneys one of the Headmen said to the Interpretor that the Reasons of calling a meeting by the Warrior and head men of the Upper Creeks, was on Account of a Letter from the Merchants at Augusta demanding lands for the pay= =ment of their Debts; which caused a great Mur= =moring Amongst them, after black Drink one of the head men intertained us at his house with some bears meat for breakfast, in the Evening Mr Velden set out for the Lower Creeks, and Mr Brown for Coosada.

Tuckabatchee 1st March 1772

This Evening the 2d Man came here from the Little Tallassies and Acquainted me that

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Emistisiguo was gon to war and had left the Letters (which he brought from Pensacola) with his Speaker to Carry to Oakbhoys to the meeting, at night we were alarmed by some drunkeen Indeans threatning to Kill a white Man & promised to pay the Interpretors house a visit for that purpose, which Obliged him and the 2d man to go to Sleep at a Corn house, a little distance from his house) I however went to bed as usual, but about ten Oclock the fellow who had been before threat. ening was setting out to pay us a visit and luckily tumbled over the threshold of the Door and two of his Companions Entering at same time one of them Struck him with his heel in the Stomach which nearly deprived him of life and prevented him paying us the disagreable Compliment which he intended.

Bogy p.43

/Tuckabatchie 2d March 1772

I went this Morning to the Great Tallassies with 2d man and the Interpretor the Tallassie King and 2d Man had a great deal of talk about the meeting apointed by the Mortar &ca but could not perswade the former to go to it as he seemed doubtfull of some bad Talks being amongst them, after black drink I went with the Tallassie King 2d man and Interpretor, to James Mc Queens a Trader

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in the Tallassees, where we dined and Stayed most part of the Day on Account of the Indians be-ing Drunk at the Tuckabatchies in the Evening I went over and was again desired not to Sleep at the Interpretors, as the Indians still threatened to Kill some person there, I was informed that Francis Lewis a Trader and one Mr Fall had been drinkeing with them untill one of them flash-ed his gun at Mr Fall and would afterwards have Killed him had not some Women put him into a Canoe and carried him over the River to the Tallassees, as non of them had been about the Interpreters house to Day I desired to Sleep here this night also the Interpretors Wench then said that I was like a person Unacquainted with pad-dling a Canoe but after being overset once or twice will take better Care in future, the 2d man then said that he would sleep in the room with me and when any person came to trouble us he would desire them to burn the house with us both but we were not disturbed this Night,

Tuckabatchie 3d March 1772

This Morning the 2d man and Interpretor went over to the Tallassees to black drink, where the 2d man Ordered the Interpretor to send to the Head men of the Towns on the Tallapuse River and desire

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them to attend at the Meeting which the Master had called, and there hear the Talks which I had for them. the Interpretor accordingly did, I sent for Francis Lewis and acquainted him that If the Indians were Troublesom hereafter I should send them to his house and Order them to take every Kegg of Rum which they could find and not allow them to pay for it, he said that he had not any left and promised that non of them should be made drunk by him during my stay in this Town.

[p. 095 p. 10.]

Tuckabatchee 4th March 1772

I went this Morning to the Hot House with the 2d Man of Little Tallassees, where we had black drink and afterwards bears meat and Tallavanees dresst in Oil, after which the 2d man spoke to the head men and Warriors of this Town saying that he Supposed they wondered at his not Comeing into there Square before this time, but when he came into their Town he saw them all drunk and not only so but threatening to Kill the white people for which Reason he should not have come now had not I brought him; He said that it was with the white peoples Rum which they got Drunk with, and if they brought non amot. them they would not be satisfyed, and they could not

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live without the white people altho the white peo-
-ple could without them and Even these young
people who wanted most to make war with the
white people would be the first to draw back when
their Nation stood most in Need of them He
said that he Supposed that there was not a
man amongst them but would like to have a
blanket to cover them and likewise a flap for
their wives and if they had Children would
like to see them cloathed, He Observed that they
were already at war with the Chactaws and thought
these Sufficient without falling out with the white people

Tuckabatchie 5th March 1772

I sent this Morning for my horses to go
to Oakchoys but they could not be found which
prevented my going this Day in the Evening the
Horses were found.

Cailedgee 6th March 1772

I set out this Morning with the 2d man
of the little Tallassie and the Captain of the
Hochlawella Town, and the Interpretor, from Tuckar
=batchie for this place which lays N N W Twenty
five Miles from the former this village is Scattered
along the sides of the Oachoy Creek for the Space
of Eight miles, South towards its confluence with the
Tallapoose River, there are about Seventy Gun Men in

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this Town & Plantations and one Trader, at the Traders house I met with Charles who had brought the Letters from Emistisigue with the white wing pipes and Tobacco &ca which he Received at Pensacola last meeting there; as soon as I arrived at the traders a young Indian came and desired me to stay with them this night and go to their hot house to black drink as their people were going off to war next Day he went to the Hot house and some time after sent another to Acquaint me that black drink was ready, I went with the Interpre=tor and Trader &ca to the hot house and after the usual Ceremoney of Smoking Tobacco and drinking black drink we were intertained with the Warriours and Women dancing Round the fire in the Mid=dle of the house; till about ten Oblock when I left them and went to the Traders house where I stayed all night, while I was in the hot house I caused the Interpretor to speak to one of the head men who was not going to war and desired him to Attend at the meeting at the Oakthoys which the Indean promised to do.

The road from Tuchabatchie to this place is pretty good for space of twelve miles being over a pine barren it afterwards goes over Several little broken hills (covered with Sharp Stones very Troublesm. for horses

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to pass) as far as a Creek Called Chinahatchie about 20 feet wide and one foot deep at present, being a flat Rockey bottom. the Oakbhoy Creek on which this village stands, is very Serpentine and runs nearley South into the Tallapuse River, this Creek is 40 feet wide and 2 feet deep but not Navigable for Canoes on Account of Severall Rocks and little falls which Cross it

Oaklehoys 7th March 1772

I went this Morning to the Cailedgee hot house to black drink and Stayed there till ten Oclock at which time I set out for the Oak= =bhoys three miles North of Cailedgee and on the north East side of the same Creek as soon as I arrived the Gun Merch.t or Mico Lucko, sent for me to the Square to drink black drink where I stay= =ed about two hours and then went to the Traders, in the Evening the Gun Merchant came and [p. 400 p. 00] Invited me to the Square to black drink, this Night the men danced three or four times Round the fire in the hot house, and then the women danced the Snake dance the leader having her legs Covered with Turpin Shells which is filled with Small Stones on purpose to make a Noise, in this dance there is two men sitting on a Seat with their backs to the fire and fronting the Women

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as they come Round the men patle a Small Callabash in their hands singing all the while the women are danceing round, this dance lasted about two hours when I left the house but the Indians Stayed all night

Oakbhoys 8th March 1772

This being the Day appointed for the meet:=ing of the head men, but the Morter and Several others not being come no business could be done, In the afternoon I went about three mile further up the Creek to see a Ball play be:=tween the Men of this Town and these of the fish Pond, a village belonging to this laying about Seven Miles North East on a Creek Called Elk:=hatchie which falls into the Oakfuskee River above that Town, in the Evening I returned to this place where Paya Lucko was arrived from Oakfuskee.

Oakbhoys 9th March 1772

I waited all this day for the Morter but he did not come

Oakbhoys 10th March 1772

This day the Morter and other head men came and Likewise Severall Traders and hirelings, this Evening the Interpretor spoke to Paya Lucko, about giving Satisfaction for the white man that was Killed in the Chillabies, and likewise Concerning

Some Indians threatening his life, for demanding Satisfaction for the last that was Killed, Paya Lucko, paid that it was part of the bussines of this meeting to settle every thing of that Kind and as he was one of the heads of the fami:=ly who lost the last man for Satisfaction, every thing should now be settled so that he need not be any more affraid of his life on that Account.

Oakbhoys 11th March 1772

This Morning after the headmen had finished their privale bussines the Morter desired that I would let them hear the Talks which I had from their Father for them, the Gun

[B 60 f. 213] Merch.t /at same time enquired of the Traders for a letter which the Merch.ts at Augusta had sent into the Nation but the Traders denyed knowing any thing of such a letter. I delivered the Letters which Emistisiguo brought from Pensacola in Nov.r last and these which I had from Cap:=tain Stuart about the lands on Scambia which the Chiefs promised to answer next Day

Oakbhoys 12 March 1772

This Morning I went to the hot house where Mico Lucko brought in a white Skin with some Tobacco and a Red pipe rolled up in the

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skin which was sent from the Quapas or Ar=
=kansaws, (a small nation on the west side of Mis=
=sissippi) with a peace talk to the Chickasaws and
from thence to the this place the Mortar gave
me some of the Tobacco to smoke with them while
Mico Lucko delivered the talk to the Headmen and
Warriours but as the Interpretors went out of the
house before this was given I could not learn
what it was. after this Bussines was over, the
Mortar Mico Lucko, & Stocklitea or white Head gave
me an Answer to the Letters which I had de=
=livered to them Yesterday but desired me not to
demand Satisfaction publickly but promised to give it
as soon as they could get an Opportunity to do
it, as they could not Kill any person publickly
in this Town and villages belonging to it is about
70 Gun Men and one Trader, In the Evening
I went to Cailedgee where I Stayed all night.

Tuckabatchie 13th March 1772

This Morning I set out from Cailedgee with
the Interpretor 2d man of the little Tallassies and
Hochlawella Captain. at Cailedgee I was Obliged to pur=
=chase a horse from the Trader, having delivered one
to the Hochlawella Captain, and which I bought at
Mobile, but was Stolen about three years ago by one
Colbert a Trader in the Chickasaws when he passed

thro the abicouches to that Nation, in the Evening we Arrived at this place

Tuckabatchie 14th March 1792

This Day the 2d man Returned to the little Tallassies and the Captain to Hochlawella.

Tuckabatchie 15th March 1792

This Day I wrote a Letter to Captain Stuart with the Indians Answer to him about the Scamcbia Lands, and In the Evening a Mr. Tall whom I had Engaged to go to Pensacola with them came here for that purpose;

[Febr. p. 22]

/Tuckabatchie 16th March 1792

This Morning I sent off Mr. Tall with the letters for Pensacola and in the afternoon the Ottesey Captain (who had been appointed by the Headmen to go with the Beaver Tooth King of the great Tallassies, to the Lower Creeks, when I should go there) came here, and acquainted me that he could not go to the Lower Creeks, as he must go to war on Account of his Nephew whose life was in danger from having Killed an Indian in Rum drinking a little time ago.

Tuckabatchie 17th March 1792

This Morning I sent my Servant to the white ground with a pack horse for Mr. Tall to take to Pensacola.

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Tuckabatchee 18th March 1772

This Day the Indians in this Town being all very drunk, I went over to the Tallassies where I stayed most part of the Day and in the Evening I sent for the Beaver Tooth King, and desired him to go to the Lower Creeks and de-liver the Message which he had Received at last meeting; as I could not go untill that I heard from Captain Stuart, I likewise desired him to en-quire if Stephen Forest, was come up from Augusta, he promised to set out in a few Days, and at same time said that when he was going to the Meeting at Oakchoys he called at the Upper Cuffallas where he saw a Trader named Thomas Greeson, who desired him not to go to any meeting, telling him that I was not a beloved man but some runaway who wanted to Oppose them in their Land affair by saying that I had Letters for the Indians, the Beaver Tooth King answered Greeson saying that he knew that the white people had Laws to punish any per-son that offered to commit such things as he had mentioned, and he had already seen me and was sure that Greeson durst not tell me so, but he would the first time he saw me, this he had told all the head men at Oakchoys while I

was there; but I being a little bussie then did not remembr it.

Tuckabatchie 19th March 1772

This Morning I intended to go to the Upper Towns but it begun to pain about prie, and bontinued so all morning in the forenoon I Recd a letter from James Germaney a Trader in the Coolamies informing me that he bould get proof of William Simorys being guilty of high Treason, and likewise of his Stirring up the Indians by Speaking disrespectfully of the Governors and Super:
[p.60 p.23] :intendant of Indian/affairs. This Day I heard from the Lower breeks by two Eutchies who in: =formed me that the man who Killed the white man at Ogechee, had been Killed by his own people in the Creehaws

Tuckabatchie 20th March 1772

I sent this Morning for my horses to go to Survey the Upper Towns but they had strayed off in the Night and bould not be found till late in the afternoon which prevented me going this Day

Sailedgee 21st March 1772

I sett out this Morning with my Servant to Survey the road &c to this place, the Interpretor refuseing to go on pretence that he did not know the road; I however proceeded to take the Course

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and distance of the roads and Creeks &ca my servant who is a Spaniard and has resided in this Country several years knowing the roads to the different Towns, I stayed at this Town all this Night

Oakfuskee 22d March 1792

This Morning I went to the Square in the Cailedgees where the Indians had prepered black drink for me, after I had drank some with them I went to the Oakbhoys taking the bearings and distance of the path &ca I stayed in this Square with Miss Sueko; some time, Smoking; and drinking black drink and then sett out for the Cuffallas about Eight miles East by South from the Oakbhoys and on the North west side of the Oakfuskee or Tallapuse River, the road from Oak: bhoy to Cuffalla is over Several little Stoney hills very bad for horses traveling, the Cuffalla Town is Situated on a low point of land surrounded by high barren hills on the west side & by the river on the East, I rested here about two hours and then set out for Oakfuskee about five miles N.N.W of Cufalla and on a point on the West side of same River, this Town some years ago was the Largest in the Upper Creeks containing three hun: :dred Gun omen but now not above thirty the Inhabitants having Scattered about the Hunting grounds

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on Account of Plantations I Stayed at this Town all night

Oakfuskee 23d March 1772

This Morning I went to the Square in this Town, with one of the headmen commonly called Wills friend, he sent for Paya Lucko desiring him to come to the Square, but he declined coming on Acct of some dispute amongst themselves, but after black drink he came to meet me at the Traders where Wills Friend had caused some fowles to be prepered for breakfast, Paya Lucko behaved very civilly; and seemed willing that I should stay some Days in his Town; but Observed that at present they had but very little to Entertain me with; about Eleven Oblock I set out for a small village called Elkhatchie about four miles WNW from Oakfuskee situated at the mouth of a Creek of the same name, running SW & into Oakfuskee River the Creek is about 30 yards wide and 12 ft Deep at this village, which consists of four or five houses, but about half a mile up the Creek is fordable, after crossing in a canoe I went to Secuspoga another village of the Oakfuskee Indians about five Miles NW & from Elkhatchie and on a point on west side of Oakfuskee River this village stands on a level piece of ground about half a mile broad bounded by hills on the west

[p.604 p.143]

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side; There is about forty five Gun men in it and one Trader, named Robert French a hireling of Messrs Campbell and Son in Charlestown, from this Trader I received, a Large Silver medal, and Commission which the Mortar had given to him about Eighteen Months ago desiring him to Carry it to Mr. Mackay at Augusta and give it to him for Capt. Stuart, this French had done but Mr Mackay refused to accept of it, and desired him to Give it to the Mortar again when he returned to the Nation, but the Mortar would not take it saying that the promises made to him when he Received it at Pensacola were not fullfilled, I reproved Mr. French for keeping it so long without acquainting the Interpretor, or Bringing it to me at last meeting the Interpretor he said he never Shou'd have acquainted any thing about it, but intended to have brought to me at the meeting but had forgot it untill he had got to the fish pond (about seven mile from Oakchoys) where he returned from; without Seeing me, In the Evening I went to the Square where Paya Tucko's Son came from Oakfuskee and acquainted the headmen, that the Little Tallassie people had brought in a Chactaw prisoner and burned him in that Town.

[Hillabies]

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Stillahee 24th March 1773

This Morning I went to black drink in the Square at Soeusproga. where I stayed till ten Oblock and then set out for this place Paya Lucko's son went with me on pretence of being my guide
f. 605. p. 25.] but I suppose this piece of kindnes was the Effect of jealousey and not intended as any Ser=vice to me; I made him ride on before, and kept my Servant between him and me thereby preventing him from seeing me take Observations of the Course of the path and Creeks as we past; This Town is about ten Miles W N W from Soeus=sproga, on the branches of a Creek Called Hallafattee, which falls into the Oakfuskee River, above Soeus=sproga there is Several little villages or plantations Scat=tered about the branches of this Creek which is confined between high hills on Each side having very little planting Land Excepting what is about the Sides of the Creek, in this Town and vil=lages are about one hundred gun Men, one Trader and one Indian factor. this Evening I went with Mr. Scot the Trader to the hot House where was only a few Young Men the rest being all gon to war against the Chactaws, amongst the Young Men that are here is the one who Killed Mr Scots Ser=vant some time ago, and for whom Satisfaction his

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been promised, at Night I went to Mr. Scots house where I Stayed this night.

Stillabies 25th March 1772

I stayed at this Town all this Day and Surveyed the different branches of the Creek &c.

Natchee 26th March 1772

This Morning I set out from the Stillabies Mr Scot accompanying me to the little Oakchoys a small village about three miles W S W from the Stillabies, and on a branch of Yallatattee Creek wh joins the other branch at the west End of the Stillabies, in this village lives the Morter and about twenty Oakchoy people I went to the Morters Summer house where the people were at black drink but the Morter had been gon a hunting for some Days, after drinking some black drink &c I set out for the Natchies a small village of the remnant of a people of that name who were drove from the Mississippi by the French this village is about Twenty seven Miles N W of the Stillabies and on the South side of a Creek called Chonahumgey which falls into the Coosa River about nine miles west north west from this, about Eight miles South East from this I crossed over a high hill very steep and covered over with Sharp

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Stones this hill which Continues nearly South west towards the Coosa River is part of the great moun=tains which devide the Northern and Southern part [p 106 p. 26] of/America, from the Top of this hill is a very beautifull prospect over the Tops of hills all round this, I Arrived at this Town abt five OClock in the afternoon and went to a Traders house where I Stayed all this Night;

Natchie 27th March 1772

I went this morning to black drink to the Square where I was very kindley Received by the head men of the Town who told me to look on myself as being amongst my friends and not to be affraid of any thing, for their fire was the same as Charlestown fire and they never had Spilt the blood of any white man; after that I had Smoked Tobacco and drinked black drink with them they desired that I might stay in their Town all day as they were building a hot house and Should have a dance in the Evening which they wanted me to see; In the Evening I went to the Square where thirteen Chickasaws had joined the Natchies and Creeks for the dance, (these Chickasaws are making a Settlement on the side of a creek called bai=mullga about 15 miles north from this, and

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falling into the Coosa River at the Chickasaw Trading path, about a mile above Blamahumgey) The women being dressed like Warriours with bows, hatchets, and other weapons in their hands, came into the Square and danced round the fire, the pole bat dance, two men Singing and rat:=tling their Callabashes all the time, in this Town is about thirty gun Men Natchies and Creeks and one Trader,

Abicouchee 28th March 1772

This Morning I left the Natchies and came to this place which is about three miles N W b N from the former and on the North side of same Creek, as soon as I came into the Town I went to the hot house where Mach:=chemalla, commonly called McBrans friend and Effatiskimiha or Mackays friend welcomed me to their Town telling me that I was amongst my friends on the west side of the great hill who never had spilt the blood of any white man but had always held them fast by the hand, and they looked their fire and the Natchies the same as Charlestown fire, Effatiski:=miha said that most of the old people were dead and he was the only one left in his Town to protect the white people which he would

do as long as he lived, and said that there
was men growing up amongst them which he
4.607 [p.93] hoped would protect when he / was gon. I told
him that I had heard that he and his
people had always behaved very well to the white
people and desired to know if he thought any
thing deficient on our side, He said that he
supposed I was now tired with my journey, and
would not at present say any more, but would
meet me in the Evening, I desired him to
send for the head man of Tallassiehatchie a small
village about three miles further down this Creek,
that I might enquire of him the reasons for
his people breaking their Traders doors, and Turn-
=ing him out of their town, which he promised
me to do, I likewise sent for Mr. Buzens a
Trader in the Natchies to Interpret between me
and the Indians in the Evening, Mr. Buzens
and the head man of Tallassiehatchie came and
went with me to the hot house where after the
Ceremoney of drinking black drink and smoking
with the head man of Tallassiehatchie I asked
him about the affair of John Bell his Trader,
he said that his young people had broke Bells
doors and destroyed his household utensils such
as pots bowles &c. and Spoiled all his victuals,

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because he would not give them such a good Trade as the people of the Suchantallahassie did, which sold Stroud & duffle Blankets at six pound leather each and every thing else in pro=portion, and took their Buck Skins at five pounds and doe at three, but as for his part he was the man that brought a white man to his Town as he was very poor for one before he got him and is now poor since he left them he said that he was a very good white man and not any wise Cross so that he loved him very much, but did not desire him to stay after his people had used so very Ill nor did he desire him to go back as something bad might happen for which he should blame himself if he desired him to stay, as the men were dancing and making a Noise round the fire in hot House I went out into the Square with Mr. Buzens Mc. Kays and Mc Beans friends & Mr. Mackays friend acquainted me that he had a small fa.=vour to ask of his father Captain Stuart which in the first place was a Stand of Colours to Show that he was an English Man and a friend to the white people, next a bag of powder and two bags of ball, some flints, and a box of paint as they were often very poor for these things

[p600 p 203] being much Exposed to their Enemy/ by being the outside Town of their Nation and their Traders being often Robed of their horses &c. before they could cross the great hill, he likewise Observed that there was not a great coal in the Town, Mr. Deans friend desired me to acquaint Captain Stuart that he was the man who talked to him at Augusta about the Chactaw war as some things in private and when I should mention that Captain Stuart would remember who he was, this man was the first that Killed a Chactaw and brought pri= =soners into this Town, he says that he made war on purpose to keep his young people from falling out with the English and as soon as his Nation makes peace with the Chactaws he will spoil it again as he knows they must be at war with some body, in this Town is about forty five Gun men & two Traders.

Abicouchie 29th March 1772

I went this Day to Tallassiehatchie about three Miles west North west from this and on the South side of Chanahumgey Creek I stayed some little time with the head men viewing the Creek and village, and went to the mouth of Caimullga Creek where it joins the Coosa River about half a mile above the Coosa Old Town

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and two Miles west North west from Tallassie=hatchie, on East side of Coosa River is very good Level Land for a Considerable distance up, and on the East side of the River between Coimullga and Clanahumgey is a fine Tract of Land where the Coosa Old Town formerly stood but now mostly grown over with small Oaks Some people from Tallassiehatchie are now building house and making plantations where the old Town formerly stood in the Evening I returned to this place where I stayed all night

Wakokays 30th March 1772

I set out this morning from Abicouchie and after crossing part of the large mountains Arrived at this village which is thirty Miles SSE of Abicouchie and Situated on a branch of hatchet Creek, Surrounded by high barren hills very Rocky, there is plantations Scattered along the sides of the Creek for Eight or ten Miles down towards Pucka=ntallahassie, This Creek which falls into the Coosa River about 18 miles South west of this, is about 60 feet broad in most places but not navigable being full of Rocks and Shoals in this Town &ca is about one hundred Gun men and two Traders who Keep four Trading house in the Town and plantations.

[P. 609 p 29]

Wakohays 31st march 1792

This Morning it rained very hard which prevented me from going to Puckantallahassie, the people belonging to this Town are mostly gon to war so that I could not see any of the head men.

Weoka 1st April 1792

I set out this morning from Wakokays having one Campbell a Trader in the Puckantallahassie for my guide to that place, which is about fourteen Miles South west from the former and on the west side of hatchet Creek, the path goes mostly along side of the creek + crosses it several times keeping along the tops of very Steep hills, when I Arrived at puckantallahassie I was met at the Traders house by four Old men being all that were in the Town. Dyals Landlord and the rest being gon to war, this Town is within four miles of coosa River; and has twenty Gun men and two Trading houses in it, from thence I set out for Weoka a small village situated on a Creek of the same name about Twelve Miles South East be East from the Puckantallahassie the road (Except the first four miles from thence being very hilly) is very good being mostly thro an Open pine barren I arrived at night at a house belonging to Mr Greerson where I stayed

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all this Night.

Coosada 2d April 1772

I sett out this morning from the Weokas which is a small village Surrounded by hills having very little low land for planting Excepting a narrow Stripe along the sides of the Creek where it is Situate upon, I took the Course and distance of the path to the little Tallassies which is about 13 miles South by East from the former the path going thro a level pine barren, from the Tallassies I went to the Hickory ground and in my way thither met with a young Indian going to Tuckabatchie I desired him to send the Interpretor to meet me at at Coosada to morrow, I then went into the Square where Emistisigue and his Warriours who had returned last night, were sitting, as I had no Interpretor I could not have any Conversation with him, I however drank some black drink and eat some bears paws &c. and then set out for this place which Situated in the forks of the Coosa and Tallapuse Rivers about a Quarter of a mile below the Old French fort, in this Town is forty Alibamons and one Trader;

B.610 p.203

/Coosada 3d April 1772

I sent my Servant this morning to the

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white ground, a village about Eight miles up the Tallapuse River, to Enquire if Mr. Fall had returned from Pensacola, my Servant returned and told me that he arrived last night and was gon this Morning to Tuckabatchie, in the afternoon I went with Mr. Brown a Trader in this Town and Surveyed part of the Rivers Coosa and Ali= =bama below this Town:

Coosada 4th April 1772

I went this Morning to wetumkey a small village about one mile & ½ from this, up the Tallapuse River, where Emistisigues and the fighter viz Toopoya and Several other headmen were pres= =ent at the building of a new hot house in this village after black drink I went to a Thomas Mosleys a Trader in this Town where Emistisigues came likewise, I desired a Jacob Monthack to En= =quire of Emistisigues where he and his people had been and what he had done since he went to war, he said that he was amongst the settlements at Tansa and at Mons.r Badons Opposite Mobile and some of his people had been there, but did not see any Enemy, he said that the In= =habitants used him very well giving what provisions he stood in need of, but after he left the set= =tlements some of his people were in want and

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had Killed one beeve, and he sent the Marks of it to Tansa by a white man, but the boo=lamie people having Seperated from him had Killed three battle and Stole three horses, which he was very Sorry for and promised to get the horses again and Carry them down to their owners, In the Evening I went again to Wetumkey Square where men and women were all dancing, about Nine Oclock I Received the Letters which Mr Fall brought from Pensacola, Emistisigue being gon I desired Too=poya to send for the 2d man to Come here on the Morning that we might appoint a meeting to give Capt.n Stuarts Talks to them, I then Re=turned to Coosada where the Interpretor was Arrived.

[p.611 p.303]

/ Tuckabatchie 5th April 1792

This Morning I went with Mr Brown and the Interpretor to Wetumkey where Emistisigue desired to hear the Talks from Pensacola saying that there was now a good many head men present I ac=quainted him that the Talks were for the head of the whole Nation and that I could not read them to a part, but when the 2d man came they might appoint a Day to meet at the Oak Choys after black drink I went to Coosada where I Stayed about two hours and then returned to Wetumkey where the 2d man came, we then Appointed

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a meeting to be at Oakbhoys in Eleven Days from this. Emistisiguo made Eleven pieces of bone which I sent with a letter to the gun Merchant desiring him to send to all the Towns above him, about two Oblock I set out for this place in bompany with Messrs Brown, Mosley + bornal, at the white ground I met Mr Fall who says that about one hundred miles from this nation he was Robed by 113 Shactaws, some of them held him fast to the ground while others took the lock off his riffle and Sixteen barrels of Tobacco and some Sugar + ca but did not take any rum, from the white ground I went to the Tushatchies about two Miles further up the river, here the Indians prepared black drink and desired me to stay and drink with them, I went to their Square where they hoisted an Old ragged Jack on a pole telling me that they had no better bollours to adorn their Square with after drinking with them I set out for this place where I arrived about nine at night

Tuckabatchie 6th April 1792

I sent a letter by one Perkens to Stephen Forest at the Eutchies Ordering him to ball a meeting of the Lower Creeks on the 23d Instt. Mr bornal acquainted me with the Answer which the

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Lower Creeks sent to the upper in regard of Satisfaction &ca which I wrote down, The Mad Dog of this Town is very busie preparing Phy.=sick and causing the people to dance every night on purpose to bring back to life their fire Maker who was killed six months ago by the Shactaws and by them Skined, but his wife who is Sister to the Mad Dog perswades the people that he comes to her sometimes in the night and that he keeps about the Square and hot house and will soon make his Appearance in publick [p 512. p 32.] if they make the Physick strong Enough, and take proper care, to Day the King of the Town, being tired with fasting, eat some victuals. which spoil'd the Physick, and prevented the fire maker coming this night but the Mad Dog desired that the people might attend every night in the Square, untill the fire maker did come which he assured them would be soon,

Tuckabatchie 7th April 1792

It rained very hard all day which prev.=ented me from going to make any Observations

Tuckabatchie 8 April 1792

This Morning Messrs Brown & Mosley went to the Coosadas, the former having agreed to send me a man for a guide to go along the

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river side from this place to Wetumkey.

Tuckabatchie 9th April 1772

This Day the beaver Tooth King and Mad Dog of this Town came and Smoked, and Talked with me Concerning the Traders having battle amongst them the mad Dog is very much against it; and says they were poor before the white people came amongst them, and they will remain poor, and if the Traders were not poor they would not come amongst them, therefore if they do like not their method of living they may return to their own Country again; I desired the Mad Dog to go to the Meeting and there speak any thing which he had to say before his own people which he promised to do

Tuckabatchie 10th April 1772.

This Day Mr Tait brought me some thing which he had left in the woods after being Robed, in the Evening I went to the Square where both Sexes were dancing round a fire, the Mad Dog stood up and said that he was uncertain as to the time when the fire Maker would come, but said that it might be three or four nights, and Ordered them all to attend until he came, The mad Dog is a very Artfull fellow and is trying to impose on the Credulety of his people

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on purpose to free his sister from her widow hood, who by their Laws must remain a widow four years.

[B.M. 610 p. 88.]

/ Tuckabatchie 11th April 1772

This Morning one Howard a half breed came from the Yeahaws and complained against one Hugh Simpson a Trader in the Tallasies for Stealing a horse from him some Days ago. this Howard is the person that held the Murderer un= =till two others Stabed him with their knives in the sides, I went this forenoon to the Great Tal= =lassies to make some Observations on the Town and Creeks &c. In the Evening, Saw a Sireling of Mr. Browns at Coosada, came to be my guide by the river side to Wetumkey.

Tuckabatchie 12th April 1772

This Morning I went down the south side of the Tallapuse River, and Surveyed as far as the Otteseys about five miles S S W from this and on the South side of the River, The Town stands on a fine plain close by the bank of the River, there is about Sixty gun men and two Traders in it at present, I crossed the River a little above the Town, and went up the North side of it to this place having my Servant who is a Span= =iard for my guide, This Day a Thos Jones came

here from Pensacola, and says that he had letters from Mr Charles Stuart for me, but was met about fifty Miles from the Nation by Nine Chactaws who Robed him of his horse, gun, Cloaths provision and Money, and tore the Letters in pieces their leader had a small Medal and spoke a little English, he took Jones Blanket and hat from him and throwed him down an Old Sol: = diers blanket and hat,

Coolamies 13th April 1772

I set out this Morning with Dave, for my guide and took the bearings and distance of the path and river as far as the Hochlawella, and from thence to this place where I stayed at Mr. Germaneys all night

Coosadas 14th April 1772

I went this Morning to the Coolamie Square to black Drink where John Pigg came, and in: = formed me of three Negro men, which were brought into this nation about three years ago by some men from Mississippi, and there was a Mr. Weldren who had been formerly in the Chactaw nation but then resided at Wetumkey who wrote a letter in the name of Lieut. Gov: Durnford Offering a reward for apprehending the men and Negroes on which the men run off and the Negroes were taken by Mr. Richard

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Brown and Tho: Mosley and by them carryed down to Silver bluff [and Sold to Mr. George Galphin as [p. 614 [p. 34]] their Own property; for six hundred pounds South Carolina Currency and Eight horses, this James Germaney likewise declared to be true, The head men of this Town were so much ashamed of the behaviour of their people in stealings horses &ca from the Settlements that they went out of the Square without speaking to me; I went to Mr. Germaneys to Breakfast and then set out with him to the Muchlasses a small village three miles farther down the River where the wolf King lives, to whoes house I went and after Smoking with him, he said that he wanted to send to Pen: =sacola for a little Rum and some other little things from the Governor & beged that I would write a letter for him, which I promised to do provided that he would go with me to the Meeting at Oakchoy and get the Land granted which Capt.n Stuart and the Gov.r of Pensacola had asked from them; He said that for his part he would give his Consent and was sure all the Tallapuses would do the same, but he was not able to Ride so far as the Oakchoys but would send his Nephew; He then beged that John Pigg might not be allowed to remain in

the Nation as he had no goods and was a very great horse thief, having already stole one from him and was affraid that he would steal every one that he had, he likewise had told the Indians that I was come to spy their land before the white people made war with them, I desired Mr Germaney to send Pigg to me in the Morning, and then set out for this place taking the Course and distance &ca

Coosada 15th April 1772

I went this morning to the Tuskigie Square to black drink, the Square is about a Quarter of a mile above this Town on the South side of Coosa River and near the Old French fort the Inhabitants of the Tuskigees are a remnant of Northern Indians and Speak a different Language from the Creeks there is but twenty five gun men and one Indian factor in the Town, after black drink Emistisigue and Toopoya, came to me at this place and likewise John Pigg from the Coosawdas, I then asked Emistisigue and Toopoya, (having Jacob Moniack for Interpretor,) if they would Differ Pigg to be taken and sent to Pensacola as they knew what Complaints had been made against him both by their own people and the Traders, Emistisigue said, that he looked upon one

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as having the same power as if Captain Stuart [B.615. p.25.]
was present, and that I might do what I thought
proper for they knew Pigg to be a bad man;
I then sent for Pigg and Told him what was
alledged againt him and then took him prisoner
same time Offering him his Liberty to go to Silver
bluff upon his finding Security for his appear-
=ance at Augusta to Answer to what he was ac-
=cused of after some time Messrs. Brown and Hos-
=ley were Security and gave their Obligation for
his appearance

Oakchoys 16th April 1772

I set out from Coweetas about one oClock,
with Toopoya and a white man for a guide
and arrived here in the Evening

Oakchoys 17th April 1772

This Morning I sent to the little Oak-
=choys for the Morter and in the Evening the
Messenger returned and told me that the Morter
would be here to morrow morning, This afternoon the
Interpretor and the beaver Tooth King came from
Tuckabatchie but did not bring the Mad Dog with
them he being afraid to leave his Women after the
Tricks he and them has been playing.

Oakchoys 18th April 1772

This morning the Morter came and after black

drink I delivered Captain Stuarts Letters to the Chiefs who assembled at the Gun Merchants house for that purpose, they promised to give me an Answer next Day about the Land but Could say nothing about the Slave as it was the Lower Cuffalla people who Murdered him, I Ordered Mr. Cornall to go with me in the Evening to the fish pond about Seven miles off, this he refused thinking it no part of his duty as Interpretor, after I had delivered the Letters which I had for the Indians, Mr. Thomas Graham one of the traders desired leave for the Interpretor to deliver a Letter from the Merch.ts at Augusta to the Upper Creek Indians, This I told Mr Graham was Contrary to any regulations made by the Governe=ment, who did not allow any person, or body of them, to treat with Indians about Lands, Ex=cepting the Superintendants appointed for that pur=pose but if there was nothing in the Letter that interfered with the duty of the Superin=tendant on the Governors, I should have no Ob=jection to let it be read, otherwise I would not allow it, he assured me that / it was only to desire payment of their Debts, I then allowed Mr Cornal to deliver it, The first part was telling the Indians that they had received a letter

[p.616. p.36.]

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from them demanding Satisfaction for some of their people who had been Killed by some persons in Georgia this they said was in the Governors power and not theirs to do. They then ask for the Lands above little River which the Cherokees gave to their Traders and likewise for the Lands on the East side of Okono River as far as the Lower Trading path as a payment for the Debts which they owed their Traders saying that it was not the Superintendant nor Governors that Supplyed them with goods and unless they gave them the Land they would not be able to Supply them, at same time asking the Land in their own Names which was read to the Indians.

Tuckabatchie 19th April 1792

This Morning the Morter came to me at Nicolas Blacks house in the Oakhoys, soon after the gun Merchant came and desired the Morter to go and Consult with them about the Answer which they were to give to day, but the Traders having given him three or four drams of rum, he refused to go, I then went into the Traders Store with the Morter and Gun Merchant, and made the Interpretor ask the first his reason for giving his Medal and Commission to the

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Traders in the Socuspoga: while the Morter was telling his reasons one Hugh Simpson (who Trades in the Great Tallassies as a hireling to Messrs Semple & son in Charlestown) came into the Store and carryed out a Kegg of Rum, he then returned into the Store and after staying some time said that he was going to Carry the Rum into the Square to the Indians, I Ordered at his peril not to do it untill I had done with them, He returned again to the house and told me that I had no Right to Speak to any Indians in private that the Rum was his and he would do as he pleased in this Country he would not Obey any Governor Nor Superintendant nor any person but his employer useing a great deal of very Abusive Language, upon which I desired the Traders present to give me assistance to Secure Simpson this they all refused, at same time Simpson said to Messrs [67] [p. 57] Graham & Greerson & several others, that they had set him on to Abuse me, and now they were affraid to speak themselves The Gun Merchant said that I now saw the behavour of their Traders: which was as bad as any of their Young Men, and he wondered how they agreed so well together I gave the Morter his Commission and Medal which

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he accepted off on bondition of geting a reffle and some Shells which he alledged had been Long promised him; I then went to the hot house where I Received an Answer to Captain Stuart letter, and in the Evening I came to this place

Puckabatchie 20th April 1772

This Morning I wrote a letter to Mr Charles Stuart at Mobile acquainting him with the Indians Answer About the Scamba Lands; and sent it by Jacob Moniack who goes in ten Days for Mobile;

The Mortar came to me this morning and made a Complaint against one Pretor, a hireling of Mr Galphins, who had Stole some horses from him, and likewise to get his riffle from Fornal which had been sent by him six months ago but had been broke in Carrying; the Mortar received it from Fornal but desired that Captain Stuart might send him another, and likewise the Shells which had been Long promised him

David Taitt

Endorsed In Mr. Stuarts (No 44) of 19 July 1772. [p.618.]

[also endorsed the same on first page]

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[p. 479]

Circular.

Whitehall. August 14th: 1772.

To Lieut. Gent Gage.
Gov.: of New York.
Lieut. Gov.: of Quebec.
Gov.: of the Island of St John
" Nova Scotia.
" New Hampshire.
" Massachusets Bay.
" New Jersey
" Virginia.
Gov.: & Compt.: of Connecticut.
" Rhode Island.
Repr.: Gov.: of Maryland.
" Pensylvania.
Sir Wm Johnson Bart.
Samuel Holland Esqr.

Gov.: of No. Carolina
" So. Carolina
President of Georgia
Lieut Gov.: of East Florida.
Gov.: of Bahamas.
" Bermuda.
John Stuart Esqr.

Gov.: of West Florida.
" Jamaica.
" Barbados.
" Leeward Islands.
" Grenades.
" Dominica.
Robert Hodgson Esqr.

Governor of Senegambia.

The King having been graciously pleased to appoint me to be One of His Majestys princ:=ipal Secretaries of State, and to commit to my Care the dis:=patch of all such Business as relates to His Majestys Colonies. I take the earliest Opportunity of acquainting you therewith.

It will give me great Satisfaction to be able to fulfill His Majestys gracious Intentions in this Appointment; and as it is His Majestys Pleasure that your Dispatches should, for the future, be addressed to me, I shall not fail to lay them immediately before The King, and to transmit to you such Orders as His Majesty shall think fit to give thereupon.

I am &c:

Dartmouth

[compare "Documents relating to the Col. History of New York" vol VIII p. 303.]

[p. 474]

Endorsed Draft of Circular. | 14th August 1772. | Sent.

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(No 1) Whitehall Septr 2^d 1772. [p.49a]

Sr Wm Johnson Bart.

Sir,

The King having declared His Royal Int:
=tentions that a Settlement should be formed
upon the Lands purchased by His Majesty in
1768 of the six Nations & their Confederates,
inclosed I send you a Copy of His Majesty's
Order in Council on the 14th, of last Month
containing His Majesty's directions for carrying
that Measure into execution; and I am to
signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that
you do take an early opportunity of ap:
=prizing the six Nations & their confederates
of His Majesty's gracious Intentions.

I am &c^a

Dartmouth

[Compare Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, vol VIII p311.]

Endorsed Draft to / Sr Wm Johnson / 2^d Sept: [p.49b]
=tember 1772. / (No 1.) / Dup / Entd

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[p.497]

(No. 1.) Whitehall Sept.r 2d. 1772.

Mr. Stuart.

Sir,

The King having declared His Royal Intentions that a Settlement should be form:=ed upon the Lands purchased by His Ma:=jesty in 1768 of the Six Nations & their confederates, inclosed I send you a Copy of His Majesty's Order in Council on the 14th. of last Month, containing His Majesty's Di:=rections for carrying that Measure into Execution.

From this Order you will observe that a proper Attention hath been shewn to the Stipulation entered into with the Cherokees at the Congress held with them on the 18th Oc:=tober 1770, & that in the Grant to be made to Mr. Walpole & others it is propos:=ed to insert a clause prohibiting the Pe:=titioners & their Associates from settling any Part of the Lands lying between the Line agreed upon at that Congress and the Line proposed by the Petitioners beginning on the South side of the River Ohio opposite to the Mouth of Scioto & running thence Southe:=rly through the pass in the Quasioto Moun:=tains to the South side of the said Mountains,

it will therefore be your Duty, in case the Cherokees should express any discontent on Account of the Grant proposed, to apprize them of this Circumstance and to assure them of His Majesty's Gracious Intention that the Engagements entered into with them should be faithfully observed.

I am &c.ª

Dartmouth.

[p 501] Endorsed Draft to | Mr Stuart | 2d September 1772 | (No 1.) | Dupe. | Entd

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(No. 2) Whitehall Sept. 24th 1773. [p.119]

Mr. Stuart.

Sir,

I have received your Dispatch No. 44. and have Laid it before The King.

The information contained in the papers inclosed in that Dispatch will be very use:=ful whenever it shall be found necessary to renew our negotiations with the Shactaws: as these general Congresses are however I find exceedingly expensive, they ought never to be held but in cases of absolute ne:=cessity; and I trust that the conduct of the Spanish Government in Louisiana will be such as to remove all apprehensions of ill consequences from any intrigues or machin:=ations on their part.

Mr Gaitt's journal of his journey thro', and proceedings with, the upper and lower Creek Nations, mark out an attention on the part of that gentleman that is very much to be commended; and you certain:=ly could not do better than to employ him again in that situation.

[p.194] I observe in Lord Shelsborough's corres:=
=pondence with you, that his Lordship has

repeatedly expressed the difficulties which have arisen from the want of a correct sketch of the Indian Boundary Line mark:=ed out upon some general Map of America; and as it appears to me that a very precise information of the courses & bearings of that Line will be essential in the consideration of any general Measures that may be suggested with regard to the Indian bountry, I cannot but lament that no such Map has yet been received from you.

I am &c.

Dartmouth.

[p.796] Endorsed Draft to / Mr Stuart / Whitehall, Sept 27th 1772 / (No 2) / Entd

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N 46) Charles Town 23d September 1772 [4006]

My Lord

Your Lordship's Letter of 6th June (no 26) with which I was honoured by last Packet gave me the greatest Pleasure and Satisfaction, as it expresses in the most obliging Terms your Lordship's approbation of the Measures pursued by me in West Florida: it shall be my study to deserve a continuation of Sentiments in your Lordship which do me so much Honour.

The Obstinacy of the Creeks in refusing to yeild up a Little Land on the Escambia, has hitherto prevented the completion of the Bound= =ary, as the Expence of marking the Old Line would be considerable and whilest there are any Hopes of obtaining a further Cession had better be postponed untill that can be effected. In the mean time Your Lordship will see by the Plan which I had the Honour of laying be= =fore you from West Florida, Copy of which I left with Governour Chester, that the Line formerly agreed upon cannot be easily mistaken, being mostly natural Boundaries; by Mr Stuart's correspondence with Governor Chester and his Letters to me Copies of which I submit, your Lordship will see the State of that Bussiness

193

[A 506]

I begg leave to represent to your Lordship, that during my stay in West Florida, Governor Chester did not in the least contribute from His Indian Fund towards defraying the expensive Negotiations which I undertook for the good of said Province, and I may venture to say that he could have expended little or nothing during my stay there, and as it will Appear to your Lordship by the Inclosed Copies of Letters, that I am to expect no Assistance from the Governor in marking the Boundary Line, a much greater Expence will fall upon my fund than it can support, this I humbly submit to your Lordship in Hopes of being honoured with Instructions for my Government. I considered the Kings Presents sent to the Governour as I intended for this particular Service.

The Correspondence between Major Hamilton Captain Lord and Mr Stuart my Deputy Copies of which I submit will inform your Lordship of the unlucky Squabble between a party of Chickasaws and the Inhabitants of Illinois, in which Blood was spilt on both sides — Paya Mingo Eulicay who led the Chickasaw Party, is a very troublesome Fellow when in Liquor, upon his return to His Nation he represented the

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Affair in such a Light that all the Traders were obliged to abandon it for some Days: but the great Cheif Oppaye Mattaha having dissapassionately examined into the Circumstances of the Affair sent runners [p.97] to invite them back again. Probably the Message from the Chickasaws to the Creeks mentioned in the inclosed Affidavit of Joseph Dawes, was concerning the above affair at the Illinois. I have no doubt of the Truth of the Affidavit, for I know that the Requisition for Lands above Augusta in Georgia by way of Satisfaction for their Debts makes the upper Creeks extremly uneasy, and the Conversation of the Cheifs is perfectly agreable to the Genious of the Men with whom I am well acquainted.

My Intelligence from the Cherokee Nation is disagreable. The Leader who perpetrated the Murther mentioned in Mr Cameron's Letter, is One who has long been a professed Enemy to white men, and was a principal Instrument in bringing about the last War. The Cheifs of the Nation were alarmed at his return with so many Scalps and refused to Admit them to their Towns. I do not think that the Affair ought to be passed over without satisfaction but this I humbly submit to your Lordship. In the

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Mean Time I have written to General Gage upon the Subject, and declined meeting the Cherokees according to their request untill I shall have been honoured with his & your Lordship's sentiments upon the Subject

Mr Charles Stuart my Deputy acquaints me that, the Chactaw Chiefs upon return to their Nation held Councils of their People to whom they repeated what passed at the Congress, and determined to regulate their [300] Affairs accordingly.

In the Present Situation of Affairs I thought it very necessary to appoint Mr David Taitt to reside in the Creek Nation as Commissary, that I may be enabled to inform your Lordship of the State of affairs there I shall endeavour to defray this Expence out of my Annual fund by reducing the Number of presents as far as I can consistently with the good of the Service this I hope will meet with your Lordships approbation.

I have sent the Necessary Instructions to Mr Mc Intosh Commissary in the Chickasaw Nation to accommodate all Differences with that Brave faithfull altho small Nation.

I cannot conclude this Letter without assuring your Lordship that all the Indian Nations

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seem much alarmed at the Emmigrations of the back Inhabitants of Virginia, across their hunting Grounds to the Mississippi, as well as at our frequent requisitions for Land from every Province, this my Duty calls upon me to represent

I have the honour of being, with the utmost Respect.

My Lord

Your Lordship's

most obedient and

most humble Sert

John Stuart

The Right Honble

The Earl of Hillsborough &c &c

Endorsed Charles Town. So. Carolina / 23^d. Sept^r. [p.610]
1772. / Mr. Stuart. / (No 40) / R^d 25th. Nov^ber / Ent^d.

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[to Chas. Stuart]

[pol.]

Fort Chartres 29 May 1772

Sir

I have to acknowledge the Receipt of yours of 26 March by a Chicasaw Chief accompanied by a few Warriors together with Three Others who had been some time before in this Coun= =try, visited me & so far as I could understand without an Interpreter made the most Friendly Protestations. They at their Own Request were Recommended to the Protection of the Officer com= =manding at Kaskaskias where they went to wait my Arrival. I have this moment Received an Account of a Violent Outrage committed by them which is the Cause of my Sending You this immediate Express in order that you may as far as possible prevent any bad Consequence that might Attend their Partial Representation, they may Probably make of the Affair in which they have most deservedly Suffered the loss of One of their Chiefs & another man who were Killed in the Riot. There is another of them Accused a Vil= =lain of the deepest dye, the Instigator of this & several preceeding disorders with whom I shall use such Means & will Prevent him ever being of future disservice to us, his Character is such that should he ever Return to His Nation it

must be productive of Bad Consequences, as he has frequently endeavoured treacherously to pervert to Mischief our most Friendly Professions + treatm.t to different Parties of that Nation who have Visited that Country. I shall Recite to you here the
[p.12] Circumstances of the Accident as they have been Represented to me, but shall Refer you for a more Particular Relation of them to Capt Lord who was on the Spot + will write to You p this Opportunity. The Villain whom I have now Prisoner Broke into a Merchants House begun by Knocking down the Clerks Servants &c and breaking all Be-fore him, on Complaint being made to the Commanding Officer there was a Guard of six Men sent to the House, soon after the whole Party of Indians began firing on them, on which a Reinforcement was sent who Return-ed their fire beat them of + Killed two Men, there was One Englishman a servant of the Merchants Killed, they Instantly Retreated + as we Suppose Returned to their Nation. Your Knowledge of Indian Matters will direct you the Necessary steps to be taken on this Occasion.

As I am on the Point of leaving this Country your future Correspondence may be

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directed to Capt. Lord who will Command here.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient &

most Humble servt.

(Signed) Isaac Hamilton

Major Commandant

P.S. As I am not acquainted with the Extent of Mr Thomas Power, he will if not Empowered to take the necessary Steps in Consequence of this Affair, Communicate it Immediately to the Person invested with Authority with the Utmost Expedition_

[p 214]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Major Hamil. =ton / Fort Charlties 29th / May 1772. / In Mr Stuarts (No 46) of / 23d Sept.r 1772. / (1)

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Koskaskias 30 May 1772. [p. 916]

Sir

Major Hamilton writes me that he has referred you to me for the Minute Particulars of the unfortunate affair with the Chickesaws, which I shall do as accurately as I can, On their arrival here they Applied to me for Provisions and Place to Sleep in, the former I immediately ordered them the latter was not in my Power, they then went to a Merchants House in Town who gave them his Gallery to Sleep in, and his Kitchen to dress their Victuals in, in the night they endeavoured to force the Door & call=ed for Rum which he Refused them, the next day when the Merchant was out they went into the House, Beat the People & broke the furniture on Complaint being made to me I went myself with a Guard & endeavoured to bring the Chief with me by every mode of Civility I was capable of which he Seemed to Receive as it was intended but I was not able to Prevail on him to come down to the Fort. I ordered the Guard to Bring with them Per==son one Prisonner whose Character the Major has fully given You, they made Scarcely any Objection to this being brought off, but on their Ruminating

I imagine they thought it an Insult to the Nation & began & kept up a constant firing on the House in which I had left a Non Commissioned Officer & 6 Men who after Receiving Five Shot & One of the Servants of the House being Killed Returned the fire and Immediately ordered a Reinforcem.t which when the Indians discovered they took to their Heels, the Party Pursued & brought in One of them dead and I am since Informed two Men died of their wounds which I Hope will prove true, as I wish upon all
[f.016] /Occasions when Savages after Being well Treated make such Returns and Strike at the life of a British subject they may be as Severely Chas=tized. I have nothing more to add than to Hope with Major Hamilton, that you will take the necessary Precautions to Prevent a partial Repre=sentation of the Affair, Alienating from us the Affections of a Nation of Indians who have been heretofore Looked upon as our Staunchest Friends.

I am Sir/ Your most Obedient &
very Humble Servant
Hugh Lord Capt
(signed) { 18 Reg.t Commanding at Koskaskias

[f.018] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Capt. Lord Command.t / Koskaskias / 30 May 1772 / In Mr. Stuarts (No 46) of / 23.d Sept.r 1772./ (2)

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[a 019]

Pensacola 23 June 1772

Sir

As I am directed by the Superintendant to take the earliest Opportunity consistent with the Conveniency of the Indians to apply to your Excellency for your Concurrence & Assistance to=wards marking the Boundary Line between this Province & the Upper Creek Nation I am to Re=quest your Excellency will be pleased to signify when you would choose to have the Indians made acquainted with your Intentions to have said Line marked as they have signified that they Only wait to hear from you. And I am also directed by the Superintendant, to acquaint your Excellency that the Expence Attending the Above Service (except that of His Deputy & an Interpreter) is to be defrayed by the Province as also that which was Incurred in marking the Line between this Province & the Chactaws last January a Cer=tified Copy of which I here Inclose to your Excellency

I have the Honor of being | Sir

Your Excellencys

Most Obedient &

Most Humble servant

(signed) Chas Stuart

His Excell.y Governor Chester.

198.

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[p022] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from | Charles Stuart Esqr. | to | Governor Chester | 23 June 1772 | In Mr. Stuarts (No 46) of | 23d. Sept.r 1772. |
(3)

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[f. 023]

Pensacola, 24th June 1772.

Sir

I am to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter yesterday, wherein you apply to me by Direction of the Superintendant for my Concurrence + Assistance, towards marking the Boundary be.=tween this Province + the Upper Creek Nation, + am to acquaint you thereupon, that you have my approbation, to Assemble the Indians for that Purpose, wherever you think it will best Suit your + their Convenience, giving me Suffici=ent Previous Notice, of the Time you Expect them down, in order that I may direct a Surveyor, to be prepared to Attend you in mark=ing the Line, which will be all the Assistance in my Power to afford towards this Service.

As the Superintendant has Received His Majestys Commands, to Have the Boundary Line marked, + has directed you to See these Orders carried into Execution, I make no doubt but he will defray every Expence, attending the same (ex=cept that of the Surveyor) out of the Funds of his Department, which he Certainly intended with Respect to the Expences that have been incurred in Marking the Line, last January between this Province + the Chactaws: inclos'd I have

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furnished you with a Copy of the Superintendants Letter to me of 23 December last, upon the subject, & my Answer thereto, these may serve to Explain to you what passed between us on that Head, & how little it is in my Power to Afford you the Assistance you at Present Require, or to defray the Expences you mention which have already accrued on Marking the Choctaw Line.

I am

Sir

Yours &c. &c.

(Signed) P: Chester

Charles Stuart Esqr.

[p026] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from | His Excell.y Governor Chester | to | Charles Stuart Esqr. | 24 June 1772 | Inc. Mr Stuarts (No 46) of | 23d Sept.r 1772. (4)

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[p.027]

Mobille 7 July 1772.—

Sir

The inclosed Letters will show you what has Passed in these Parts since your Departure, I was at Pensacola when I received the Express from the Illinois with which I immediately Ac:=quainted the Governor + General and Sit out for this Place in order to forward the Accounts to Mr John Mc Intosh which I did the 30th Ult. by a Chickesaw Leader, directing him to Enquire into the Affair + take the necessary Steps to Prevent mischief, as the Leader of that Party (Paia Mingo Oleuxy) whose Character you know very well may Occasion a great deal, as his Family is numerous he Received three Wounds and lost two of His Party. Mr Alexander Mc Intosh who ar:=rived here a few days ago and was in the Nation when the Party Returned says, they drove all the Traders out of it, broke open Some of their Stores + took out some Leather, but that Pya Mattaha + the Red King with a few others made them Return it, and desired the Traders to Return which they did, Oleuxy staid but two nights at Home when he Set out for the Creeks by himself where he will no Doubt tell his Tale to Advantage, but I am told

[02]

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his Principal Reason is in Pursuit of his Wife whom a Party of Cherokees took away during his Absence: This Party or another of Cherokees came Some time in May last into the Chickesaws with an Intention as they said to go to
[p.026] War against the Northward Indians | they left the Nation & were gone only a short Time Returned with Scalps of white People which they said were french, but by the Accounts I have since heard they were Some People coming to Settle on the Missaissippi concerning which Mr. Swinford who was at Natchez has taken some Affidavits which he says he will produce on His Return to Pensacola as you will See by his Letter. Mr John Mc Gillivray who was in the Chickesaws when this Party returned & who is gone to Georgia will no Doubt Inform you what he Knows about it & I hope from the Different Accounts I have of the General Opinion the Nation has of the Matter it will not have any farther Bad Consequences I am told that a son of the Prince of Chote & Nephew of Oconnastotahs was one [illegible] of this Party

With Respect to the Creek Boundary Line, You will See by the Inclosed, the Steps I have taken with the Governor & his Answers,

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and as I find such a number are determined to Come down and that no Provisions can be had at Present besides the Want of Presents, unavoidably necessary on such Occasions to such a Number (as there is none to be Purchased this being the Time of Fitting out the Traders) I have determined to wait your farther Instructions, and I hope these Reasons will Excuse my not Complying with your last Instructions particularly as Mr. Cornel pio says I may fix my own Time and as I presume you did not when you left this Place imagine the Expence attending that Service would be So considerable as in this Case it must be, as you will Judge by Cornell's Letter. As to the Line which Mr. Tate mentions the Lower Creeks Intend to mark. I never heard any of it Before I received his Let=ter, but I must conclude his Proceedings are in Consequence of your Instructions, and shall ac=cordingly act if they Come as Circumstances will admitt. [p.029]

I mentioned to the Governor his Sending a Proportion of his annual Presents to this Place, where Since You went away as was apprehended those Indians who were not at the Congress are daily Coming, but His Excellency declines send=ing any more. I shall write to His Excellency

upon the Subject & transmitt you his Answer.

Lieut. Thomas is not yet arrived but daily expected, he gave himself up to Mr. Dunmore ford, and I am glad to hear that Circumstances are now told more favourably on his side, and it is now generally Believed that he Acted intirely On the Defensive & of Course will be acquitted. I have not heard any thing of Le fleur his Interpreter since he set out for the Arkansas, where He went immediately on your Letter which was Translated & given to the Spanish Officer Commanding at Iberville before he would grant him a Pass.

I am with great Respect

Sir

Your most Obt

Humble Servt.

(Signed) Charles Stuart

John Stuart Esqr.

[p. 830] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Charles Stuart Esqr. / 4 July 1772 / In Mr. Stuarts (No 46) of / 23d Septr 1772. / (5)

205.

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[Posit]

Cherokee Nation 21 July 1772

Friend & Brother

There has been some false Reports amongst the Traders, that we Intended to Join the North=wards Vc.a our Red Brothers, in a War against our Elder Brothers the White People, which occa=sioned one person to run from our Land down to Augusta &c as he may Occasion some Alarm, among the different Settlers as he Passes, would be very glad _ you will assure them, 'tis False & without Grounds. We are Sorry that the dif=ferent Nations (with whom we have been at Vari=ance so long) coming among us in order to finish the Peace our Father & you set on Foot between us should Cause so much Uneasiness to the Traders; We and the Northwards, Westerns Vc.a are still talking on a Peace & will be till the Spring, before we shall finish, then we Shall make you acquainted with the dif=ferent Talks between us according to our Prom=ise to our Father & you in a former Talk we had with You. We have already Received Tobacco from the Cactanoos who are now afraid & have dropped the Hatchet, in the Spring we expect Other Tobacco from them to smoke.

We & the Traders have had a Talk

Concerning the Great Quantity of Rum which is brought amongst us, & have agreed to Stave every Keg that is brot by each Trader over the number of Kegs Stipulated in a former Treaty between us, begg You will do your Endeavours likewise to prevent such Quantitys coming up, both by the Traders & Other People, from the Settle-ments, as it often Occasions disputes Between us & them, and may some time or other be Produc-tive of bad Consequences—

Occonnastotah
Jud's Friend
signed Willanawaw
Old Tassel

[page] Endorsed a Talk to Alex.r Cameron / from / The Cherokee Indians / 21st July 1772 / In Mr. Stuarts (No 46) of / 23d Sept.r 1772 / (6)

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West Florida Ss.

Joseph Dawes a hireling of William Gregory Indian Trader in the Creek Nation being duly Sworn deposeth and Saith: That about three Weeks ago, near fifty Chickasaws, brought a Talk from the Chickasaw Nation to a Town in the Creek Nation, called the Abecouchies, That they sent for a Creek Chief called the Big Fellow or Emistisigue and another Chief called the Second Man of the Tallassies to hear their Talk, That the Second Man Refused to go & hear the Talk - That Emistisigue went to hear the Talk, and when the Big fellow or Emistisigue had heard the Talk & Returned, the second Man wanted to know what it was, That these two Emistisigue & the Second man, met & went into one Benjamin Durants House about the Middle of the afternoon & continued together there until next morning, when the Sun was two or three Hours high That John Mc Gee Listened to the Talk and laid in the next Room and told this deponent, that they to wit these two Indian Chiefs had been in Continual Discourse all night & he desired the Deponent to fetch William Gregory & John Adam Tapley to Interpret what the Indians said, that they to wit William Gregory &

John Adam Tapley came just before the Indians had finished there discourse, and they both told this Deponent, that they had heard the Big fellow or Emistisiguo Say that he was for War, that they were men & must shew themselves so, if the white People wanted to take away their Lands for the Augusta Traders: as it was a large Body of Land. That Emistisiguo blamed the Augusta Merchants for trusting their Young Men with Such Quantities of goods & then taking their Lands from them in Payment. That the Second man of the Tallassies, told him Emistisiguo it would not do for them to go to War except [p.056] /they could make Guns Ammunition &c. and if they could make these things It was now too Late, that had their Forefathers done it when the White People first came among them from over the great Water in the Big Canoes it might have done, but it was Now too Late, that the White People had now got to the Great River & Were all round them, That he was afraid this demand of Land of the Augusta Merchants would create a War & he wished that the great Being above would Open the Earth and Swallow up all the Lands & themselves too, rather than a War should be brought about

COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LI... ...ESS

on that Account. He said it was true they might destroy all the Stock of Cattle above Augusta + the out Settlements, but that they must be worsted in the End that he knew the young men would Resent, the giving of this Land to the Augusta Merchants, and that it was Better to send them out to war against the Shactaws, and to keep Peace as they were but a handfull of Men.

That the Big Fellow or Emistisigue at the End of his Talk said he was not for War, but he did not see how it was to be avoided, That John Tapley then told him that he Supposed he had Concluded it and had nothing to do but to knock Away, that Emistisigue's Answer was no, whenever that Day came he Would first send them away into their Own Land and then if he met with them again they must take their Chance. That Emis= =tisigue asked William Gregory how he would like it if he should be Obliged to fetch him wood + Water, that Gregory Replied. that he did not believe it would ever be the Case for it might come to Emistisigue's turn to fetch him Wood + Water. and Emistisigue replied Grandfather I do not think so.

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That in speaking of Sands, Emistisiguo said they had no Objection to the Granting of the Sands asked for at Pensacola, as it was but a Little Piece, and that if the Sand that had been asked of them was not the Sand the White People meant or wanted about
[f.057] Pensacola, they would give / what they wanted if Captain Stuart meaning the Superintendant desired it and further this Deponent saith not.—

(signed) Joseph Dawes

Sworn in Council
the 4th August 1772
Before His Excellency The
Governor—

[f.058] Endorsed Deposition of Joseph / Dawes Trading to Will.m / Gregory Indian Trader / 4 August 1772 / In Mr. Stuarts (No 46) of / 23d Sept.r 1772. / (7)

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South Carolina Lochaber 9 August 1772 [p.039]

Sir

Late last night the Wolf of Keowee brought me the Inclosed Letter from the great Warrior &c. by which you may Observe that the Traders are alarmed in the usual manner. It is certain that the Rogue Chankiller and his Party have Knocked up a Gang of White People, altho the Warriors did not choose to mention any thing of it to me. I am informed by the Wolf there was Seven White Men + One Negro Killed but a White man who is now here + came from Holston a few days ago Informs me, that there has been Eleven Killed, among whom were Capt. Guest + his Wife. but this may be Groundless.

The Rogue: Man: Killer is a Blood Thirsty Dog his Brother Kennititah Killed Andrew Wallack, they were both guilty of a Breach since the Peace + if such Enormous + Repeated Acts are Suffered with Impunity they will soon become as habitual as Killing of a Deer.

The disturbance which had like to Breed a great deal of Confusion over the Hills, was That Some Northward Indians who are there and Cherokees together, having got some Rum from

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the Traders. They got drunk + chased the Tra-
=ders with Hatchets all about, untill they had
Entirely Routed them into the Woods. In con-
=sequence of this Frolick the Chiefs called a
Meeting of the Traders, and as you will Ob-
=serve unanimously agreed to stave all the Kegs,
that should be carried into the Nation exclusive
of Five by each Trader which number was Stipu-
=lated by You at the Treaty in 1769.—

I have sent a Talk to the Indian Chiefs,
but did not mention any thing about the Mur-
-der of the White People, further than that
I was surprised they would conceal it from me

I am Still Indisposed otherwise I would
[poss] have/been amongst them before now; I wrote
them that they might expect me at the
Green Corn dance; till which Time I should
be glad to Defer my Journey, unless you
should think my Presence among them would
be necessary before that time.

I am of Opinion Sir, that you might
Prosecute Paris for defrauding the Indians of their
Lands. They all deny ever giving any + all the
White People who were present at the Signing
the Deeds declare that all they heard mentioned
was a Letter about Trade to the Governor of Virginia.

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I think you ought to Turn him out of the Nation and destroy his Settlement, untill he could justly Obtain one as all the Indians Hate him.

I am

Sir

Your most Obedient &

Most Humble servant

(signed) Alex.r Cameron

[p. 042]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Alexander Cameron Esqr. / 9. August 1772 / Inc.o Mr. Stuart's (No 46) of / 23.d Sept.r 1772. / (B.)

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Abstract of a Letter from Charles Stuart Esqr. dated 12 August 1792. [p. 045]

"I this moment Received your Letters of
"19 May and shall pay due Attention to what
"you Recommend, and I Hope my Proceedings with
"Regard to the Creeks will meet your approbation,
"particularly as I had some Reason to apprehend
"they Intended to meet the Chactaws here & Con-
"clude a Peace which Mr Mc Intosh writes me, they
"are actually Negotiating by means of the Chickesaws,
"and that the Several Deputies are now in that
"Nation, he says the Mortar is the Principal Actor.

"Mons.r Lefleur is just arrived & has
"executed his Commission in preventing the Arkansas
"coming down, he says the Whole of them did
"intend to Come & that they are displeased at
"the disappointment, he also Says they are much
"dissatisfied with the Spaniards. I intend sending
"him to the Mississippi again as he is continued
"in his Office.—

Endorsed Abstract from a Letter / from / Charles Stuart Esqr. / 12 August 1792 / Inn Mr Stuart's (No 46) of / 23d Sept.r 1792. / (9) Dr. [p. 046]

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(Separate) Whitehall 9th: Decembr 1772. [p907]

Mr. Stuart

Sir,

The Proposition submitted by Sir James Wright, for obtaining from the Creeks and Cherokees the Cession of a Tract of Land upon Savannah and Broad Rivers, accom= -panied with a Plan for the Disposal of that Land in order to create a Fund for the Payment of the Debts due from the Indians to the Traders, and for providing for such Services as the Security & Wel= =fare of the Colony of Georgia might re= =quire, appeared to me, upon my first En= =trance into Office, of such a nature & im= =portance as well to deserve immediate Atten= -tion; and it gave me great Satisfaction to find, by your Correspondence with Lord Hills= =borough upon the Subject, that tho' you sup= =posed some Difficulties might occur in [p908] adjust= =ing the Demands of the Traders, yet that you was of Opinion, that the contending Claims of the Creeks & Cherokees to this Land, which always appeared to me to be the main Difficulty, might be so managed, as that a Negociation with them might be entered

upon with great hope of Success.

Upon this Ground therefore, & upon a full examination into, & thorough Conviction of the Utility & Advantage of the Measure, I most zealously concurred with the rest of the Lords of Trade in a Representation to the King, recommending that it should be carried into Execution; and having had the honour to lay before His Majesty that Representation, His Majesty has been pleased to approve thereof, and to command me to give the necessary Instructions to Sir James Wright & to yourself thereupon.

[p.90] /The Management of the Negociation with the Creeks & Cherokees for obtaining the Cession proposed, is the part that more particularly belongs to you upon this occasion; and the King has the fullest Confidence that by your Zeal & Attention, that Negociation will be brought to such an Issue, as shall correspond with the Ideas that have been entertained of the great Benefits which will be derived from this Measure, the extent & object of which are fully pointed out in the inclosed Copy of the Board of Trade's Representation to His Majesty & every

point necessary to be attended to is explained with the greatest precission.

In some of the Papers inclosed in the Dispatches which I have lately received from you, & in other Papers of Intelligence which I have received from other [p 910] Quarters, mention is made that the obtaining a Cession of the Lands in question will meet with difficulty on the part of the Creeks, but when I consider the Advantage which they will derive from it in a total Discharge of their Debts to the Traders, I cannot entertain much doubt of the Plan succeeding; At the same time I think, that if the Negociation is not managed with great Delicacy & Address, so as to avoid all discussion of the Claim of Right either on one Side or the other, some Obstructions may occur; You will therefore, in conducting this Negociation, be very attentive to that Circumstance, and will be particularly careful to make the Agreement for the Land upon such sure & certain Ground as to leave no Room for Question or Dispute hereafter, either on the Part of the Creeks or Cherokees, as [p 911] to the Property of the Land, or the Satisfaction they are to receive for it, and that

2 Or -

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the Crown be not on any account, or in any way, pledged either to the Indians or to the Traders, for the Discharge of any part of the Debt due from the one to the other.

With regard to the time & place for assembling the Indians upon this occasion, it must be left to your Discretion, consulting the Convenience & taking the Advice of Sir James Wright, in whose Prudence & Integrity the King has the fullest Confidence, & to whose Direction this Service is principally intrusted

These, Sir, are all the particulars that occur to me as necessary to be mentioned to you for carrying His Majesty's Commands into Execution; what further may be requisite will depend upon [4.912] the Judgement & Discretion of the King's Governor, and I make no doubt from the Confidence I have in the Zeal of two such faithful Servants of the Crown, that this Business will be so managed as to answer the King's Expectations, and to make proper Impressions on the Minds of the Indians, of His Majesty's Justice

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+ Regard for their Welfare.

I am &c.ª

Dartmouth.

Endorsed Dratt to | Mr. Stuart | (separate.) | [p. 414]

Whitehall 9th Dec. 1772. | Entd

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(No. 3.) Whitehall. Decr. 9th. 1772. [p.9.15]

Mr Stuart.

Sir,

I have received, and laid before the King, your dispatches to the Earl of Thelsborough of the 23d. + 24th September, Nos. 46 + 47.

I am sorry to find that the Proposition, made to the Creeks to cede to the King a tract of Land on the Escambia River, has met with any Difficulty, and the more so as you say it will prevent the finally fixing a Boundary Line. Whenever that Difficulty shall be removed, I will not fail to consider what part of the Expence may, with Propriety, be drawn out of the Grant of Parliament for Indian Services in West Florida.

The Propriety or Impropriety of demanding Satisfaction for the Murder, mentioned by Mr. Cameron to have been committed by the Cherokee Leader, depends so much upon Circumstances on which I cannot at this distance form a Judgment, that [p.9.16] I cannot venture to give an Opinion upon it; and I am the more cautious on this head, as I find, from General Gage's Correspondence, that Indian Affairs in general are in a very delic=cate and critical Situation, + therefore the mat=ter must be left to your own Discretion, and

to such Instructions as you shall receive from him.

I have read and considered the Papers inclosed in your Dispatch No 47. respecting the Conduct of Mr Thomas, and as I must on the one hand acquit you of any intentional Harshness towards that Gentleman, so on the other hand the Mistakes, into which he has fallen, appear to me to be the Consequence rather of too much Zeal than any wilfull Disobedience of his Orders, and that his Views were commendable, tho' the means of obtaining them / were imprudent.

[p.917]

As this Gentleman, however, has no other Authority for the Office he holds than what he derives from your Commission, his Continuance or Discontinuance in the Service must be left to your Discretion.

I am &c.

Dartmouth.

[p.918] Endorsed Draft to Mr. Stuart. / Whitehall Dec.r 9th. 1772. / No. 3. / Entd

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May it please your Lordship,

I have had the Honour to receive your Lordship's most obliging Letter of the 3d July last;- The Approbation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations of my Conduct and Zeal in His Majesty's Service, and their Lord=ships generous Intentions to give Testimony thereof to his Majesty, cannot fail of yielding me a Happiness, to which Nothing could add, but your Lordship's great Kindness in the Communication there=of, a Singular Instance of Favour for which I now beg Leave to return your Lordship my dutiful & most grateful Acknowledgements - As my Aim is particularly directed to give Satisfaction to my Superiors, their favorable Opinion must consequent=ly animate my constant Endeavours to promote his Majesty's Service in all its Branches under my Super=intendence and Management.

The Reports of Mr. Jackson on the Questions stated to him on the Acts of Parliament for the Preservation of Pine Timber, which your Lordship was pleased to inclose and refer me to, have proved very useful to me in that Service - These Reports confirmed me in the Persuasion that all the Pine Timber on the Tract of Land lying on both Sides Kennebec River, and now held under

Grants from the Council of Plymouth, belongs
[p.20] to His Majesty, and I have therefore / continued
to assert and maintain the Right of the Crown
to be exclusive, and shall persist so to do untill
I receive His Majestys final Determination on
the Subject.

The Proprietors of the Land notwithstand=
=ing still hold up their Claim to the Pine
Timber; I offered them to bring it to a legal
Trial at any Time, acquainting them that the
sooner the Point was determined upon the better;-
This They declined, but solicited me to make
them a compensation for the Timber cut on
those Lands by Licence for Masting the Royal
Navy, which Solicitation they urged with very
numerous Arguments;- I acquainted them that
Nothing of the Kind rested with me, my Office
being only executive;- Thereupon they came to a
Resolution to lay a Petition before the Right Hon=
=orable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,
with a State of their Claim annexed thereto; At
their Request I transmit the said Petition to
their Lordships, a Duplicate whereof I beg Leave
to inclose, whence your Lordship will instantly see
the Circumstances whereupon they rely to support
their Claim.- As to their Proposal of getting a

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Compensation for every Tree cut on the Soil, it perhaps may be a Measure deserving of Consideration to grant some stated Allowance for every good Mast according to its Dimensions when cut & hauled for the Kings Service, not as a Matter that they were by Right entitled to, but as a Gratuity for the Timber being found well preserved upon their Land.

With Regard to the several Allegations [p.219] set forth by them to maintain their Title, as private Property, under the Purchase from the late Colony of Plymouth, they are Matters that will be more clearly understood by your Lordship when taken under Consideration, than any Thing I can presume to offer on the Subject: But I think it necessary to observe in Regard to the material Points asserted in this State, that I am not myself acquainted with the Authenticity of the Facts, not having seen the Original Vouchers from whence they are taken, yet entertain no Doubt but the Petitioners can support what they advance.

I shall now beg Leave to report to your Lordship what appears to Me principally to give Ground to what is complained of in the following Paragraph of the Petition viz.

"That the Persons employed by the said

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"Agents having no Interest on the Soil and its
"Growth, are wholly regardless of the Damage they
"do to either, and through Ignorance or to make
"Advantage by it, cut down many Trees unfit for
"Masts for the Navy, which they afterward convert
"into Timber, thereby making great Destruction of the
"Timber to the great Detriment of your Petitioners."

The Loss and Waste of Timber here complained of is in some Measure true, and almost in an equal Degree unavoidable;- In cutting Trees for Masts the greatest Care is taken to select the best & fairest Timber, yet many, very many Trees prove rotten or are sprung in falling;- In Trees of the largest Size fit to make 34 to 38
[p.220] Inch Masts, 48 out of 50 may happen to be defective, although while standing they appear to be perfectly sound;- Such large Trees must of Course be very old, and thence subject to decay in the Heart of the Wood; This Season the Mast Cutters for his Majesty's Contract found in One District a fine Growth of large, and uncommonly fair Trees;- But upon cutting them 102 out of 106 proved rotten in the Heart, & not worth a Shilling, upon which a Protest was made to save the Penalty of the Contract, which by this Defect the Contractor was unable to fulfill;- These are Difficulties beyond

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the Reach of Human Knowledge, untill Experience fixes the Tract; Some very good Trees are broke in falling, nor is it possible to prevent it;— Trees of 45 or 50 yards long, and from 4 to 6 feet in Diameter, are of such immense Weight, that it is almost beyond the Power of Man to use any secure Management in lowering them;— Much is done by bedding with Bushes and small Trees to help to secure them, but notwithstanding there still remains a great Risque.— The Mast Workmen hired to do this Work are paid by Contract for the Number of good Trees they haul. for which they get but small Prices, so that they will not be prevailed upon to bestow much Time on the neces-
=sary Preparations for securing the Trees in falling and the Surveyor General has no Power to compel them to observe any particular Mode in performing [p.221] this Service;— By this Deficiency some Valuable Tim-
=ber is wasted and perishes on the Ground; for none is permitted to be hauled away, but those that are intended for Masts, and are delivered to the Agent of the Mast Contract, if upon hewing they prove agreable to the Navy Schedule, & no De-
=fect is yet discovered, to which they are so liable, that after all the Care in this Country, (which being rooted in Mercantile Interest cannot be thought

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deficient,) many Trees are rejected when offered in his Majesty's Navy Yards in England;- the Licence granted for cutting Masts is for so many Masts to be delivered to the Agent of the Mast Contract; But such as are discovered before Shipping to be imperfect and rejected by him, of course not being licensed, have been suffered to be used in making and securing the Mast Docks here, hoping by such Means to make the People more careful, and this in some Degree has a good Effect;- In other Instances much of the defective and re=
=jected Timber remains on the Ground untill it totally decays;- By this your Lordship will see that the Waste & Loss of Timber here complain=
=ed of arises from a Variety of causes without my having any Power to prevent it;- But it may not be improper here to examine with what Degree of Propriety such a Complaint comes from the Petitioners;- If the exclusive Right to the Pine Timber is vested in the Crown, as is appre=
=hended to be the case, the Proprietors of the Soil, it is presumed can suffer no Detriment by its Waste, as they cannot under severe Penalties
[p.222]
meddle with it themselves, / or convert it to their own private Use;- It is however a Pity that the Tim=
=ber should perish & be utterly lost, and it were

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much to be wished that the Evil could be remed=
=died;— With Respect to the Loss of Trees sprung
in falling, was that Work to be performed by La=
=bourers hired by the Day under the Inspection
of the Surveyor General & his Deputies, it would
in all Probability prove a Remedy against all Dam=
=age that Way;— And with Regard to the Waste
of Timber by Reason of Trees found defective, &
unfit for Masts after they are cut, though per=
=haps useful for other Occasions, it seems to be un=
=avoidable unless it may be thought expedient to
import such Trees for Timber, Plank Balks & other
Purposes for the Use of the Royal Navy Yards,
whereby a very great Saving of Pine Timber may
be made, But even here it is suggested whether
the Crown has a Right to such Timber, the
Laws for Preservation of the Woods being intend=
=ed for masting only.

There are at present some Prosecutions in=
=stituted for Trespasses on the Kings Woods of which
I shall be able speedily to give a particular Ac=
=count to your Lordship;— In the mean time I
shall take the Liberty to observe that in my
Report of the 22d October 1770 I gave your Lord=
=ship an Account of sundry Prosecutions I caused to
be set on foot against Trespassers on the King's

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[p.229] Woods in New York, and / the Difficulties I met with in carrying on the Same to Effect, owing to the Combination of many Persons (of whom I then considered Judge Wells of the Province of New York a principal Leader and Supporter, and am still of the same Opinion) interested in defeat- -ing the said Prosecutions & radically frustrating the Operation of the Acts of Parliament for preserving Timber, that they may with Impunity and with- -out Interruption cut Trees in the Kings Woods at their Discretion, & deter and disenable the Surveyor General from prosecuting them by throwing the costs upon him;- In the Prosecution now mentioned they have but too well succeeded, the whole costs of which amounting to £162.19.4 3/4 fall upon the Crown by the unworthy Interposition of Judge Wells in tak- -ing a fictitious Conveyance of the Goods & Chattels of the convicted Trespassers, which was fully proved by the Depositions already transmitted to your Lord- -ship, & is still manifested by their being immedi- -ately reinstated & now remaining in the Possession of their Goods & Chattels, which but for this Collusion must have paid those costs;- Copies of the Bills of costs are inclosed;- I have forwarded a Memorial with the original Bill of costs to the Right Hon- -ourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury praying

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to be reimbursed this Sum, + beg Leave to request your Lordship's Interposition on my behalf for obtain=ing an Order for Payment of this Sum, so neces=sarily expended, and directly essential in the Support [p. 224] of this important Service.

I would further beg Leave to remind your Lord=ship of the Measures I suggested in my Letter of the 22d October 1770, The Necessity of which every Days Experience makes more striking in Instances at present too numerous to incumber your Lordship with a Repetition of, although in fact of great Consequence to his Majestys Service in this Department.

Mr Ruggles and Mr Scammel have applied to Me, and produced their Commissions + Instructions as Surveyors + Inspectors of the Woods in certain Districts:- Captain Benzel has also informed me of his Appointment by Letter;- I shall use all Means in my Power to put them in a proper Course of being beneficial to the Ser=vice, of which I shall not fail to give your Lordship Information.- I have the Honour to be with the greatest Respect.

My Lord / Your Lordship's

Faithful and most obedient humble servant

J' Wentworth

Portsmouth New Hampshire
4th December 1771.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Hillsborough -

[p226] Endorsed Portsmouth, New Hampshire / 4th Decr. 1771. / Mr. Wentworth. / Surveyor Genl. of Woods / Ry 22d. May 1772. / Entd

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Whitehall 9th December 1772. [p.919]

Mr. Wentworth.

Sir,

I have received your letter to Lord Hills-borough of the 26th of September 1772, and as I consider the preservation of The Kings Woods as an object of the greatest importance to this Kingdom, I shall be at all times very glad to receive from you any informa-tion upon that subject. In the mean time I can only say, that as far as I am at present informed, the steps you have taken to support the rights of the Crown, and to bring into question in the course of judicial proceedings, the claims which have been set up to the prejudice of those rights, appear to me to be regular and proper.

I am &c.

Dartmouth.

[p.922]

Endorsed Drat. to / Mr Wentworth / Whitehall 9 Dec. 1772. / Entd.

Duplicate
N.º 7.

[p.263]

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 15th June 1772.

My Lord

I have the Honor of transmitting to Your Lordship's Office, Eight Plans containing the several Surveys of the Sea coast from the West Side of Cape Anne Harbor to the East Side of Pen=nobec River, with Part of that, & Amoscoggin Rivers, also the Bays, Harbors, Post-Roads, &c, in this Extent, all which I hope will meet with Your Lordship's Approbation: As I can vouch for their Accuracy in every Respect, having myself ex=amined the Geometrical Position of the Work by Astronomical Observations repeatedly taken at Cape Anne, Casco Bay, & this Place.

It would have been a great Pleasure to me, could I have inserted Soundings & Naval Re=marks in these Plans, but these as usual, are yet to be performed, which Omission as it doth not lay with me, so your Lordship will have Patience to wait untill the Admiralty shall think that Service deserves immediate Attention.

I have now four Parties employed in surveying between St John's River in the Bay of Fundy & Kennebec River; which Extent performed will complete my Surveys here, as they will join

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these I now send, to those of Nova Scotia done by Mr. Desbarres. I am in some Doubt whether this Work can be finished this Summer as the Coast is nothing but a Chain of Bays, Harbours, & Inlets, interspersed with a Multitude of Islands; a Specimen of which, your Lordship, will see, by examining Mr. Sproule's Plan of Casco Bay (now sent) from Cape Elizabeth to Kennebec [4.264] River: However all in my Power / for promoting this Service your Lordship may rely shall be done, with all possible Exactness, as this Extent is one of the most valuable Tracts now in His Majesty's Disposal, & so immediately of National Concern, as it is a Grand Magazine of Masts, &c; my Thoughts on this Subject I have heretofore laid before You, & am highly obliged for the kind Approbation, Your Lordship expressed for them.

The Grant of one hundred Guineas made by the Assembly of this Province for defraying the extraordinary Expences of Inland Surveys during Winter, enabled me last Winter to employ three Parties to survey some of the principal Rivers, Lakes, Roads & Boundary Lines, as well as to ascertain their Position by Astronomical Observations; but as it was not easy to complete all that was necessary during

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that Season, the Rest must remain untill next Opportunity, to be finished with the Money still remaining: This when performed, will give me the Means of laying before your Lordship an exact & general Plan of this Province: Which Plan I hope will give such Satisfaction, that your Lord: =ship will think it a proper Measure to recom: =mend to the different Provinces in my District, to afford me the necessary Encouragement, that they may reap the same Advantage, unless, it may be thought more eligible for Government to be at the Expence.

Hopeing the Continuance of your Lordship's kind Protection in the future Progress of my La. =bors, I am, With the greatest & Sincerest Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obliged & Most

humble Servant

Samuel Holland.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough.

[f 466]

Endorsed Portsmouth, New Hampshire | 15th June 1772 | W. Holland | (No 7) | Rd 7th August. | (Dup. Orig.l not recd.) | Entd